### FITZROY PLACE RESIDENTIAL LIMITED

Registered in England and Wales No: 08051442

# REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

THURSDAY

\*\*\*EM/BRPA\*

A06

13/08/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE

#135

### Contents

	Page
Directors, Officers and Other Information	1
Strategic Report	2-5
Directors' Report	6-8
Independent Auditor's Report to the Directors of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited	9-11
Statement of Total Comprehensive Income	12
Statement of Changes in Equity	13
Statement of Financial Position	14
Notes to the Financial Statements	15-27

### 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**

BDO LLP 55 Baker Street London W1U 7EU

### 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 2019

The Directors present their strategic report and the financial statements of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019.

### 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 2019 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. The profit for the financial year amounted to £676,854 (2018: £381,249).

#### Future outlook

The Company 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 2019 (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 2019 (31 December 2018: 100%). The tenant receivables balance as at 31 December 2019 is £70,266 (31 December 2018: £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 2019 was as follows:

	1-12 months	1 to 5 years	Total
	£	£	£
Financial assets			
Trade and other debtors (see note 12)	26,949,857	-	26,949,857
Cash at bank and in hand (see note 13)	2,604,650	<del>-</del> _	2,604,650
	29,554,507	<u>-</u>	29,554,507
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other creditors (see note 14)	1,097,659	-	1,097,659
	1,097,659		1,097,659

### Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

### Liquidity risk (continued)

The maturity analysis of the Company's financial assets and liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2018 were as follows:

	1-12 months	1-5 years	Total
	£	£	£
Financial assets			
Trade and other debtors (see note 12)	27,059,702	-	27,059,702
Cash at bank and in hand (see note 13)	4,892,135	-	4,892,135
, , ,	31,951,837	-	31,951,837
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other creditors (see note 14)	3,575,164	•	3,575,164
	3,575,164		3,575,164

#### COVID-19

The outbreak of the novel coronavirus (also known as COVID-19) in many countries is rapidly evolving and the socio-economic impact is unprecedented. It has been declared as a global pandemic and is having a major impact on economies and financial markets. The efficacy of government measures will materially influence the length of economic disruption, but it is probable we will see a period of slow economic growth or even recession.

Whilst it is not possible to fully assess the impact on specific industries or their constituents at this stage, the Directors believe the entity has a strong balance sheet and the right strategy in place to mitigate against the worst consequences of the outbreak. Business continuity plans have been enacted for itself and service providers, so the Directors expects the fund/entity to be in a position to continue operations throughout this period.

However, there is unlikely to be an entity that is completely immune from the consequences of the outbreak and the Directors consider that the novel coronavirus presents increased uncertainty and risk with respect to the Entity performance and financial results. The Directors will continue to monitor the COVID-19 situation closely and act accordingly to protect the interests of investors.

#### **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.

### Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

### **Employees**

The Company had no employees during the year (2018: none).

By order of the Board

DocuSigned by:

Mil Gardiner —85FOCBD80DAB462...

N J Gardiner

Director of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited

24 June 2020

St Helen's

1 Undershaft

London

EC3P 3DQ

### Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2019

The Directors present their annual report and the financial statements of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019.

#### Results and Dividends

The profit for the Company for 2019 was £676,854 (2018: £381,249).

During the year a dividend payment of £443,545 was approved by the Directors. (2018: £3,174,592).

#### 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 including the potential impact of COVID-19 on that performance. Whilst it is not possible to fully assess the impact on specific industries or their constituents at this stage, the Directors believe the Company has a strong balance sheet and the right strategy in place to mitigate against the worst consequences of the outbreak. Business continuity plans have been enacted for itself and service providers, so the Directors expect the Company to be in a position to continue operations throughout this period. Accordingly, the Company has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Directors have adopted the going concern in preparing these financial statements.

### Events after the reporting financial year

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the coronavirus (COVID-19) a public health emergency. There are no comparable recent events which may provide guidance as to the effect of the spread of COVID-19 and a potential pandemic, and, as a result, the ultimate impact of the COVID-19 outbreak or a similar health epidemic is highly uncertain and subject to change.

