Registered number: 09939099

The Leaders Romans Group Limited Annual Report and Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2020

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Company information

Directors S M P Adcock

P L Aitchison R A Connell M B Cook C T Ind P Kavanagh M J Light K Shaw T Shelford P S Weller

Company secretary P L Aitchison

Registered number 09939099

Registered office Crowthorne House

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Strategic Report

The Directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. The comparatives are for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company. These consolidated financial statements also include the company's subsidiary undertakings, whose principal activities are the provision of Lettings, Estate Agency, Mortgage Advisory, Chartered Surveying, Planning Consultancy, Block Management and Commercial Property Consulting Services. There have been no significant changes in the activities of the Group in the year under review.

Review of the business

The Group has performed in line with the Directors' expectations in 2020 taking into account challenges faced in the year. The Board have continued to adapt in 2020 and have addressed a number of significant challenges – the largest being the impact of the first national lockdown due to the global Covid-19 pandemic.

The Board have responded to the pandemic with a number of initiatives to ensure we strengthen our business and service offering to our customers. One of these initiatives is the ongoing acquisition of high quality businesses which will enable the Group to continue its focus on growth and the expansion of its portfolio and customer offering.

During the year the Group completed four acquisitions.

In January 2020, the Group acquired Moginie James Limited, Moginie James Financial Services Limited and Hello Ted Limited. The businesses, based in Cardiff, are involved in the provision of estate agency services, financial services and short term lettings services. The acquisition saw the Group extend its footprint into Wales for the first time.

On 5 March 2020, the Group completed the acquisition of Scott Fraser Limited, a lettings focused business based in Oxfordshire.

On 9 March 2020, the Group completed the acquisition of Outlook Property Limited, a lettings focused business based in North London.

On 30 October 2020, Lenwell Limited, a lettings focused business, was acquired, with the business transferring to Leaders Limited on acquisition.

The acquisitions were settled in cash, funded from our acquisitions facility (Facility C).

During the first national lockdown, all of our branches were closed from 23 March 2020 until 13 May 2020. Following the easing of restrictions in May 2020, the housing market was one of the first sectors of the economy to reopen. Activities within the sales market were buoyed from both an element of pent up demand and the creation of the Stamp Duty Holiday. In every subsequent restriction or lockdown the housing market has remained open. Customers have been able to move home since the end of May 2020 and our branch network has remained open but operating in a Covid secure way.

Strategic Report (continued)

The Group has made use of various Government grants and support made available as a result of Covid-19. Branches started reopening in accordance with government guidelines towards the end of May 2020. Staff that were not furloughed as a result of the pandemic were able to fulfil their duties remotely. Customers were unable to view properties or move house from 23 March 2020 until the end of May 2020.

The Group utilised the following Covid-19 schemes:

- Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme: All our branches were forced to close from 23 March 2020, and reopened at various stages towards the end of May 2020 due to the lockdown imposed by the UK government at the time. The Group furloughed numerous staff at the time as they were unable to fulfil their usual duties during the lockdown period. Most staff returned to normal work by the end of July 2020 as the housing market improved.
- VAT deferral scheme: The Group reached an agreement with HMRC to defer VAT and certain PAYE payments in 2020 and repay them throughout 2021. The amounts are included in shortterm liabilities in the Group's accounts.
- Business Rates Holiday: The Group has benefitted from the Retail, Hospitality & Leisure Business Rate Holiday scheme and has not been charged rates for a large number of our branches.
- Retail, Hospitality & Leisure Grants: The UK government made available grants monies via local councils for small business rate payers which has benefited the Group.

There were some fundamental shifts in the housing and lettings industry, mainly the increased use of virtual viewings and a shift away from city centre apartment living towards out of city centres driven by increased working from home and the desire for additional bedrooms/work spaces as well as outdoor space. Both the Leaders and Romans brands have been in a position to gain from this shift due to our portfolio location which lends itself to outer city/suburbs as opposed to central London/inner city living.

Financial review

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group's revenue was £126,540,557, compared to £117,439,227 for the year ended 31 December 2019. The operating profit before amortisation and exceptional items for the year ended 31 December 2020 was £20,550,434, compared to £14,606,439 for the year ended 31 December 2019. The exceptional costs charged in arriving at operating profit before amortisation and exceptional items amounted to £4,312,251 (2019: £3,418,233) and are detailed in note 5 to the consolidated financial statements. The operating loss for the year ended 31 December 2020 was £13,270,268 (2019; £9,597,201) and the loss before taxation was £45,354,295 (2019: £43,509,880).

The Group continues to look to acquire high quality lettings businesses within the industry, whilst maintaining the highest level of service within the existing business.

The Group carefully monitors cash flow and at 31 December 2020 held cash of £33,695,525 (31 December 2019 - £8,250,922).

