FITZROY PLACE RESIDENTIAL LIMITED Registered in England and Wales No: 08051442

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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Directors, Officers and Other Information

Directors:

P A Ferrari C-E Lawrence T A Smithers N J Gardiner D A Diemer

Officer - Company Secretary

Aviva Company Secretarial Services Limited St Helen's 1 Undershaft London EC3P 3DQ

Fund Manager

Aviva Investors Global Services Limited St Helen's 1 Undershaft London EC3P 3DQ

Independent Auditor

KPMG LLP 15 Canada Square London E14 5GL

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP

Registered Office

St Helen's 1 Undershaft London EC3P 3DQ

Company Number

Registered in England and Wales: No. 08051442

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2018

The Directors present their strategic report and the financial statements of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The Company

The Company was incorporated on 30 April 2012.

Principal Activity of the Company

The principal activity of the Company is to receive rental income from investment property and sell residential apartments. The Directors have reviewed the activities of the Company for the year and the position as at 31 December 2018 and consider them to be satisfactory.

Review of the Company's business

The business review is required to contain financial and where applicable, non-financial key performance indicators ("KPIs"). The Directors consider that the key performance indicators for the Company's business are post tax profit/(loss). The profit for the financial year amounted to £381,249 (2017: loss of £72,992).

On 28 March 2018, the Company sold the final remaining apartment (penthouse) for the gross sum of £11m. One apartment was sold during the year ended 31 December 2017.

Future outlook

The Company disposed of its final apartment during the year ended 31 December 2018 and will continue to generate rental income and ground rent income from its investment property.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The key risks arising in the Company are market, credit, operational and liquidity risks which are discussed in more detail below.

The Aviva Group's approach to risk and capital management

The Aviva Investors Global Services Limited (the "Fund Manager") operates within the overall Aviva Group governance structure and priority framework. It also has its own established governance framework, with clear terms of reference for the Board and the Aviva Executive Committee and a clear organisation structure, with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities (largely through role profiles). The management of the Company's risk falls within the mandate of the Fund Manager.

Management of financial and non-financial risks

The Company's exposure to different types of risk is limited by the nature of its business as follows:

Market risk

The Company's exposure to market risk takes the form of property valuations which have a direct impact on the value of investments. Market risk is managed by ongoing proactive asset management. The management of this risk falls within the mandate of the Fund Manager which makes and manages investments on behalf of the Aviva Group.

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Credit risk

The Company does not have a significant exposure to credit risk as receivables are mainly short-term trading items. The Company's investments are managed by agents who have responsibility for the prompt collection of amounts due.

The Company manages this risk of tenant default by ensuring that a dedicated credit control team is engaged in collecting the advance quarterly rent from tenants as soon as it falls due. There is no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to tenants; the only tenant represents 100% of the Company's rental income for the year to 31 December 2018 (31 December 2017: 100%) and there is no tenant receivables balance as at 31 December 2018 (31 December 2017: £nil). Ground rent represents rental income from several tenants hence there is no significant concentration of credit risk regards to this revenue stream.

Cash at bank is held with financial institutions with good credit ratings.

Operational risk

Operational risk arises as a result of inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems; or from external events. Details of the Aviva Group approach to operational risk are set out in the financial statements of the Fund Manager which manages and administers the Company's activities.

Liquidity risk

The Company does not have a significant exposure to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that there is always sufficient headroom available to meet the working capital requirements of the business. The Company monitors the maturity of the Company's obligations as and when they fall due.