UK Real Estate is yet to see the full impact of COVID-19 in terms of investment and occupier activity. The external valuation adviser has applied a "material uncertainty clause" to the 31 March 2020 valuation because they can no longer make reliable judgements on value in the current market. Liquidity and transaction volumes for all but the best quality real estate are likely to be depressed for the immediate period, although it is too early to tell what the longer-term effects may be. Various initiatives have been enacted across government and the industry to protect occupiers.

Given the emergence and spread of COVID-19 occurred in 2020, it is not considered relevant to conditions that existed at the balance sheet date. Consequently COVID-19 is considered to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event. The measurement of assets and liabilities in the accounts has not been adjusted for its potential impact. The impact of COVID-19 is uncertain and may be material; the Directors are in dialogue with the Fund Manager and will continue to monitor the situation.

### Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2019

### Events after the reporting financial year (continued)

The table below shows the results of Management's evaluation of the sensitivity of the Level 3 fair value of investment properties at 31 December to changes in unobservable inputs to a reasonable alternative.

			Change in	ı fair value
	2019 Fair value	Unobservable input	+25bps	+50bps
Investment property	£11,840,000	Equivalent yield	(£747,650)	(£1,374,138)

These amounts are not an estimate or a forecast of the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's property value. The analysis is designed solely to provide an indication of the impact of certain changes to the Company's property value.

### **Independent Auditor**

KPMG resigned on 20 December 2019. BDO LLP were appointed as the auditor effective from 30 March 2020

### 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 2019 (continued)

### Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and 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;
- 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

-- DocuSigned by:

Mil Gardiner —85FOCBOBODAB462...

N J Gardiner

Director of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited

24 June 2020

St Helen's
1 Undershaft
London

EC3P 3DQ

8

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

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise The Statement of Total Comprehensive income, The Statement of Changes in Equity, The Statement of Financial Position and the notes to the financial statements, 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 Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit 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 Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

We 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 Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

### Other information

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

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

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Directors of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited (continued)

### Opinions 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 Strategic report and Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared are consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and Directors' 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 Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' 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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- · certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or

#### Responsibilities of Directors

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

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

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <a href="https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Directors of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited (continued)

### Use of our report

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

BDU LLP

Christopher Young (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
London
2 9 June 2020

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

# Statement of Total Comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	5	468,293	11,456,862
Cost of sales	6	131,512	(10,954,195)
Gross profit		599,805	502,667
Administrative expenses	7	(71,128)	(65,034)
Change in fair value of investment properties	10	303,602	16,601
Operating profit		832,279	454,234
Interest receivable	8	1,037	1,696
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		833,316	455,930
Tax on ordinary activities	9	(156,462)	(74,681)
Profit after taxation		676,854	381,249
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		676,854	381,249

All amounts reported in the Statement of Total Comprehensive Income for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 relate to continuing operations.

### Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	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
Profit for the financial year	-	676,854	676,854
Dividends during the year	-	(443,545)	(443,545)
At 31 December 2019	30,193,603	9,278,667	39,472,270

# Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Non-current assets			
Investment properties	10	12,154,510	11,850,908
Debtors: amounts falling due after one year	11	318,888	335,490
		12,473,398	12,186,398
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	26,967,068	27,076,934
Cash at bank and in hand	13	2,604,650	4,892,135
		29,571,718	31,969,069
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(1,279,420)	(3,674,692)
Net current assets		28,292,298	28,294,377
Total assets less current liabilities		40,765,696	40,480,775
Creditors: amounts falling due in more than one year	16	(1,293,426)	(1,241,814)
Net assets		39,472,270	39,238,961
Capital and reserves			
Represented by			
Called up share capital	17	30,193,603	30,193,603
Retained earnings		9,278,667	9,045,358
Total shareholders' assets		39,472,270	39,238,961

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 June 2020 and were signed on its behalf by

DocuSigned by:

Nil Gardiner

85F0CBD80DAB462...