The Directors' going concern assessment is set out in note 2.3 and the impact of Covid-19 on the Group is set out in the Review of the Business section of this strategic report. The Directors have reviewed the Group's forecasts and covenant compliance projections to 31 December 2022, being a period of not less than 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, recognising the

Strategic Report (continued)

uncertain economic environment and taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance. These show that the Group is able to generate sufficient liquidity to operate within covenants and continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Key performance indicators ("KPI's")

During 2020, the Board has focused on the lettings teams' core KPI's in order to drive organic performance. We have seen improving trends on core performance demonstrated consistently across the lettings division throughout the year, underlined by consistent gains in market share.

The KPI's for the Group are based around revenue and operating profit before amortisation and exceptional items. A summary of KPI's for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are shown below:

	Year to	Year to
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Revenue	£126,540,557	£117,439,227
Operating profit before amortisation and exceptional items	£20,550,434	£14,606,439
Lettings properties under management (no.)	51,857	47,941
Residential sales pipeline (at 31 December)	£8,537,994	£4,405,000
Residential sales new instructions (no.)	10,942	10,459

The increase in revenue during the year reflects the contribution to the Group's results from acquisitions. The increase in operating profit before amortisation and exceptional items can be attributed to the contribution from acquisitions coupled with a strong management focus on cost savings throughout year and the utilisation of government grants and support made available as a result of Covid-19.

The number of instructions in residential sales increased year on year and the sales pipeline at the end of 2020 is strong at £8.5m. This is driven by pent up demand resulting from the national lockdowns, as well as a hangover from Brexit but also driven by the stamp duty holiday.

Lettings performance has been driven by the same reasons as sales; many customers want outdoor space, and an office for home working. Whilst completions dropped off during the first lockdown as people were unable to view or move home, they picked up again in the second half of the year and the Directors are pleased with the overall performance in 2020.

Strategic Report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Group is exposed to a variety of risks in its day-to-day operations and has in place a series of policies to mitigate these risks. The policies set by the Board of Directors are implemented by the finance and compliance departments.

The activity levels of the Group's businesses are closely related to that in the housing marketplace. Though we face risks associated with the housing marketplace the directors feel that our diversity of operations in second hand sales, lettings, new homes, planning, residential surveys, mortgages and auctions and our strength of a large core managed lettings portfolio reduces the risks to the Group of variations in the housing market. The Board of Directors monitor work levels on a monthly basis to ensure that sufficient resources are in place.

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. Credit risk is managed through strict credit vetting and monitoring. Credit limits are set for customers and where appropriate work is reviewed against available credit before being undertaken. Trade receivables are pursued vigorously by the Group.

The Group monitors cash flow as part of its daily control activities. Cash flow projections are prepared on a regular basis to ensure that the appropriate cash reserves are available to fund the future operation of the Group's businesses. Cash flow projections are reviewed by the Board every month.

Covid-19 has also given rise to risk and uncertainty. Transactional income reduced during the first national lockdown, and should a similar lockdown be put into place in the future, revenues would take a similar hit. That said, it appears the UK government is keen to support the housing market through stamp duty holidays, and during all subsequent lockdowns and restrictions the housing market has remained open.

The Group is required to comply with various legal and regulatory requirements, including those issued by the Financial Conduct Authority relating to its insurance broking activities. Any breach of these requirements could expose the Group to sanctions and/or reputational risk. The Group has a compliance department to monitor compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and has put in place appropriate policies and procedures, including training, to ensure employees are aware of applicable rules and requirements. There is a strong focus on the delivery of a high level of service to the Group's customers.

The Group's employees are key to its ability to deliver a high level of service to its customers and to enable it to grow successfully. There is a risk that the Group may not be able to recruit or retain sufficient staff to deliver these objectives. Some of the activities undertaken by the Group to mitigate this risk are included in the s.172 Statement below.

Strategic Report (continued)

s.172 Companies Act 2006 Statement and Statement of engagement with suppliers, customers and others:

The Leaders Romans Group ("LRG") is one of the UK's largest property services groups - formed by the merger of three well-respected, established brands; Leaders, Romans and Boyer.

Backed by leading private equity firm, Bowmark Capital, we have a network of over 160 branches across the country and employ over 2,100 people.

LRG depends on the trust and confidence of its stakeholders to operate sustainably in the long term. The Group seeks to put its customers' best interests first, invests in its employees, supports the communities in which it operates and strives to generate sustainable profits for its investors.

The Directors acknowledge their duty under s.172 of the Companies Act 2006 and consider that they have both, individually and collectively, acted in the way that, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole. In doing so, they have had regard, amongst other matters to:

The likely consequences of any decision on the long term

The LRG Board meets on a regular basis to assess and review the performance and the strategic direction of the Company. The Board is conscious that these strategic decisions will impact on the long term success of the business, employee and stakeholder engagement as well as on the environment and local communities.

The Interests of the Group's Employees

We believe that our strength lies in our people and in our strong company values. The Board has a keen interest in the development and morale of our employees through the oversight of our key recruitment, training and retention policies and our quarterly recognition and award schemes.

The CEO hosts regular two way feedback sessions where employees are encouraged to submit any questions or concerns for the Board's consideration. This enables the board to hear from and interact with all levels of the business.

