Registered number: 07253324

LONDON TOWN GROUP OF COMPANIES HOLDINGS LIMITED

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



COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

Koolesh D Shah

Registered number

07253324

Registered office

8 - 14 Talbot Square London

W2 1TS

Independent auditor

Crowe U.K. LLP St Bride's House

10 Salisbury Square

London EC4Y 8EH

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GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Introduction

The director presents the Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Business review

The Group's overall performance during 2018 was in line with management's expectation under another challenging external trading environment due to factors such as increased threat of terrorism in major cities, uncertainty with Brexit and the general slowing down of the global economy. Our hotels have outperformed many of our direct competitors for both occupancy and Average Room Rate.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The process of risk acceptance and management is addressed through a framework of policies, procedures and internal controls.

The group's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade creditors, trade debtors, loans and hire purchase agreements. The main purpose of these instruments is to raise funds for the company's operations.

Due to the nature of financial instruments used by the group, there is no exposure to price risk. The group's approach to managing other risks applicable to financial instruments concerned is shown below.

In respect of bank balances, the liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a balance between the continuity of funding and flexibility. The group makes use of money market facilities where funds are available.

In respect of loans, these comprise of loans from financial institutions. The group manages the liquidity risk by ensuring there are sufficient funds to meet its payments.

In respect of hire purchase agreements, these are from financial institutions with fixed or variable interest rates and fixed monthly repayment. The group manages the liquidity risk by ensuring there are sufficient funds to meet these payments.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits.

Trade creditors liquidity risk is managed by ensuring there are sufficient funds available to meet the amounts due.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Financial key performance indicators

Total Turnover for the year was £22.4m compared to £21.4m in 2017. The increase is attributable to the reopening of the hotel held by LTH (Talbot Square) Limited after refurbishment in the prior year and the overall improved performance of all of the hotels in the group.

During the prior year, the group acquired the Ramada Leicester which has now been refurbished and is fully operational, contributing £0.6m (2017: £0.4m) of revenue in the year despite being closed for part of the year.

Turnover in the remaining hotel portfolio has increased in the year despite a challenging environment for hotels in both London and in the regions. Global issues such as the increased threat of terrorism in major cities and uncertainty due to Brexit have all resulted in a reduced corporate travel expenditure and has sought to dampen demand for London hotels but despite this the group's revenues from hotels have increased.

There has been continued value added to the hotel and property portfolio in the group which has increased from £162.1m in 2017 to £186.4m in 2018 (see Tangible Fixed assets per Note 13 for more details) and the net asset position of the group rose from £102.8m in 2017 to £124.5m this year. In addition investment properties have increased from £19.7m to £22.2m reflecting the revaluation of residential properties to fair value.

External debt within the group totalled £82.9m (2017: £79.5m) reflecting an LTV (based upon the total carrying value of fixed assets and investment properties) of 40% (2017: 44%).

The Director considers a number of key performance indicators across the Group on a monthly basis in order to assess the overall performance. Whilst the results for the year (including the profit or loss) and financial position are outlined on pages 8 to 11, the director considers the most significant KPIs to be as stated below:

	2018	2017
	£	· £
Turnover	22,357,430	21,443,454
Profit before tax	5,113,351	3,371,662
Hotel and investment property values	208,611,127	181,769,984
Dividends	2,000,000	
Cash at bank and cash on deposit	30,438,072	26,110,535
Loan to value ('LTV') - %	40	44

This report was approved by the board on 3 July 2019 and signed on its behalf.

Koolesh D Shahr Director

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Director's responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Group's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and the Group and to enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company of a group which is engaged in the operations of hotels and rental properties in the United Kingdom.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £3,906,438 (2017 - £2,537,987).

A dividend of £2,000,000 was received during the year from London Town Group of Companies Limited, a 100% owned subsidiary.