The maturity analysis of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2018 was as follows:

	1-12 months	1 to 5 years	Total
	£	£	£
Financial assets			
Trade and other debtors (see notes 11			
and 12)	27,059,702	-	27,059,702
Cash at bank and in hand (see note 14)	4,892,135		4,892,135
	31,951,837	-	31,951,837
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other creditors (see note 15)	3,575,164		3,575,164
	3,575,164		3,575,164

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The maturity analysis of the Company's financial assets and liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2017 were restated as follows:

	1-12 months	1-5 years	Total
	£	£	£
Financial assets			
Trade and other debtors (see notes 11			
and 12)	27,059,702	-	26,880,097
Cash at bank and in hand (see note 14)	3,446,111		3,446,111
	30,326,208	<u> </u>	30,326,208
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other creditors (see note 15)	10,796,437	-	10,796,437
	10,796,437		10,796,437

Brexit

In relation to the assessment and monitoring of economic, political and regulatory risks, the Company is continuing to evaluate the impact of the outcome of the June 2016 referendum in relation to the UK's membership of the EU on the Company's business strategy and business risks in the short, medium and long term. In the short term there is no significant impact expected on the Company's business activities, there will be no immediate change in the business strategy and it does not affect the going concern position of the Company. The Company will continue to closely monitor developments and will consider making appropriate changes to the business strategy once the impact of the referendum result on the UK and European real estate industry is more certain.

Environmental

Aviva Investors Real Assets (AIRA) recognises its duty to act as responsible stewards of its clients' assets. Consistent with its fiduciary and stewardship obligations, AIRA maintains a deep conviction that Responsible Investment including environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors can have an impact on investment returns and client outcomes.

AIRA's fiduciary duty is to protect and maintain the value of assets, it aims to do this by integrating Responsible Investment, including ESG considerations, into its investment and asset management decisions. Responsible Investment factors are implemented from origination or acquisition to divestment or termination.

AIRA supports industry initiatives to develop a common platform to evaluate the Responsible Investment impact and credentials of Real Asset investments, and to setup standardised reporting frameworks and benchmarks.

AIRA is a founding member of GRESB infrastructure and an advisory member of GRESB Real Estate and has partnered with a number of organisations to participate on ESG initiatives including the Better Buildings Partnership.

Employees

The Company had no employees during the year (2017: none).

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

By order of the Board

N J Gardiner

Director of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited

21 June 2019

St Helen's 1 Undershaft London EC3P 3DQ

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2018

The Directors present their annual report and the financial statements of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Results and Dividends

The profit for the Company for 2018 was £381,249 (2017: loss of £72,992).

During the year a dividend payment of £3,174,592 was approved by the Directors. (2017: £1,800,000).

Directors

The current Directors of the Company and those in office throughout the year, except as noted, are as follows:

P A Ferrari

C-E Lawrence

T A Smithers

N J Gardiner

D A Diemer

Going concern

The Directors have reviewed the current and projected financial position of the Company, making reasonable assumptions about future trading performance. After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis preparing the financial statements.

Events after the reporting financial year

Events after the reporting financial year have been evaluated up to the date the financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the directors. No events that would have a material impact on the financial statements have been identified.

Independent Auditor

It is the intention of the Directors to reappoint KPMG LLP as the auditor under the deemed appointment rules of Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

Disclosure of information to the independent auditor

Each person who was a Director of the Company on the date that this report was approved confirms that:

- (a) so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing their report, of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- (b) each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself 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.

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of its profit or loss for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures
 disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

By order of the Board

N J Gardiner

Director of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited

2 June 2019

St Helen's 1 Undershaft London EC3P 3DQ

Independent Auditor's Report to the Directors of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fitzroy Place Residential ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Statement of Total Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Financial Position and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 3.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of the company's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

The impact on our audit of uncertainties due to the UK exiting the European Union

Uncertainties related to the effects of Brexit are relevant to understanding our audit of the financial statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors, such as property valuation and related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease their operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over their ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the company 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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Henry Todd (Senior Statutory Auditor) W for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants 15 Canada Square London E14 5GL

78 June 2019

Statement of Total Comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	5	11,456,862	2,654,011
Cost of sales	6	<u>(10,954,195)</u>	(3,412,189)
Gross profit/(loss)	_	502,667	(758,178)
Administrative expenses	7	(65,034)	(118,768)
Impairment of inventory	13	-	(338,557)
Change in fair value of investment properties	10 _	16,601	1,110,498
Operating profit/(loss)		454,234	(105,005)
Interest receivable	8 _	1,696	
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		455,930	(105,005)
Tax (charge)/credit on ordinary activities	9	(74,681)	32,013
Profit/(loss) after taxation	_	381,249	(72,992)
Other comprehensive income		-	_
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the financial year	_	381,249	(72,992)

All amounts reported in the Statement of Total Comprehensive Income for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 relate to continuing operations.