The Company has invested in an Employee Assistance Programme, Employee Care, which is accessible to all permanent members of staff via a 24/7 helpline. All employees are able to access confidential counselling, financial and legal telephone advice from an independent consultant as well as guidance on a range of everyday issues. In addition the Company is further investing in the mental health and wellbeing of its employees and has trained three mental health first aiders within the business who an employee is able to contact in confidence should they wish to reach out for additional support.

The Company's Business Relationships

We believe that the success of LRG is dependent on maintaining strong relationships with our key stakeholders:

Strategic Report (continued)

Customers

Our customers and clients range from individuals wishing to sell or rent their property, through to corporate organisations and national house builders. We pride ourselves on being able to tailor the services we provide to meet their individual requirements. Our customers' needs are at the forefront of all of our strategic decision making processes. Policies are in place to ensure customers are treated fairly and the relationships are fundamental to our continued success.

Landlord and tenant needs are serviced by dedicated teams within the Group who undergo rigorous and ongoing training, from the staff in branch to property managers who oversee the requirements of both the landlord and the tenant. The Group is a member of ARLA Propertymark and all client monies are subject to strict annual audits and protected by the rules of the ARLA Propertymark body.

Suppliers

There is a limited supply chain given the nature of the work undertaken by the Group. However the Group does have a procurement department who oversee all supply contracts and tender contracts where appropriate.

The majority of our suppliers are UK based, although some do have an offshore element where people are employed to deliver manual operational processes and IT solutions. The vast majority of our suppliers are small companies, partnerships or sole traders. We take a collaborative approach when working with our suppliers to ensure that we are working together towards a common strategy to deliver success for all parties.

The Impact of the Company's Operations on the Community and the Environment

The Group is conscious of the environmental impact of its' business activities and is passionate about the environment and are committed to meeting our environmental responsibilities and forging a reputation for excellence in this area. We promote good practice across all of our disciplines aiming to reduce the negative effects our business and supply chains have on the environment.

Our objective is to minimise our impact on the environment by preventing pollution, eliminating any activities that may have an adverse effect on the environment, working in a socially responsible manner and always considering the impact of our actions on the community. A key area of focus is the introduction of virtual viewings which reduce the need for both employees and customers to travel to and from appointments.

We have worked to reduce not only the amount of paper and other resources we as a business consume, but also to promote a green ethos across the schools and community groups we work with in order to ensure the future generation in our local area understand the importance of protecting their environment.

In order to support the local community, the Group continues to take steps to support charities and communities through a variety of schemes. Each of our brands work with official charity partners and have gone above and beyond in their fundraising efforts.

Strategic Report (continued)

Maintaining our Reputation

LRG is passionate about maintaining our reputation for high standards of business conduct. We are aware that the Group's reputation could be adversely affected by unsatisfactory levels of customer service and we are conscious how important it is for our customers to receive first class levels of customer support. We have mechanisms in place in order to address and resolve any customer issues.

The need to act fairly between members of the Company

Our intention is to behave responsibly towards our stakeholders (including investors, customers, employees and suppliers) and treat them fairly and equally so that they may benefit from the successful delivery of our strategic objectives.

Approval

This strategic report was approved on behalf of the Board on 21 May 2021

Paul Ritchison

P L Aitchison Director

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The Directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. Comparative information is provided for the year ended 31 December 2019 for the Group.

Results and dividends

The consolidated profit and loss account is set out on page 25 and shows the loss for the year. No dividends were paid during the year (2019: £Nil).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (year ended 31 December 2019 - £Nil).

Disclosures relating to information which is strategically important to the Group are made within the Strategic Report.

Statement of corporate governance arrangements

The Board is committed to high standards of corporate governance, which it considers are critical to business integrity and to maintaining stakeholders' trust in the Group. The Group expects all its directors and employees to act with honesty, integrity and fairness. The Group will strive to adopt proper standards of business practice and procedure and operate with integrity and has followed these standards throughout the reporting period.

Our vision for governance and responsibility is to provide our shareholders and other stakeholders with the confidence that The Leaders Romans Group ("LRG") is a well-managed and responsible Group. The Board takes steps to engage with shareholders and to evaluate the relevant financial, social, ethical and environmental issues that may influence or affect LRG. Our Guiding Principles and Values support our vision, underpin our values and define our approach to all aspects of our business. We strive to do the right thing; we're committed to creative, commercial thinking; we listen, we care and we deliver; we always take a collaborative approach.

Governance and Responsibility framework

Whilst one set of formal governance principles have not been adopted by the board, the directors believe that good corporate governance is central to achieving the Group's objectives and maximising shareholder value, and are committed to high standards of corporate governance. The Board confirms that it has applied the principles as set out below.

There are six principles relating to Corporate Governance which the board regularly challenge and ensure compliance with:

1. Purpose and leadership

The Board believes that in order for LRG to be successful it is important that the Board demonstrates clear leadership and strategic direction in all of its decision making and that this is then clearly and concisely communicated down throughout the organisation.