Director

The director who served during the year was:

Koolesh D Shah

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company and the Group's auditor is unaware, and
- he has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company and the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Koolesh D.Sha

Director

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

This report was approved by the board on 3 July 2019 and signed on its behalf.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LONDON TOWN GROUP OF COMPANIES HOLDINGS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of London Town Group of Companies Holdings Limited (the 'parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 December 2018, which comprise the Group Income statement, the Group Statement of comprehensive income, the Group and Company Statements of financial position, the Group Statement of cash flows, the Group and Company Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the parent Company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of the Group's 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.

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

- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Group's or the parent 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.

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LONDON TOWN GROUP OF COMPANIES HOLDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 Group strategic report and the Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Group strategic report and the Director's report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group strategic report or the Director's report.

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Director's responsibilities statement on page 3, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is responsible for assessing the Group's and the parent 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 director either intends to liquidate the Group or the parent Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LONDON TOWN GROUP OF COMPANIES HOLDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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.

Nigel Bostock (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Crowe U.K. LLP

211 Bostone

Statutory Auditor

St Bride's House 10 Salisbury Square London EC4Y 8EH

3 July 2019

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	4	22,357,430	21,443,454
Cost of sales	,	(7,810,322)	(6,986,920)
Gross profit		14,547,108	14,456,534
Administrative expenses		(10,829,919)	(10,432,190)
Other operating income	5	1,432,317	1,528,263
Fair value movements		(250,000)	-
Other operating charges		2,848,720	511,170
Operating profit		7,748,226	6,063,777
Interest receivable and similar income	8	230,437	96,793
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(2,865,312)	(2,788,981)
Profit before tax		5,113,351	3,371,589
Tax on profit	10	(1,206,913)	(845,434)
Profit for the year		3,906,438	2,526,155
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		-	(11,832)
Owners of the parent		3,906,438	2,537,987
		3,906,438	2,526,155

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Profit for the financial year		3,906,438	2,526,155
Other comprehensive income			
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of tangible fixed assets	•	21,584,166	5,885,221
Deferred tax on revaluation		(4,063,384)	(271,855)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest		-	(349,787)
Foreign exchange movement on translation		138,241	256,267
Other comprehensive income for the year		17,659,023	5,519,846
Total comprehensive income for the year		21,565,461	8,046,001
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		•	(11,832)
Owners of the parent Company		3,906,438	2,537,987
		3,906,438	2,526,155
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		-	(11,832)
Owners of the parent Company		21,565,461	8,057,833
		21,565,461	8,046,001
		 :	

LONDON TOWN GROUP OF COMPANIES HOLDINGS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 07253324

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets			_	•	_
Intangible assets	11		66,250		73,750
Tangible assets	12		186,365,727		162,061,211
Investment property	14	•	22,245,400		19,708,773
			208,677,377		181,843,734
Current assets				•	
Stocks		11,676		34,415	
Debtors	16	2,169,690		1,920,869	
Current asset investments	17	119,350		2,695,997	
Cash at bank and in hand		30,438,072		26,110,535	
	•	32,738,788		30,761,816	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(12,418,223)		(13,299,078)	
Net current assets			20,320,565		17,462,738
Total assets less current liabilities			228,997,942		199,306,472
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	,		(82,918,999)		(79,483,270)
Provisions for liabilities .					
Deferred tax	22	(21,628,607)		(16,938,327)	
			(21,628,607)	·	(16,938,327)
Net assets			124,450,336		102,884,875

LONDON TOWN GROUP OF COMPANIES HOLDINGS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 07253324

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

Note	2018 £	2017 £
23	15.000.000	15.000.000
24	61,168,435	44,438,846
24	113,602	(24,639)
24	63,043,438	61,507,327
24	(31,209,999)	(31,209,999)
24	16,334,860	13,173,340
	124,450,336	102,884,875
	23 24 24 24 24 24	Note £ 23

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 3 July 2019.