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
At I January 2017	30,193,603	13,711,693	43,905,296
Loss for the financial year	-	(72,992)	(72,992)
Dividends during the year	-	(1,800,000)	(1,800,000)
At 31 December 2017	30,193,603	11,838,701	42,032,304
Profit for the financial year	-	381,249	381,249
Dividends during the year	-	(3,174,592)	(3,174,592)
At 31 December 2018	30,193,603	9,045,358	39,238,961

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Non-current assets			
Investment properties	10	11,850,908	11,834,307
Debtors: amounts falling due after one year	11	335,490	352,091
		12,186,398	12,186,398
Current assets			
Inventories	13	-	10,584,000
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	27,076,934	27,877,014
Cash at bank and in hand	14	4,892,135 31,969,069	3,446,111
		31,969,069	41,907,125
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(3,674,692)	(10,822,227)
Net current assets		28,294,377	31,084,898
Total assets less current liabilities	_	40,480,775	43,271,296
Creditors: amounts falling due in more than one year	17	(1,241,814)	(1,238,992)
Net assets		39,238,961	42,032,304
Capital and reserves			
Represented by			
Called up share capital	18	30,193,603	30,193,603
Retained earnings	-	9,045,358	11,838,701
Total shareholders' assets	عو	39,238,961	42,032,304

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 2 June 2019 and were signed on its behalf by

N J Gardiner

Director of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

The Company is registered as a private company limited by its shares and its registered address is St Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P 3DQ.

2. Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The Company's financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of property investments and certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102") the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

The functional currency of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited is considered to be pounds sterling (£) because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Going concern

The Directors have reviewed the current and projected financial position of the Company, making reasonable assumptions about future trading performance. After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis preparing the financial statements.

Investment properties

Investment properties for which fair value can be measured reliably without undue cost or effort on an ongoing basis are measured at fair value annually by reference to a third party valuation report produced by independent appraisers, with any change recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Debtors and other current assets

Receivables are recognised and carried at the lower of their originally invoiced value and recoverable amount. Where the time value of money is material the receivables are carried at amortised cost. Provisions are made where there is objective evidence that the amount will not be recovered in full.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value and include materials, direct labour and where appropriate, an element of site overheads. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less additional costs of sale.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Inventories (continued)

At the end of each reporting period, inventories are assessed for impairment. If an item of inventory is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Where a reversal of the impairment is required the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the statement of comprehensive income.

Current liabilities

Other payables are initially recognised and carried at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Where the time value of money is material the payables are carried at amortised cost.

Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs).

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand comprises cash balances held with banks.

Cash flow

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption, under paragraph 1.12(b) of FRS 102, from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of 2-10 Mortimer Street GP Limited and the Company's cash flows are included within the consolidated statement of cash flows of 2-10 Mortimer Street Limited Partnership.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

Accounting policies (continued)

Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings are recognised initially at their issue proceeds less transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at amortised cost.

Leases

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership, are classified as operating leases. If the impact of straight-lining is material the income is amortised over the lease term. The same applies for receipts as lessors under operating leases (net of any incentives given to the lessee) which are credited to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease if there is a material impact.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probably that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is more probable than not.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed if the future obligation is probable and the amount cannot be reasonably estimated.

Turnover

Turnover represents rental income, comprising of rent receivable and surrender premiums on investment properties leased out under operating lease agreements, arising in the United Kingdom net of VAT. Additionally, turnover also includes the proceeds on the sale of inventory, being residential flats, which is recognised on completion of contracts.