This need for communication also extends to our stakeholders and a representative of our key stakeholder, the Private Equity firm Bowmark, who sit on the Board and attend monthly Board meetings and have regular contact with the senior management team. There are also regular communications between the CEO, CFO and Bowmark to ensure that there is a clear understanding of the strategic direction in which the business is moving.

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Communication within the organisation is carried out through the use of the Group intranet, regular email communications and updates to the business, including updates from the CEO concerning key events. Quarterly and yearly events are also held as well as monthly team meetings to ensure that key strategies and messages are communicated effectively throughout the organisation.

LRG has been created through a merger of three larger brands and we have been building a single group culture. This new culture has been embedded through the development of an employee induction for all new LRG employees. This has allowed the Group to introduce new employees to the business through a consistent approach. We strive for all services and functions within the business to work together and we use the induction to highlight that mission and to demonstrate how it drives the success of our business.

Should an employee have an issue that they are concerned about or a grievance that they want to raise there are processes in place for employees to address these as well as whistle blowing procedures. Our employee handbook includes clear instructions on the grievance procedure, as well as an anonymous employee helpline where employees can raise concerns to our HR and compliance teams. All complaints are monitored by the Board.

2. Board composition

The LRG Board consists of a non-executive Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Lettings Director and Sales Director as well as representatives from our Investors. There is also a non-executive director to provide additional support, challenge and advice to the main executive board.

The role of Chairman and the role of Chief Executive are clearly defined and segregated. The Chairman's main responsibility is to lead and manage the work of the Board to ensure that it operates effectively and fully discharges its legal and regulatory responsibilities. Accurate, timely and clear information is provided to all directors and the Chairman is satisfied that effective communication, principally by the Chief Executive and the Chief Financial Officer, is undertaken with the shareholders.

The Chairman facilitates the contribution of the non-executive director and the relationship with the executive directors. The non-executive director plays a full part by constructively challenging and contributing to the development of strategy. The performance of management is monitored, as is the integrity of financial information and effectiveness of financial controls and risk management systems.

The Board has delegated the responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Group to the Chief Executive Officer, who is responsible for recommending strategy to the Board, leading the executive Directors and for making and implementing operational decisions.

The Board meets on a monthly basis to discuss performance and future strategy and planning. At each Board meeting the Chief Executive Officer provides a review of the business and how it was performing and the Chief Financial Officer provides a detailed review of the Group's financial position. Directors receive reports from each of the key business areas. The Board, supplied with information that is both timely and appropriate, deals with those matters reserved for its decision, and takes all material decisions affecting the Group.

All divisions within the Group provide monthly reports to the executive team which highlight performance and concerns, including HR issues. In 2020 the range of subjects discussed included the

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

strategic development of the Group, including the ongoing and changing impact of the Pandemic and the government restrictions in place, and a review of possible acquisitions. Additionally, the Board discussed the Group's financial results, the Budget for 2021, and any Regulatory and governance issues.

3. Director responsibilities

Director compliance has been a focus during 2020 and we have been working on building a robust structure by carrying out background checks both on initial appointment and also following any promotion to a more senior role to ensure that we are satisfied with our directors' conduct. We are also working on initiating training around Ethnicity, Diversity & culture, with annual skill gap analysis being undertaken.

There are clear lines of reporting within our organisational structure as well as job specifications outlining roles and responsibilities. The Board encourages independent and creative thinking whilst ensuring that there is a robust organisational structure in place to ensure that Directors and managers retain accountability for their decisions and their team members.

We have an internal compliance team whose role it is to ensure that systems and controls are operating effectively and to highlight any areas of concern. They regularly review Company and Group policies around anti-money laundering, whistle blowing policies, GDPR, IT and social media policies as well as the overall governance and compliance of our numerous branch employees. Additionally we have clear review and appeal processes in place to ensure that we are able to conduct an independent review of any decision should an employee deem the outcome to be unfair.

In order to provide additional oversight and control within the Group, an audit committee was set up during 2019 headed by an independent non-executive director.

The Group also has a remuneration committee which reviews senior staff salaries and benefit packages to ensure that Directors' remuneration is fair and reasonable and any senior positions must be approved by the Private Equity Investor as well as by the Board.

4. Opportunity and risk

The Group's creation and preservation of value over the long term can be seen through our core values; we do the right thing; we're committed to creative, commercial thinking; we listen, we care and we deliver; we always take a collaborative approach. Through these values the group supports innovation and encourages entrepreneurship which in turn helps to identify local initiatives as well as opportunities to explore at a group level. These values are regularly communicated at the beginning of team meetings.

Reporting is carried out on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis and each year we undergo budget planning for the following year, as well as a review of our 5 year strategy. Every month there is a Board meeting attended by the investors where the Board review that month's performance and discuss any areas of concern or areas of opportunity. Strategic decisions are made during these monthly Board meetings and the action points are then distributed down to the Directors and the operational teams. Outside of these monthly Board meetings, the senior management team and the direct reports of the CEO meet on a weekly basis where there is the opportunity to discuss any issues and areas of concern and to update the Directors on the progress made to date.