Koolesh D-Shah

Director

LONDON TOWN GROUP OF COMPANIES HOLDINGS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 07253324

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

•	Note		2018 £	•	2017 . £
Fixed assets		٠,		•	,
Investments	13		31,247,500		31,247,500
			31,247,500		31,247,500
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		4,273		4,303	
		4,273		4,303	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(6,600,000)		(8,600,000)	
Net current liabilities			(6,595,727)		(8,595,697)
Total assets less current liabilities			24,651,773		22,651,803
Net assets excluding pension asset		·	24,651,773		22,651,803
Net assets			24,651,773		22,651,803
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	23		15,000,000		15,000,000
Profit and loss account	24		9,651,773		7,651,803
			24,651,773		22,651,803

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 3 July 2019

Koolesh D Shah

Director

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

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Foreign exchange reserve	Other reserves	Merger reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	. £ ,	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	15,000,000	44,438,846	(24,639)	61,507,327	(31,209,999)	13,173,340	102,884,875
Profit for the year	· .	-	-	•		3,906,438	3,906,438
Revaluation of land and buildings	-	21,712,120	· -	-	-	-	21,712,120
Deferred tax on revaluation of properties	-	(127,954)	•	-	-	-	(127,954)
Deferred tax on revaluation of land and buildings	•	(4,063,384)	-	-	-	-	(4,063,384)
Foreign currency translation reserve movement	-	-	138,241	•	-	-	138,241
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	(791,193)	•	1,536,111	-	(744,918)	-
At 31 December 2018	15,000,000	61,168,435	113,602	63,043,438	(31,209,999)	16,334,860	124,450,336

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

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Foreign exchange reserve	Other reserves	. Merger reserve	Profit and loss account	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2017	15,000,000	39,194,326	(280,906)	60,996,157	(31,209,999)	10,777,677	406,619	94,883,874
Profit for the year	-		-	-	•	2,537,987	(11,832)	2,526,155
Revaluation of land and buildings		5,885,221	-	-	-	-	•	5,885,221
Deferred tax on revalued properties	-	(271,855)	•	-	-	-	•	(271,855)
Foreign currency translation movement	-	-	256,267	-	-	-	-	256,267
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	(368,846)	-	511,170	-	(142,324)	-	-
Movement in non-controlling interest	•	•	-	-	• .	•	(394,787)	(394,787)
At 31 December 2017	15,000,000	44,438,846	(24,639)	61,507,327	(31,209,999)	13,173,340	-	102,884,875

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

	Called up	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2017	15,000,000	7,651,876	22,651,876
. Loss for the year	-	(73)	(73)
At 1 January 2018	15,000,000	7,651,803	22,651,803
Profit for the year	-	1,999,970	1,999,970
At 31 December 2018	15,000,000	9,651,773	24,651,773
	. —	=	

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash flows from operating activities	_	~ ,
Profit for the financial year	3,906,438	2,551,089
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	2,500,224	2,138,604
Impairments of fixed assets	(2,320,229)	(537,371)
Interest paid	2,865,312	2,788,981
Interest received	(227,011)	(96,784)
Taxation charge	288,743	1,657,842
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	22,739	(5,839)
(Increase) in debtors	(248,821)	(391,983)
Increase in creditors	760,078	792,943
Increase/(decrease)) in amounts owed to groups	•	(11,742)
Net fair value losses recognised in P&L	122,162	-
Foreign exchange	(31,535)	157,705
Net cash generated from operating activities	7,638,100	9,043,445
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(4,984,740)	(3,860,722)
Purchase of investment properties	•	(336,839)
Purchase of short term listed investments	2,454,485	(2,294,448)
Interest received	227,011	96,784
Net cash from investing activities	(2,303,244)	(6,395,225)
Cash flows from financing activities		-
New secured loans	3,857,993	17,171;987
Dividends paid	(2,000,000)	
Interest paid	(2,865,312)	(2,788,981)
Fair Value Movement of Investment Properties	•	(394,787)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,007,319)	13,988,219
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	4,327,537	16,636,439
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	26,110,535	9,474,096
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	30,438,072	26,110,535
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	30,438,072	26,110,535

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2018 2017 £ £

26,110,535

30,438,072

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

1. General information

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company of a group which is engaged in the operations of hotels and rental properties in the United Kingdom and Kenya.