Rent receivable is recognised on an accruals basis in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, over the period to which the income relates. Rent receivable also includes incentives given to tenants, such as rent-free periods, and if the impact of these is material to the financial statements they are amortised over the period of the lease. Surrender premiums are recognised on unconditional exchange of contracts.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes amounts invoiced in respect of facilities management services provided, and other expenses incurred on an accruals basis. Cost of sales also includes the cost of disposals of the residential flats. The cost of disposals is calculated on a proportionate amount based on the sales valuation of the whole residential development.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses include administration, finance and management expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Within the Company the current tax expense is based on the taxable profits for the year, after any adjustments in respect of prior years. Tax including tax relief for losses if applicable, is allocated over profits before taxation and amounts charged or credited to reserves as appropriate.

Provision is made for deferred tax liabilities, or credit taken for deferred tax assets, using the liability method, on all material timing differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the timing differences can be utilised.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's Financial Statements requires the Directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience, expectations of future events and other factors that are considered to be relevant.

However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected.

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

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, the Directors have made the following judgements which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements:

Valuation of investment properties

The fair value of the Company's investment properties represents an estimate by independent professional valuers of the open market value of that property as at the balance sheet date. The determination of the fair value of investment properties requires the use of estimates such as future cash flows from assets (such as lettings, tenants' profiles, future revenue streams, capital values of fixtures and fittings, plant and machinery, any environmental matters and the overall repair and condition of the property) and discount rates applicable to those assets. The valuers also make reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. Fair value disclosures in relation to investment property are given in Note 11.

Under section 2A.1 of FRS 102, fair value is classified as one of the following:

(a) The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. Quoted in an active market in this context means quoted prices are readily and regularly available and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted price is usually the current bid price.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2017

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

- (b) When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the entity can demonstrate that the last transaction price is not a good estimate of fair value (eg because it reflects the amount that an entity would receive or pay in a forced transaction, involuntary liquidation or distress sale), that price is adjusted.
- (c) If the market for the asset is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, an entity estimates the fair value by using a valuation technique. The objective of using a valuation technique is to estimate what the transaction price would have been on the measurement date in an arm's length exchange motivated by normal business considerations.

For the valuation of investment property, we consider this a Section 2A.1(c) valuation. Where the fair value is disclosed elsewhere in the accounts, we consider this a Section 2A.1(b) valuation.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Property and other non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment at each balance sheet date. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flow.

5. Turnover

	2018	2017
	£	£
Rental income	260,061	259,855
Proceeds on sale of inventory*	11,000,000	2,214,641
Ground rent Income	196,801	179,515
	11,456,862	2,654,011

^{*}The final apartment (Penthouse) of the Company was sold during the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017: 1 apartment).

6. Cost of sales

	2018 £	2017 £
Cost of the sale of inventory Property related expenses	10,954,915 (720)	3,371,587 40,602
	10,954,195	3,412,189

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

7. Administrative expenses

•		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Asset management fees	28,467	57,277
Sundry expenses	1,259	433
Legal and professional fees	24,938	53,510
Auditor's fees - audit services for current year	5,333	5,333
Auditor's fees - audit services for prior year	6,000	-
Auditor's fees - taxation services	(1,184)	1,780
Operator fees	221	435
	65,034	118,768
8. Interest receivable		
	2018	2017
	2018 £	2017 £
Interest receivable	1,696	
	1,696	
9. Tax on profit on ordinary activities		
The total tax charge comprises:		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax:		
For this year	83,853	-
Prior year adjustments	(11,994)	(220,798)
Total current tax	71,859	(220,798)
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	2,822	188,785
Changes in tax rates or tax laws		-
Total deferred tax	2,822	188,785
Tax charge/(credit) on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	74,681	(32,013)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

9. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

(a) Tax reconciliation

The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate in the United Kingdom as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	455,930	(105,005)
Tax charge/(credit) calculated at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2017: 19.25%)	86,627	(20,213)
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior years	(11,994)	(12,897)
Disallowable expenses	380	9,869
Tax losses carried back	-	(8,772)
Changes in tax rates or tax laws	(332)	
Total tax charge/(credit) on ordinary activities for the year	74,681	(32,013)
(b) Deferred tax		
(i) The balance at the year end comprises:		
	2018 £	2017 £
	*	~
Unrealised gains on investments	(1,241,814)	(1,238,992)
Unused losses and tax credits		
Net deferred tax liability	(1,241,814)	(1,238,992)
(ii) The movement in net deferred tax liability was as follows:		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Net deferred tax liability at 1 January	(1,238,992)	(1,050,207)
Amounts charged to profit	(2,822)	(188,785)

A reduction in the UK Corporation tax rate from 19% to 18% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, and an additional reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the Company's future current tax charge accordingly.

(1,241,814)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

10. Investment properties

	2018 £	2017 £
		.
Cost		
Opening balance	4,546,121	4,527,018
Capital costs		19,103
Cost at 31 December	4,546,121	4,546,121
Fair value adjustment		
Opening balance	7,288,186	6,177,688
Net gain on revaluation of investment property	16,601	1,110,498
Fair value adjustment at 31 December	7,304,787	7,288,186
Carrying amount at 31 December	11,850,908	11,834,307
Lease incentives		
Current		
Unamortised rent free incentives	16,602	16,602
Non-current		
Unamortised rent free incentives	335,490	352,091
Gross asset value as 31 December	12,203,000	12,203,000

For the valuation of investment properties, we consider this a Section 2A.1(c) valuation.

The investment properties were valued to fair value in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Manual of The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, as at 31 December 2018 by CBRE, independent professionally qualified chartered surveyors. The valuer has significant experience in the location and class of the investment properties being valued.

The valuations performed by the independent valuer for financial reporting processes have been reviewed by the Fund Manager. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the Fund Manager and the independent valuers at least once every quarter. At each year end, the Fund Manager:

- Verifies all major inputs to the independent valuation report
- Assesses property valuation movements when compared to the prior year valuation report
- · Holds discussions with the independent valuer

Investment properties are valued by using the investment method which involves applying capitalisation yields to current and estimated future rental streams net of income voids arising from vacancies or rent-free periods and associated running costs. These capitalisation yields and rental values are based on comparable property and leasing transactions in the market, using the valuers' professional judgement and market observation. Other factors taken into account in the valuations include the tenure of the property, tenancy details and ground and structural conditions, being assumptions applied by the valuers and information provided by the General Partner which is derived from the Company's financial and property management systems and is subject to the Company's overall control environment.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

11. Debtors: amounts falling due after one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Lease incentives	335,490	352,091
Total debtors amounts falling due after one year	335,490	352,091

Fair value is considered carrying value, with time value of money considered immaterial.

12. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade and other debtors	162,593	47,368
Cash held by managing agent	474,540	424,056
VAT	630	14,397
Corporation tax refund due from HMRC	-	965,918
Intercompany loan to 2-10 Mortimer Street Limited Partnership	26,422,569	26,408,673
Lease incentives	16,602	16,602
	27,076,934	27,877,014

Intercompany balances are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Fair value is considered carrying value, with time value of money considered immaterial.

13. Inventories

	2018 £	2017 £
At 1 January Capital costs Cost on disposal of flats Impairment of inventory As at 31 December	10,584,000 (10,584,000)	12,715,500 1,412,332 (3,205,275) (338,557) 10,584,000

Inventories as at 31 December 2017 are represented by one private apartment held for sale, a penthouse.

In March 2018, the Company disposed of the final property for a gross value of £11m. Expense of £370,915 was recognised within cost of sales mainly representing legal fees related to the sale.

