

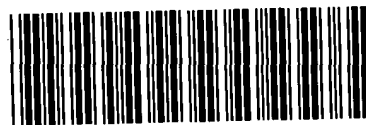
Registration number: 6190477

Milton 1 Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 28 February 2019

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Milton 1 Limited

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Milton 1 Limited

Company Information

Directors A Daley
D Lowry

Company secretary D Lowry

Registered number 6190477

Registered office Whitbread Court
Houghton Hall Business Park
Porz Avenue
Dunstable
Bedfordshire
LU5 5XE
United Kingdom

Statutory auditor Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom

Milton 1 Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 28 February 2019

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2019.

Principal activity

The Company holds an investment in Moorgate Scottish Limited Partnership (Moorgate SLP).

Directors of the Company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

A Daley

D Lowry

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2018: £nil).

Future developments

No significant developments are expected as the Company is not trading.

There were no significant events after the balance sheet date which would require disclosure in these accounts.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The financial position of the Company is set out in these financial statements. The Company has sufficient financial resources and, as a consequence, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

A qualifying indemnity provision (as defined in section 236(1) of the Companies Act 2006) is in force for the benefit of the directors.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms 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 he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given, and should be interpreted, in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Reappointment of auditor

The auditors Deloitte LLP are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Milton 1 Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 28 February 2019 (continued)

Small companies provision statement

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a Strategic Report, and disclosures in the Directors' Report, applying to small companies in accordance with the provisions of section 414b of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 4/9/19 and signed on its behalf by:


Director

D. LOWRY

Milton 1 Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101'). 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 apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and 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.

Milton 1 Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Milton 1 Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Milton 1 Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 28 February 2019 and of its profit 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 of Milton 1 Limited (the 'Company'), which comprise:

- the Income Statement;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity;
- the related notes 1 to 11 including the Accounting Policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (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 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 Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 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 respect of these matters.

Milton 1 Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Milton 1 Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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 period 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 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 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 if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to 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.

Milton 1 Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Milton 1 Limited (continued)

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.



Stephen Craig (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom

Date: 4/9/19

Milton 1 Limited

Income Statement for the Year Ended 28 February 2019

	Year ended 28 February 2019	Year ended 1 March 2018
Note	£	£
Operating profit/(loss)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Income from other fixed asset investments	5	5
	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Profit before tax	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Tax expense	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholder of the company	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

There are no items to be included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

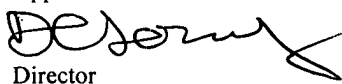
The notes on pages 11 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Milton 1 Limited

(Registration number: 6190477)
Balance Sheet as at 28 February 2019

	Note	28 February 2019 £	1 March 2018 £
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investments	7	100	100
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	18	13
Cash and cash equivalents		19	20
		<u>37</u>	<u>33</u>
Total assets		<u>137</u>	<u>133</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Current tax liabilities		<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Total liabilities		<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Net assets		<u>136</u>	<u>132</u>
Equity			
Called up share capital	9	102	102
Retained earnings		34	30
Total equity		<u>136</u>	<u>132</u>

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 4/9/19 and signed on its behalf by:


 Director

D. LOWRY

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

Milton 1 Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 28 February 2019

	Share capital	Retained	Total equity
	£	earnings	£
At 2 March 2018	102	30	132
Profit for the year	-	4	4
Total comprehensive income	-	4	4
At 28 February 2019	102	34	136

	Share capital	Retained	Total equity
	£	earnings	£
At 3 March 2017	102	26	128
Profit for the year	-	4	4
Total comprehensive income	-	4	4
At 1 March 2018	102	30	132

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

Milton 1 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2019

1 General information

The Company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales.

The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' report on page 2.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is the functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest pound unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements of Milton 1 Limited for the year ended 28 February 2019 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 4 September 2019.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' as issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC). Accordingly, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to share-based payments, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash flow statement, standards not yet effective, certain disclosure in respect of revenue from contracts with customers, impairment of assets and certain related party transactions.

These financial statements are separate financial statements. The Company is exempt from the preparation of consolidated financial statements, because it is included in the group accounts of Whitbread Group PLC. The group accounts of Whitbread Group PLC are available to the public and can be obtained at Whitbread Court, Houghton Hall Business Park, Porz Avenue, Dunstable, Bedfordshire LU5 5XE.

The financial year represents 52 weeks to 28 February 2019 (prior financial year: 52 weeks to 1 March 2018).

Adoption of new and revised Standards

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing 2 March 2018.

Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the parent company Whitbread Group PLC.

Milton 1 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company has adopted IFRS 15 Contracts with Customers using the cumulative catch-up method (modified) transition method with the effect of first applying this standard at the date of the initial application.

IFRS 15 provides a five-step revenue recognition model, applicable to all sales contracts, which is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of goods or services is transferred to the customer.

The Company has analysed all material revenue streams and concluded that the application of IFRS 15 will result in the same timing and amount of revenue recognition as its previous accounting policy. Consequently, no separate presentation of its impact on the financial statements is given.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The Company adopted IFRS 9 prospectively on 2 March 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for the comparative period has not been restated.

IFRS 9 covers the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, together with a new hedge accounting model and a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment of financial assets.

IFRS 9 has not had a material impact on the accounting policy for recognition of financial assets and liabilities including derivatives. Accordingly, no separate presentation of its impact on the financial statements is presented.

Amendments to IFRS Standards and the new Interpretation that are mandatorily effective for the current year

The Company has also adopted the following standards which have been assessed as having no financial impact or disclosure at this time:

- Classification and Measurement of Share-based payment Transactions - Amendments to IFRS 2
- Annual Improvements 2014-2016 cycle
- Transfers to Investment Property - Amendments to IAS 40
- Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The financial position of the Company is set out in these financial statements. The Company has sufficient financial resources and, as a consequence, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Milton 1 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax

Current tax

The income tax expense represents both the income tax payable, based on profit for the year and deferred income tax.