The company is a private limited company (registered number 07253324), which is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of the registered office is 8-14 Talbot Square, London, W2 1TS.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Income statement in these financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied: •

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its own subsidiaries ("the Group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Statement of financial position, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated income statement from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

In accordance with the transitional exemption available in FRS 102, the group has chosen not to retrospectively apply the standard to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to FRS 102, being 01 January 2015.

2.3 Going concern

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

In making this assumption, management has considered the strong net asset base of the group, the future cash generative and profitable trading of the subsidiaries, the availability of working capital and specifically the debt falling due in less than one year which management are in the process of refinancing since the year end and are confident of successfully completing in the near future.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. Revenue of the hotel arose wholly in the United Kingdom and is derived primarily from the rental of rooms and sale of food and beverage. Revenue is recognised when rooms are occupied and when food and beverages are sold.

2.5 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Profit and loss account over its useful economic life.

The director has determined goodwill to have an estimated useful life of 3 years and has amortised goodwill accordingly.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property

L/Term Leasehold Property

S/Term Leasehold Property Plant & machinery

Motor vehicles
Fixtures & fittings

- 2%-4% on straight line

- Over the term of the lease (50 - 142 years)

- Over the term of the lease (16 years)

- 20% - 25% reducing balance

25% reducing balance

- 25% reducing balance

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Consolidated income statement.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Balance sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken either by professionally qualified valuers or director valuations.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the Income Statement unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Investment property

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

2.9 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

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

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

2.10 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

2.11 Debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases, the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 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 in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term highly liquid deposits.

In the Consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Group 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.

2.14 Creditors

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

2.15 Finance costs

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

2.16 Operating leases: the Group as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Consolidated income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Group has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 January 2017 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.17 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Consolidated income statement using the effective interest method.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Provisions for liabilities

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

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

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

2.19 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Consolidated income statement, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company and the Group operate and generate income.

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

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

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

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

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Director of the Company to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies which are detailed above.

These judgements are continually evaluated by the Director and management and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The key estimates and underlying assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period 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 key accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty relate to the valuation of the freehold property, the provision of the deferred tax liability and the recognition of revenue.

4. Turnover

		2018 £	2017 £
	Hotel Activities	22,357,430	21,443,454
		22,357,430	21,443,454
		· ·	
5.	Other operating income	• .	
		2018 £	2017 £
	Rental of commercial units	220,805	378,647
	Rental of investment properties	1,202,152	1,124,317
	Insurance claims receivable	-	25,299
	Sundry income	9,360	-
		1,432,317	1,528,263
		· ———	

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

6. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	Group 2018 £	Group 2017 £	Company 2018 £	Company 2017 £
Wages and salaries	4,892,893	4,572,522	-	-
Social security costs	314,346	305,381	-	-
Cost of defined contribution scheme	27,035	5,513	-	
•	5,234,274 =======	4,883,416	-	-

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the year was as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Administration	22	20
Hotel operating	151	146
Directors	2	1
	175	167
		=

The highest paid director received remuneration of £125,000 (2017: £114,000)

7. Auditor's remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	 70,085	68,500

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

8.	Interest receivable		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Other interest receivable	230,437	96,793
		230,437	96,793
9.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Bank interest payable	2,865,312	2,788,028
	Other interest payable	-	953
		2,865,312	2,788,981

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

10. Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax	-	2.
Current tax on profits for the year	705,721	754,661
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	2,250	(29,537)
Total current tax	707,971	725, 124
Deferred tax		
Current year - tangible fixed assets	193,695	93,024
Prior year under/(over) provision	(11)	28,572
Deferred tax on potential chargeable gains in respect of investment properties	305,258	(1,286)
Total deferred tax	498,942	120,310
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	1,206,913	845,434

Deferred tax through other comprehensive income arising in respect of revaluations is outlined in note 23.