14. Cash at bank and in hand

Company cash at bank and in hand is £4,892,135 (2017: £3,446,111).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Accruals and deferred income	15,675	25,790
Corporation tax payable	83,853	-
Trade and other creditors	92,470	16,596
Service charge creditors	423,123	407,344
Construction provision (note 16)	2,639,786	2,639,786
Amounts owed to related parties	-	15,375
Intercompany-Fitzroy Place Management Co Ltd	312,715	312,715
Intercompany with 2-10 Mortimer Street LP	107,070	464,621
Intercompany with 2-10 GP Ltd		6,940,000
	3,674,692	10,822,227

Intercompany balances are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Fair value is considered carrying value, with time value of money considered immaterial.

16. Provisions for liabilities

	2018	2017
	£	£
Balance at 1 January	2,639,786	3,350,000
Movement recognised in inventories	<u>-</u>	(710,214)
Balance at 31 December	2,639,786	2,639,786

Construction provision mainly relates to retention amounts payable in relation to the construction of apartments.

17. Creditors: amounts falling due in more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred tax liability	1,241,814 1,241,814	1,238,992 1,238,992
18. Called up share capital	2018	2017
	£	£
Allotted, called up and unpaid share capital of the Company at 31 December:		
30,193,603 ordinary shares issued at £1 each	30,193,603	30,193,603

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

19. Contingent liabilities and commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or commitments at the balance sheet date (2017: £nil).

20. Related party transactions

(a) Key management compensation

The members of the Board of Directors, who are considered to be the key management of the Company, are listed on page I of these financial statements. There are no accounts receivable from or payments due to members of the Board of Directors.

(b) Services provided to related parties

The Company did not provide services to any related parties during the year.

(c) Services provided by related parties

Asset management and operator fees of £28,467 (2017: £57,277) and £221 (2017: £435) respectively were incurred during the year. These fees were owed to 2-10 Mortimer Street Limited Partnership, whose General Partner, 2-10 Mortimer Street GP Limited, is the Company's immediate parent undertaking. Asset management and operator fees payable at the balance sheet date are £7,105 (2017: £15,261) and £47 (2017: £114) respectively. These are not secured and no guarantees were received in respect thereof.

(d) Amounts due to and from related parties

Amounts of £26,315,499 (2017: £26,408,673) are included in the Company's financial statements in respect of receivables from 2-10 Mortimer Street Limited Partnership for payment of expenses on behalf of the related party.

Amounts of £312,715 (2017: £312,715) are included in the Company's financial statements in respect of payables to Fitzroy Place Management Company Limited. Transactions are in respect of service charge funding and project expenditure incurred. Amounts of £nil (2017: £464,621) were also owed to 2-10 Mortimer Street Limited Partnership at the year end, which relates to recharged expenditure. Amounts of £nil (2017: £6,940,000) were owed to 2-10 GP Limited at the year end, which relates to corporation tax payments made on behalf of the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

21. Financial Instruments

The carrying values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Financial assets		
Measured at undiscounted amount receivable:		
Trade and other debtors - amounts falling due within one year (see note 12) Cash at bank and in hand (see note 14)	27,059,702	26,880,097
	4,892,135	3,446,111
_	31,951,837	30,326,208
	2018	2017
	£	£
Financial liabilities		
Measured at undiscounted amount payable:		
Trade and other creditors - amounts falling due within one year (see note 15)	3,575,164	10,796,437
	3,575,164	10,796,437
	3,373,104	10,770,437

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

22. Parent and ultimate controlling undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking of the Company is 2-10 Mortimer Street GP Limited (the "General Partner"), a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

The General Partner is jointly owned by Norwich Union (Shareholder GP) Limited, a subsidiary of Aviva plc and Tower View (GP) Limited, a subsidiary of New Riverview Limited. No party has overall control.

Norwich Union (Shareholder GP) Limited is incorporated in the United Kingdom and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aviva Life & Pensions UK Limited, whose ultimate controlling entity is Aviva plc.

Tower View (GP) Limited is incorporated in Jersey and is a wholly owned subsidiary of New Riverview Limited, who is the ultimate controlling entity.

Aviva plc is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. New Riverview Limited is a company incorporated in Jersey. Copies of the financial statements of Aviva plc are publicly available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

23. Post balance sheet events

There are no significant balance sheet events to report.