N J Gardiner

Director of Fitzroy Place Residential Limited

The notes on pages 15 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 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 including the potential impact of COVID-19 on that performance. Whilst it is not possible to fully assess the impact on specific industries or their constituents at this stage, the Directors believe the Company has a strong balance sheet and the right strategy in place to mitigate against the worst consequences of the outbreak. Business continuity plans have been enacted for itself and service providers, so the Directors expect the Company to be in a position to continue operations throughout this period. Accordingly, the Company has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Directors have adopted the going concern in preparing these 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **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 and amounts due from related parties, 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, including trade and other payables and amounts due to related parties are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial liabilities 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 2019

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 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 2019

### 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Rental income	260,003	260,061
Proceeds on sale of inventory*	-	11,000,000
Ground rent Income	198,000	196,801
Other income	10,290	
	468,293	11,456,862

<sup>\*</sup>The final apartment (Penthouse) of the Company was sold during the year ended 31 December 2018

### 6. Cost of sales

	2019 £	2018 £
Cost of the sale of inventory	421.512	10,954,915
Property related expenses	(131,512)	(720)
	(131,512)	10,954,195

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 6. Cost of sales (continued)

The cost of sale of inventory in 2018 was comprised of £10,584,000 capital costs and £370,915 mainly represents legal fees. The property related expenses in 2019 is comprised of credit notes of £132,256. These credit notes relate to 2015/16 property expenses and were not recognised in those years

### 7. Administrative expenses

	2019	2018
	£	£
Asset management fees	33,361	28,467
Sundry expenses	123	1,259
Legal and professional fees	25,155	24,938
Auditor's fees - audit services for current year	4,500	5,333
Auditor's fees - audit services for prior year	6,000	6,000
Auditor's fees - taxation services	-	(1,184)
Taxation services	1,743	
Operator fees	246	221
•	71,128	65,034

#### 8. Interest receivable

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest receivable	1,037 1,037	1,696 <b>1,696</b>

### 9. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The total tax charge comprises:

	2019 £	2018 £
Current tax:		
For this year	101,634	83,853
Prior year adjustments	3,216	(11,994)
Total current tax	104,850	71,859
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	51,612	2,822
Changes in tax rates or tax laws	·	<del>_</del>
Total deferred tax	51,612	2,822
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	156,462	74,681

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 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:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	833,316	455,930
Tax charge calculated at standard UK corporation tax rate of	158,330	86,627
19% (2018: 19%)		
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior years	3,216	(11,994)
Disallowable expenses	988	380
Changes in tax rates or tax laws	(6,072)	(332)
Total tax charge on ordinary activities for the year	156,462	74,681
(b) Deferred tax		
(i) The balance at the year end comprises:		
	2019 £	2018 £
Unrealised gains on investments	(1,293,426)	(1,241,814)
Net deferred tax liability	(1,293,426)	(1,241,814)
(ii) The movement in net deferred tax liability was as follows:		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Net deferred tax liability at 1 January	(1,241,814)	(1,238,992)
Amounts charged to profit	(51,612)	(2,822)
	(1,293,426)	(1,241,814)

The deferred tax balances in Note 9 have been calculated using the future tax rate in force at the balance sheet date, being 17%. On 11 March 2020, the government announced that the Finance Act 2020 will increase the tax rate to 19% from 1 April 2020. Applying the revised tax rate would have the effect of increasing the net recognised deferred tax liability position by £152,1681.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Being 2/17ths of the closing deferred tax liability at 17%

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 10. Investment properties

	2019 £	2018 £
Cost		
Opening balance	4,546,121	4,546,121
Cost at 31 December	4,546,121	4,546,121
Fair value adjustment		
Opening balance	7,304,787	7,288,186
Net gain on revaluation of investment property	303,602	16,601
Fair value adjustment at 31 December	7,608,389	7,304,787
Carrying amount at 31 December	12,154,510	11,850,908
Lease incentives		
Current		
Unamortised rent free incentives	16,602	16,602
Non-current		
Unamortised rent free incentives	318,888	335,490
Gross asset value as 31 December	12,490,000	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 2019 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 2019

### 11. Debtors: amounts falling due after one year

	2019	2018	
	£	£	
Lease incentives	318,888	335,490	
Total debtors amounts falling due after one year	318,888	335,490	

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

### 12. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

2019	2019 201	
£	£	
163,275	162,593	
435,924	474,540	
609	630	
26,350,658	26,422,569	
16,602	16,602	
26,967,068	27,076,934	
	£ 163,275 435,924 609 26,350,658 16,602	

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

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

### 13. Cash at bank and in hand

Company cash at bank and in hand is £2,604,650 (2018: £4,892,135).