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

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2017 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	5,113,352 	3,371,589
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%) Effects of:	971,537	648,929
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(49,643)	(964)
Permanent differences	228,620	216,668
Group relief	94,058	-
Deferred tax movement not previously provided for and effects of changes in rate of tax	(37,659)	(19, 199)
Total tax charge for the year	1,206,913	845,434

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

11. Intangible assets

Group and Company

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	150,000
At 31 December 2018	150,000
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2018	76,250
Charge for the year	7,500
At 31 December 2018	83,750
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	66,250
At 31 December 2017	73,750

Goodwill has arisen as a result of the the provision of deferred tax on the revaluation of the property, as required by FRS102, being included within the fair value measurement of the net assets transferred in the prior year from London Town Hotels Limited.

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

12. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Freehold property £	L/Term Leasehold Property £	S/Term Leasehold Property £	Plant & machinery £	Fixtures & fittings
Cost or valuation				•	
At 1 January 2018	157,390,071	11,799,247	2,077,614	3,825,403	4,421,672
Additions	3,589,468	2,041	20,134	170,315	1,303,162
Revaluations	19,349,723	2,362,397	-	-	-
At 31 December 2018	180,329,262	14,163,685	2,097,748	3,995,718	5,724,834
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2018	11,444,932	238,124	1,030,230	2,610,747	2,128,763
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,395,332	132,960	131,109	189,240	644,083
At 31 December 2018	12,840,264	371,084	1,161,339	2,799,987	2,772,846
Net book value					,
At 31 December 2018	167,488,998	13,792,601	936,409	1,195,731	2,951,988
At 31 December 2017	145,945,139	11,561,123	1,047,384	1,214,656	2,292,909

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

12. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

	Total £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2018	179,514,007
Additions	5,085,120
Revaluations	21,712,120
At 31 December 2018	206,311,247
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2018	17,452,796
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,492,724
At 31 December 2018	19,945,520
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	186,365,727
At 31 December 2017	. 162,061,211

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

12. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Freehold	167,488,997	145,945,139
Long leasehold	13,792,602	11,561,123
Short leasehold	936,409	1,047,384

Cost or valuation at 31 Dece	ember 2018 is as follows:	
		Land and buildings £
At cost At valuation:		64,111,086
Revaluations to 31 December	er 2016	+32,479,610
	- A Calletter	196,590,696

If the land and buildings had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Group	•	
Cost	64,111,086	-
Net book value	64,111,086	,

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

13. Fixed asset investments

Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	•
At 1 January 2018	31,247,500
At 31 December 2018	31,247,500

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

		Class of	
Name	Principal activity	shares	Holding
London Town Group of Companies Limited	Holding Company	Ordinary	100%
London Town Hotels (Operations) Ltd ^	Hotelier	Ordinary	99.78%
LTH Hotels (Nottingham) Ltd ^	Hotelier	Ordinary	100%
London Town Estates Ltd ^	Property Letting	Ordinary	100%
LTH Hotels (Derby) Ltd ^	Property Letting	Ordinary	100%
LTH Estates Ltd *	Property Letting	Ordinary	99.78%
LTH (Paddington) Ltd #	Holding Company	Ordinary	100%
LTH (Talbot Square) Ltd #	Hotelier	Ordinary	100%
LTH (London Street) Ltd +	Hotelier	Ordinary	100%
LTH (Praed Street) Ltd +	Hotelier	Ordinary	100%
LTH (Kensington) Ltd ^	Hotelier	Ordinary	100%
LTH Hotels (Sheffield) Ltd ^	Hotelier	Ordinary	100%
LTH (Kenya) Ltd ^	Holding Company	Ordinary	100%
Riverside Towers Limited	Hotelier	Ordinary	50%
London Town Hotels Limited ^	Holding Company	Ordinary	100%
LTH Hotels (Leicester) Ltd ^	Hotelier	Ordinary	100%