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Additional risk management and assessment is carried out through our Health and Safety team with regular health and safety assessments being carried out on a rolling basis across all areas of the business and in particular at branch level and head office.

The Board is responsible for reviewing and approving the Group's system of internal controls and its adequacy and effectiveness. This system of internal controls includes financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management. It is the role of management to implement the agreed policies on risk and control. Our system of internal financial and operational controls is designed to meet the Group's particular needs and aims to facilitate effective and efficient operations, to safeguard the Group's assets, ensure proper accounting records are maintained and ensure that the financial information used within the business and for publication is reliable.

Key features of our system of internal control are as follows:

Group organisation and culture - Through its statements and actions the Board emphasises a culture of integrity, competence, fairness and responsibility. The Board focuses mainly on strategic issues, senior management performance and financial performance. Our Chief Executive and the Group Executive, as his senior executive team, concentrate on operational performance, operational decision-making and the formulation of strategic proposals to the Board. The Group's managing directors manage their businesses with the support of senior managers. The Board determines how the chief executive operates within a framework of delegated authorities and reserved powers which seek to ensure that certain transactions, significant in terms of their size or type, are undertaken only after Board review.

Control environment - Our operational structure has clearly documented and communicated principles of delegation of authority and segregation of duties. The Group's management systems include financial policies and procedures, corporate and business quality assurance manuals, health and safety procedures and environmental management procedures. These procedures are subject to review to ensure that improvements to enhance controls can be made.

Financial reporting - The Board approves a strategic plan and annual budgets for the Group. The financial performance of individual business segments is reported regularly and compared to annual budgets. Forecasts for the Group are updated and reviewed by the Board regularly.

Business conduct policy - The Group believes that integrity is a fundamental prerequisite for successful business relationships, both internally and externally. Reputation, trust and confidence are essential elements that we seek to protect and enhance to the benefit of all with whom we have a relationship. The Group seeks to understand and meet its customers' needs, whilst seeking continuous improvement. Across the Group there are procedures in place that seek to underpin this approach. By so doing the Group aims to meet the needs of all stakeholders.

Functional reporting - The Board assesses the risks facing the business on an ongoing basis and has identified a number of other key areas that are subject to regular reporting to the Board such as human resources and health and safety. Furthermore during the induction process staff are tested on key policies including:

- Tax evasion
- Anti-Money Laundering
- Bribery risks
- GDPR

Staff are also given copies of the employee handbook and trained on other key areas including equal opportunities, health and safety, IT policies and other security policies within the Group.

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

5. Remuneration

The Board believes that executive remuneration should be aligned to the Group's purpose and values, and it should be clearly linked to the successful delivery of the company's long-term strategy. The CEO, CFO and the HR Director together with the Chairman, Investor Directors and non-executive director are engaged in the process for setting remuneration for other directors to ensure that remuneration is fair and incentivised in-line with the company's long term strategic goals. By taking into consideration their duties, responsibilities, experiences and performance, the wages and the benefits of senior management are determined in a manner that is compatible to equivalent job conditions and the Company's strategies and polices.

LRG has a structured remuneration policy based around the organisational structure of the business and job grades which are matched to roles and responsibilities. This ensures that the wider workforce's remuneration packages are fair and comparable across the group by division and function and are regularly reviewed by the senior management team. Deviation from these grades require board sign off in advance.

The Group also runs a commission based pay structure within its customer facing roles to ensure that employee remuneration and reward is linked to the key business objectives, goals and strategy.

6. Stakeholder relationships and engagement

The LRG Board meets on a regular basis to assess and review the performance and the strategic direction of the Group. The Board is conscious that these strategic decisions will have impacts on the long term success of the business, employee and stakeholder engagement as well as on the environment and local communities.

The Board has outlined within its strategic report and its' s.172 statement how it considers the impacts of the Group's activities on its current and future stakeholders. This can be found on page 8.

Stakeholder engagement is a key component of how the business operates — with employee engagement being a key pillar. Decisions concerning operational changes are often made through input from our employees following our employee engagement surveys. We also operate an open culture between our senior management team and employees, meaning staff are able to raise any feedback directly with our CEO and other executive board members. We run a question forum to allow employees to submit questions to our CEO which also allows them the opportunity to submit suggestions or concerns. The output of these forums are communicated to all staff.

Another way we engage with our employees is through recognition. We run quarterly awards and incentives for all employees across the group. Furthermore staff have access to a helpline where they can anonymously raise concerns or grievances if it is not appropriate to follow the procedures set out in our Grievance Policy.

The Group actively promotes charity work and support throughout its network of branches and to its employees, and asks its local branches to be involved within the communities in which they are placed.

Through following these principles of governance, combined with our values, the Group seeks to put its' stakeholders best interests first, invest in its employees, support the communities in which it

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

operates and strives to generate sustainable profits for its investors. All the Groups policies are regularly reviewed to ensure they are up to date and require director sign off.