Income tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are charged or credited directly to equity. Otherwise, income tax is recognised in the income statement.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised in full, using the liability method, in respect of temporary differences between the tax base of the Company's assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts that have originated but have not been reversed by the balance sheet date. No deferred tax is recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill, or the initial recognition of an asset or liability, in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax is recognised in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in associates and interests in joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all, or part of, the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The residual values are reviewed annually.

Investment income

Income from fixed asset investments is a distribution of profit from the investment held in Moorgate Scottish Limited Partnership (SLP) due to Milton 1 Limited being a General Partner. Income is recognised upon notification of the distribution, at this point it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any impairment. The carrying value of investments are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Cost is the fair value of the consideration given, including acquisition charges associated with the investment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Milton 1 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets

Classification

The recognition of financial assets and liabilities occurs when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The derecognition of financial assets takes place when the Company no longer has the right to cash flows, the risks and rewards of ownership, or control of the asset. The derecognition of financial liabilities occurs when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Recognition and measurement

Loans and receivables are contract assets measured at amortised cost. The Company recognises lifetime expected credit loss when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly, the Company recognises a loss allowance equal to the 12-month expected credit loss. A change in credit risk is assessed by comparing the credit risk at the reporting date with the credit risk on initial recognition of the asset.

Trade receivables and contract assets are financial assets measured at amortised cost. In line with the IFRS 9 'simplified approach', the Company segments its trade receivables based on shared characteristics, and recognises a loss allowance for the lifetime expected credit loss for each segment. The expected credit loss is based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of current and forecast conditions at the reporting date.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when contract rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers control of the asset to another entity.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank, cash in hand and deposits (including Money Market Funds) which are short term, highly liquid and which are not at significant risk of changes in value.

A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred: such as significant financial difficulty of the debtor or default by the debtor. The Company writes off a financial asset where there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

Financial liabilities

Classification

Debt and equity instruments are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements.

Recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method calculates the amortised cost of a financial liability and allocates interest expense of the relevant period.

Borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of any directly associated issue costs. Borrowings are subsequently recorded at amortised cost, with any difference between the amount initially recorded and the redemption value recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method.

Milton 1 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2019 (continued)

3 Key accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported as assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported as revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, the Directors have considered whether there are any such sources of estimation or critical accounting judgements in forming the financial statements and do not consider there to be any for the purposes of disclosure.

4 Directors' remuneration

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2018: £Nil). All fees paid to directors as remuneration are borne by the parent company Whitbread Group PLC and it is not practical to allocate the amount for services in respect of this Company.

5 Taxation

Tax charged in the income statement

	2019 £	2018 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	1	1

There were no factors that affected the tax charge for the year. The tax on profit before tax for the period is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2018 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2018 - 19.08%).

The Finance Act 2016 reduced the main rate of UK corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020. The effect of the new rate was included in the financial statements in 2016/17. The rate change will also impact the amount of future cash tax payments to be made by the Company.

The statutory accounts of Milton 1 Limited treat all income and expenses in the profit and loss account as income from fixed asset investments, arising from the Company's investment in Moorgate Scottish Limited Partnership. However, for tax purposes Moorgate Scottish Limited Partnership is treated as a transparent entity and as such the proportion of income and expenses attributable to Milton 1 Limited have been treated as though they arose directly in Milton 1 Limited.

The corporation tax balance is a liability of £1 (2018: £1).

6 Auditors' remuneration

Fees for the audit of the financial statements for the year of £1,000 (2018: £1,000) were paid by the parent Company, Whitbread Group PLC. Information about the total audit fees paid by the Group can be found in the Whitbread PLC Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 28 February 2019.

Milton 1 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2019 (continued)

7 Investments

	Other fixed asset investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 2 March 2018	100
At 28 February 2019	<u>100</u>
Carrying amount	
At 28 February 2019	<u>100</u>
At 1 March 2018	<u>100</u>

On 29 December 2009, the Company subscribed £100 of capital in Moorgate SLP as a Limited partner. The principal activity of the SLP is to hold and manage its interest in Farringdon Scottish Partnership. The Company does not take part in the management or control of the SLP. The management and control of the SLP is with Milton (SC) Limited which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Whitbread PLC. This investment is directly owned.

This investment was made pursuant to the pension funding arrangement referred to in the consolidated accounts of Whitbread PLC for the year ended 28 February 2019.

8 Trade and other receivables

	28 February 2019 £	1 March 2018 £
Amounts due from related parties	18	13
Total receivables	<u>18</u>	<u>13</u>

Amounts receivable from related parties are repayable on demand and carry an average quarterly interest rate based upon the group funding.

9 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	No.	28 February 2019 £	No.	1 March 2018 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>102</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>102</u>

The shares carry full voting, dividend and capital distribution rights.

Milton 1 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2019 (continued)

10 Related party transactions

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Whitbread PLC, the ultimate controlling entity, and has taken advantage of the exemption given in Financial Reporting Standard 101 (8(k)) not to disclose transactions with other group companies.

11 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is Whitbread Group PLC. The ultimate parent undertaking is Whitbread PLC.

The parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the Company is a member is Whitbread Group PLC, registered in England and Wales. Copies of their accounts can be obtained from the registered office at Whitbread Court, Houghton Hall Business Park, Porz Avenue, Dunstable, Bedfordshire LU5 5XE.

The parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the Company is a member is Whitbread PLC, registered in England and Wales. Copies of their accounts can be obtained from the registered office at Whitbread Court, Houghton Hall Business Park, Porz Avenue, Dunstable, Bedfordshire LU5 5XE.