[^] Subsidiary of London Town Group of Companies Limited

All subsidiary undertakings, excluding Riverside Towers Limited, are companies with a registered office located at 8-14 Talbot Square, London, W2 1TS. The registered office of Riverside Towers Limited is Plot 498 Section XIII Makande Road, Shimanzi, Mombasa.

Effectively all entities are consolidated as 10.0% owned subsidiary undertakings on the assumpton that the minority holding is held as nominee by Koolesh Shah.

^{*} Subsidiary of London Town Hotels (Operations) Limited

[#] Subsidiary of London Town Hotels Limited

⁺ Subsidiary of LTH (Paddington) Limited

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

14. Investment property

Group

Freehold investment property

Valuation

At 1 January 2018 . 19,708,773
Surplus on revaluation 2,320,229
Foreign exchange movement 216,398

At 31 December 2018 22,245,400

The 2018 valuations were made by the Director, on a fair value for existing use basis.

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

Historic cost 2018 2017 £ £ 5,752,978 5,752,978 5,752,978 5,752,978

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

15.	Stocks				
	•	Group 2018	Group 2017	Company 2018	Company 2017
		£	. £	£	£
	Finished goods and goods for resale	11,676	34,415	•	-
		11,676	34,415	•	
	The difference between purchase price or promaterial.	oduction cost of stoo	cks and their	replacement co	ost is not
16.	Debtors				
				Group	Group
		•		2018	2017
				£	£
	Due after more than one year				
	Other debtors			167,365	
	Due within one year			_	
•	Trade debtors			523,433	498,672
	Other debtors		•	884,700	959,479
	Prepayments and accrued income			528,661	438,781
	Tax recoverable			65,531	23,937
			·•	2,169,690	1,920,869
17.	Current asset investments				
				Group 2018 £	Group 2017 £
	Listed investments			119,350	2,695,997
				119,350	2,695,997

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

18.	Cash and cash equivalents				
		Group 2018	Group 2017	Company 2018	Company 2017
		2018 £	£	£	2017 £
	Bank current accounts	17,073,452	26,110,535	4,273	4,303
	Bank deposit accounts	13,364,620	-	• .	
		30,438,072	26,110,535	4,273	4,303
19.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within o	ne year			
	•	Group	Group	Company	Company
		2018 £	2017 £	2018 £	2017 £
	Bank loans	443,414	-		-
	Other loans	84,600	105,750	-	-
	Trade creditors	1,356,932	1,047,260	-	-
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	6,600,000	8,600,000	6,600,000	8,600,000
	Corporation tax	664,383	727,580	-	-
	Other taxation and social security	444,853	528,063	-	-
	Other creditors	1,244,926	426,584	-	-
	Accruals and deferred income	1,579,115	1,863,841	-	-
		12,418,223	13,299,078	6,600,000	8,600,000
20.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after mo	re than one year			
		Group 2018 £	Group 2017 £	Company 2018 £	Company 2017 £
	Loans	_	~ (79,483,270)	<u>.</u>	- -
	Due to group companies >1 yr	(02,010,000)		•	-
	•	(82,918,999)	(79,483,270)	-	-

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

21. Loans

LTH Hotels (Nottingham) Limited, LTH Hotels (Sheffield) Limited and LTH Hotels (Leicester) Limited have a facility with National Westminister Bank plc. The bank has first legal charge over the freehold and long leasehold properties of these companies included in tangible assets.

LTH Hotels (Derby) Limited has a facility with State Bank of India. The bank has first legal charge over the long leasehold property of this company included in tangible assets.