Employment of disabled persons

The Group is committed to a policy of recruitment and promotion on the basis of aptitude and ability without discrimination of any kind. Management actively pursues both the employment of disabled persons whenever a suitable vacancy arises and the continued employment and retraining of employees who become disabled whilst employed by the group. Particular attention is given to the training, career development and promotion of disabled employees with a view to encouraging them to play an active role in the development of the Group.

Employee involvement

Employees are encouraged to discuss with management any matters about which they are concerned and factors affecting the Group. In addition, the management take account of employees' interests when making decisions and the employees are informed of the Group's performance on a regular basis. Suggestions from employees aimed at improving the Group's performance are welcome.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)

It is now a requirement of large organisations to include energy and carbon data in their Annual Reports, under the SECR Regulations. We have reviewed the relevant activities, relating to buildings and business travel, and made the calculations, as shown below.

Our SECR carbon emissions for our financial reporting year 2020 amounted to 1,613 tCO2e, with 50% arising from electricity consumption.

This is the first year of reporting our emissions. In subsequent years, we will be able to monitor historical data and track emissions reductions.

Energy & Carbon Data

Energy in buildings (electricity & gas) was responsible for 66% of emissions & business travel 34%.

As this is the first SECR report, no comparisons are made with previous years' data.

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

SECR Energy & Carbon Emissions (kWh & tCO₂e) 2020

Emissions Scope / Activity: 2020	Energy Equivalent (kWh)	Carbon Emissions (tCO₂e)
Scope 1 - Direct Emissions		537.8
Gas Consumption	1,382,489	255.1
Company Vehicles	695,049	162.6
Pool Cars	512,437	120.1
Scope 2 - Energy Indirect Emissions		805.7
Electricity Consumption	3,455,769	805.7
Scope 3 - Other Indirect Emissions		269.2
Grey Fleet	1,147,203	269.2
Hire Cars	-	-
Total Energy, kWh	7,192,946	
Total Emissions, tCO ₂ e		1,612.7
Relative Emissions, normalised by turnover, tCO ₂ e/£m		12.8

Energy Efficiency Projects

Because of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, we have completed few formal energy efficiency projects, instead focusing on keeping offices open and our staff and customers safe.

We are, however, developing our environmental strategy, with ideas to save energy and a target of being carbon neutral by 2030. The first action relates to our new energy contract, starting in August 2021, which includes a 100% green electricity tariff.

SECR Emissions Calculations - Methodology

We have reported on the emission sources required by Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR), under the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018. These sources fall within our consolidated financial statements.

We have followed the methodology of ISO 14064-1 (Specification with guidance at the organisation level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals) and emission factors from UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2020.

Clients' money balances

At the balance sheet date, the group held amounts on behalf of clients totalling £83,273,885 (31 December 2019 - £83,433,599). All client funds are held in accordance with ARLA Propertymark regulations (specifically Bye-Law 3 - Client Accounts, Procedures, Requirements and Compliance) and tenant deposits are registered under the Tenancy Deposit and MyDeposits Schemes.

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Directors

The Directors of the Company during the year and post year end were as follows:

S M P Adcock

P L Aitchison (appointed 13 January 2020)

R A Connell

M B Cook

CTInd

P Kavanagh

M J Light

M E J Palmer (resigned 13 January 2020)

K Shaw

T Shelford

P S Weller

At 31 December 2020 and throughout the year, third party indemnity provision for the benefit of the Company's directors was in force.

Post balance sheet events

On 27 January 2021, the Group acquired the trade of Eurolet LLP. The business, based in Bishop Stortford, is involved in the provision of estate agency services.

On 10 February 2021, the Group completed the acquisition of Hill & Clark Limited, a five branch lettings and sales agency, based in Lincolnshire.

On 26 February 2021, the Group acquired Gibbs Gillespie Lettings Limited, Gibbs Gillespie Sales Limited and Mortgage and Insurance Bureau Limited, together "Gibbs Gillespie". Gibbs Gillespie is a very successful 13 branch residential sales and letting agency with a financial services business, located in 10 locations across Middlesex, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire.

On 10 March 2021, the Group acquired the trade of Guardian Residential Lettings and Sales LLP. The business, based in Harlow, is involved in the provision residential lettings services.

In February 2021 the Group activated a £25m "Additional Facility" available from its banking partner, The Carlyle Group. This facility will be used to continue the Group's acquisition strategy and is repayable by 30 June 2024. It has been borrowed on the same terms as our existing acquisition facility (Facility C).

Future developments

The Group continues to look for suitable opportunities to acquire lettings businesses to grow its portfolio and geographic network.

Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the Group and Company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom accounting standards and applicable law). 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 Group and Company and of the profit or loss of the Group and Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

The Directors confirm that:

- so far as each Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP, is deemed to have been reappointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the Board

Paul Aitchison

P L Aitchison Director 21 May 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF THE LEADERS ROMANS GROUP LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Leaders Romans Group Limited and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the consolidated profit and loss account, consolidated balance sheet, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and 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 group's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of the group's loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the 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 are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the group's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the group's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF THE LEADERS ROMANS GROUP LIMITED (CONTINUED)

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF THE LEADERS ROMANS GROUP LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities paragraph, 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 group'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 group 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: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

The engagement teams understanding of the legal and regulatory framework and which laws and regulations the engagement team identified as being significant in the context of the entity

The Group is subject to many laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, to understand these:

- We enquired of management, the audit committee and those charged with governance, concerning the Group's policies and procedures relating to:
 - the identification, evaluation and compliance with laws and regulations;
 - the detection and response to the risks of fraud; and
 - the establishment of internal controls to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We enquired of management, the audit committee and those charged with governance whether
 they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or whether they
 had any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF THE LEADERS ROMANS GROUP LIMITED (CONTINUED)

- We corroborated our enquiries through our review of board minutes, papers provided to the Audit Committee and correspondence received from regulatory bodies.
- We identified whether there is a culture of honesty and ethical behaviour and whether there is a strong emphasis of prevention and deterrence of fraud.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the group and determined that the most significant which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the reporting frameworks (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006).
- In addition, we concluded that there are certain significant laws and regulations, such as Estate Agents Act 1979, The Consumers, Estate Agents and Redress Act 2997, ARLA Propertymark Rules, The FCA;s Client Assets Sourcebook (CASS), The Insurance Business (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law 2002, Employment Law and Health and Safety regulations that may have an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and those laws and regulations relating to client monies, consumer credit licences, health and safety, employee matters, environmental matters, data protection, and bribery and corruption practices.
- We communicated relevant laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members, and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

The engagement team's assessment of the susceptibility of the entity's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur

- We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how
 fraud might occur, by evaluating management's incentives and opportunities for manipulation of
 the financial statements. This included the evaluation of the risk of management override of
 controls. We determined that the principal risks were in relation to:
 - journal entries with a focus on manual journals and journals indicating large or unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business; and
 - potential management bias in determining estimates and judgements, particularly in relation to assessing the impairment of intangible assets and calculating the fair value of certain financial liabilities.
- Our audit procedures involved:
 - evaluation of the design effectiveness of controls that management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
 - journal entry testing; with a focus on material manual journals, including those with unusual account combinations and those posted directly to cash, debtors and creditors control accounts;
 - utilising a valuation specialist to review valuation models and assessments prepared by management in respect of determining the fair value of certain financial liabilities;
 - challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates; and
 - assessing the extent of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF THE LEADERS ROMANS GROUP LIMITED (CONTINUED)

- In addition, we completed audit procedures to conclude on the compliance of disclosures in the financial statements with applicable financial reporting requirements.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. However, detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as those irregularities that result from fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

The engagement partner's assessment of whether the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations

- Assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
 - understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation;
 - knowledge of the industry in which the entity operates; and
 - understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the entity.

Matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud that were communicated with the engagement team

 We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout the engagement team, including component auditors, and remained alert to indications of non-compliance and the potential for fraud.

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.

Great Moraton UK LLP

Norman Armstrong BSc FCA Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants Southampton 21 May 2021

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 December 2019 £
Turnover	4	126,540,557	117,439,227
Administrative expenses		(146,205,608)	(127,176,879)
Other operating income	5	6,394,783	140,451
Operating profit before amortisation and			
exceptional items		20,550,434	14,606,439
Amortisation		(29,508,451)	(20,785,407)
Exceptional items	5	(4,312,251)	(3,418,233)
Operating loss	5	(13,270,268)	(9,597,201)
Interest receivable and similar income	8	1,307,110	1,510,457
Interest payable and similar charges	9	(32,756,241)	(36,002,845)
Change in fair value of investments		(634,896)	579,709
Loss before taxation		(45,354,295)	(43,509,880)
Taxation	10	5,005,372	(275,862)
Loss after taxation		(40,348,923)	(43,785,742)
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year		(40,348,923)	(43,785,742)
Attributable to: Equity holders of the parent Non-controlling interests		(40,502,974) 154,051	(43,785,742)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

All recognised gains and losses are included in the profit and loss account.