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	94,529	15,675
Corporation tax payable	101,634	83,853
Trade and other creditors	9,881	92,470
Service charge creditors	331,218	423,123
Construction provision (note 15)	635,088	2,639,786
Intercompany-Fitzroy Place Management Co Ltd	· •	312,715
Intercompany with 2-10 Mortimer Street LP	107,070	107,070
	1,279,420	3,674,692

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

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

### 15. Provisions for liabilities

	2019	2018	
	£	£	
Balance at 1 January	2,639,786	2,639,786	
Utilised in the year	(2,004,698)	<u>-</u>	
Balance at 31 December	635,088	2,639,786	

Construction provisions mainly relate to retention amounts payable in relation to the construction of apartments and are utilised once payments are made.

### 16. Creditors: amounts falling due in more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred tax liability	1,293,426 1,293,426	1,241,814 1,241,814
Called up share capital	2019	2018
	£	£

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

17.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 18. Contingent liabilities and commitments

There were no contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date (2018: £nil).

As at 31 December 2020, 2 Fitzroy Place Residential Limited contracted with tenants for the following future minimum rental receipts:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	504,335	474,762
From two to five years	2,017,339	2,017,339
Over five years	202,529,532	203,033,867
	205,051,206	205,525,968

### 19. 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 1 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 £33,361 (2018: £28,467) and £246 (2018: £221) 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 £8,817 (2018: £7,105) and £63 (2018: £47) respectively. These are not secured and no guarantees were received in respect thereof.

### (d) Amounts due to and from related parties

Amounts of £26,243,588 (2018: £26,315,499) 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 £nil (2018: £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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 20. Financial Instruments

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
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 13)	26,949,857	27,059,702
Cash at bank and in hand (see note 13)	2,604,650	4,892,135
<u>-</u>	29,554,507	31,951,837
	2010	2010
	2019	2018
	£	£
Financial liabilities		
Measured at undiscounted amount payable:		
Trade and other creditors - amounts falling due within one year		
(see note 14)	1,097,659	3,575,164
	1,097,659	3,575,164

### 21. 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

#### 22. Post balance sheet events

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the coronavirus (COVID-19) a public health emergency. There are no comparable recent events which may provide guidance as to the effect of the spread of COVID-19 and a potential pandemic, and, as a result, the ultimate impact of the COVID-19 outbreak or a similar health epidemic is highly uncertain and subject to change.

UK Real Estate is yet to see the full impact of COVID-19 in terms of investment and occupier activity. The external valuation adviser has applied a "material uncertainty clause" to the 31 March 2020 valuation because they can no longer make reliable judgements on value in the current market. Liquidity and transaction volumes for all but the best quality real estate are likely to be depressed for the immediate period, although it is too early to tell what the longer-term effects may be. Various initiatives have been enacted across government and the industry to protect occupiers.

Given the emergence and spread of COVID-19 occurred in 2020, it is not considered relevant to conditions that existed at the balance sheet date. Consequently COVID-19 is considered to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event. The measurement of assets and liabilities in the accounts has not been adjusted for its potential impact. The impact of COVID-19 is uncertain and may be material; the Directors are in dialogue with the Fund Manager and will continue to monitor the situation.

The table below shows the results of Management's evaluation of the sensitivity of the Level 3 fair value of investment properties at 31 December to changes in unobservable inputs to a reasonable alternative.

			Change ir	ı fair value
	2019 Fair value £	Unobservable input	+25bps	+50bps £
Investment property	£11,840,000	Equivalent yield	(£747,650)	(£1,374,138)

These amounts are not an estimate or a forecast of the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's property value. The analysis is designed solely to provide an indication of the impact of certain changes to the Company's property value.