LTH (Talbot Square) Limited and LTH (Praed Street) Limited have a facility with Clydesdale Bank PLC. The bank has first legal charge over the freehold and long leasehold properties of this company included in tangible assets.

Bank loans of LTH Estates Limited and London Town Estates Limited totalling £5,423,113 (2017: £5,423,113) are secured by charges on freehold and leasehold properties included in investment properties. The majority of this debt is repayable in full within twenty five years of the initial drawdown and attracts interest on a floating rate.

LTH (London Street) Limited has a facility with ICICI Bank UK PLC. The bank has first legal charge over the freehold properties and fixed assets of this company included in tangible assets.

	Group 2018 £	Group 2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year	L	L
Bank loans	443,414	_
Other loans	84,600	105,750
Other loans	84,600	100,730
	528,014	105,750
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	5,630,877	54,006,479
•	5,630,877	54,006,479
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	75,692,331	23,881,000
	75,692,331	23,881,000
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	1,595,791	1,595,791
	1,595,791	1,595,791
	83,447,013	79,589,020

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

^^	D - C -		4 4	
22.	DATE	rrea	taxat	เดก

Group

	2018 £	2017 £
At beginning of year	(16,938,327)	(15,948,457)
Charged to profit or loss	(854,973)	(121,304)
Charged to other comprehensive income	(3,835,307)	(868,566)
At end of year	(21,628,607)	(16,938,327)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	Group 2018 £	Group 2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(1,153,292)	(642,082)
Deferred tax on land and buildings	20,475,315)	16,296,245)
	(21,628,607)	(16,938,327)

The deferred tax liability through other comprehensive income arises in respect of revaluations of the freehold property which includes the legacy deferred tax liability on amounts previously revalued within the group prior to the transfer of the property to this company in 2014.

23. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid	~	~
15,000,000 (2017 - 15,000,000) Ordinary Shares of £1 each shares of		
£1.00 each	15,000,000	15,000,000

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

24. Reserves

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve as at 31 December 2018 is £61,168,435 (2017: £44,438,846), which relates to the net revaluation of land and buildings in the current and prior years and deferred tax on the revaluations. Any movement in this reserve is recognised in other comprehensive income and within the statement of changes in equity. This reserve which is not distributable reflects unrealised gains on revaluation.

Foreign exchange reserve

The foreign exchange reserve as at 31 December 2018 is £113,602 (2017: £(24,639)) which relates to the unrealised loss that arises when balanances denominated in foreign currencies are converted to the presentation currency at year end.

Other reserves

The other reserves as at 31 December 2018 is £63,043,438 (2017: £61,507,327) which relates to teh net revaluation of investment properties in the year and deferred tax on revaluations. Any movement in this reserve is recognised in the profit and loss account and moved to other reserves within the statement of changes in equity. This reserve which is not distributable reflects unrealised gains on revaluation.

Merger Reserve

The merger reserve as at 31 December 2018 is £(31,209,999) (2017: £(31,209,999)), which relates to the difference between the nominal value of shares issued by London Town Group of Companies Holdings Limited for the acquisition of the shares of its subsidiaries.

Profit & loss account

The profit and loss reserve as at 31 December 2018 is £13,173,340 (2017: £10,777,677): The movement relates to the loss recognised during the year.

Company - Profit and loss account

The profit and loss reserve as at 31 December 2018 is £9,651,773 (2017: £7,651,803). The movement relates to the profit recognised during the year.

25. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2018 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Group 2018 £	Group 2017 £,
Not later than 1 year	776,667	736,667
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	3,326,667	3,148,333
Later than 5 years	2,435,000	3,410,000
	6,538,334	7,295,000

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

26. Related party transactions

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

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

London Town Group of Companies Holdings Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2018. The consolidated financial statements of London Town Group of Companies Holdings Limited can be obtained from 8-14 Talbot Square, London W2 1TS.

London Town Group of Companies Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2018.

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