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	11	81,981,808	86,844,185
Tangible assets	12	12,356,675	15,043 <i>,</i> 175
Investments	13	115,951	15,840
		94,454,434	101,903,200
Current assets			
Stocks	14	28,656	41,830
Debtors	15	19,241,709	19,699,298
Cash at bank and in hand		33,695,525	8,250,922
		52,965,890	27,992,050
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(111,540,970)	(72,140,179)
Net current liabilities		(58,575,080)	(44,148,129)
Total assets less current liabilities		35,879,354	57,755,071
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17	(292,404,565)	(271,022,671)
Provisions for liabilities	20	(6,467,460)	(9,372,676)
Net liabilities		(262,992,671)	(222,640,276)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	23	550	550
Share premium		91,897	91,897
Profit and loss account reserve		(196,318,453)	(155,815,479)
Merger reserve		(66,989,657)	(66,989,657)
Non-controlling interest	26	222,992	72,413
Shareholders' deficit		(262,992,671)	(222,640,276)

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 21 May 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

Paul Ritchison

P L Aitchison

Director

Company registration number: 09939099

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Share capital	Share premium	Profit and loss account reserve	Merger reserve	Non- Controlling Interest	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2020	550	91,897	(155,815,479)	(66,989,657)	72,413	(222,640,276)
Loss for the year	-	-	(40,502,974)	-		(40,502,974)
Non-controlling interest – share of profit for year	-			-	154,051	154,051
Total comprehensive loss for the year Adjustment to non-	-	-	(40,502,974)	-	154,051	(40,348,923)
controlling interest arising on acquisition	_	_	_	_	(3,472)	(3,472)
Balance at 31 December 2020	550	91,897	(196,318,453)	(66,989,657)	222,992	(262,992,671)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Profit and loss account reserve	Merger reserve £	Non- Controlling Interest £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2019	550	91,897	(112,029,737)	(66,989,657)	-	(178,926,947)
Loss for the year	-	-	(43,785,742)	-	-	(43,785,742)
Total comprehensive loss for the year Non-controlling interest	-	-	(43,785,742)	-	-	(43,785,742)
arising on acquisition		-			72,413	72,413
Balance at 31 December 2019	550	91,897	(155,815,479)	(66,989,657)	72,413	(222,640,276)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
	£	£
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(40,348,923)	(43,785,742)
Depreciation	6,073,242	5,550,390
Amortisation	29,508,451	20,785,407
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(297,498)	(4,300)
FV losses/(gains) recognised in profit and loss	634,896	(579,709)
Interest receivable	(1,307,110)	(1,510 <i>,</i> 457)
Interest payable	32,756,241	36,002,845
Taxation (credit) / charge	(5,005,372)	275,862
Decrease in stocks	13,174	14,520
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other debtors	4,198,106	(3,508,735)
Increase in trade and other creditors	12,230,337	2,345,299
Increase in provisions	101,984	958,732
Cash from operations	38,557,528	16,544,112
Tax paid	(1,792,109)	(957,000)
Interest on bank loans	(11,401,122)	(9,733,160)
Interest on finance leases	(384,682)	(450,856)
Net cash generated from operating activities	24,979,615	5,403,096
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(2,012,917)	(3,443,048)
Receipts from sale of plant and equipment	87,718	103,444
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(364,224)	(412,250)
Purchase of subsidiary undertakings	(20,591,321)	(5,070,699)
Cash acquired with subsidiary undertakings	3,093,610	1,242,441
Interest received	1,281,661	1,618,596
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(18,505,473)	(5,961,516)
Net cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	(2,999,895)	(3,481,114)
New loans	23,770,000	4,430,000
Finance costs on debt	-	(1,243,665)
Capital element of finance lease payments	(1,799,644)	(1,849,532)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities	18,970,461	(2,144,311)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	25,444,603	(2,702,731)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	8,250,922	10,953,653
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	33,695,525	8,250,922
Comprising		
Cash at bank and in hand	33,695,525	8,250,922

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. Nature of operations and general information

The Leaders Romans Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on the company information page and the nature of the Group's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

2. Principal Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies as set out below.

2.2 Basis of preparation and consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of The Leaders Romans Group Limited and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) (together, the "Group") present information as if they formed a single entity. Inter-company transactions and balances between Group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

A subsidiary is a company controlled directly by the Group. Control is achieved where the Group has the power over the investee, rights to variable returns and the ability to use the power to affect the investee's returns.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the balance sheet, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the consolidated profit and loss account from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Parent Company.

The only exception to the above method relates to the acquisition of Leaders Lettings Limited by the group on 15 March 2016. This has been accounted for as a group reconstruction with merger accounting principles applied. The Directors believe the substance of the transaction was a group reconstruction and to apply purchase accounting would fail to give a true and fair view.

Where the Group does not acquire 100% of the share capital as part of an acquisition, the Group recognises a non-controlling interest. This represents the minority shareholders' ownership interest in non-wholly owned subsidiaries. The non-controlling interest in subsidiaries is shown as a separate component of equity in the consolidated balance sheet with any net profit or loss attributable to the non-controlling interest reported in the consolidated profit and loss account.

All accounting policies disclosed below apply to the Group for the years presented, unless otherwise explicitly stated.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Financial Information is presented in British pounds sterling (£).

The Directors of The Leaders Romans Group Limited are responsible for the financial information and contents of the consolidated financial statements.

2.3 Going concern

The Directors have considered the cash flow requirements for the Group to 31 December 2022, being a period of not less than twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Based on these projections the directors consider that both the Company and the Group will have sufficient cash resources during this period to pay all of its liabilities as they fall due and therefore consider it appropriate to continue to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The Group incurred a loss before tax of £45,354,295 for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: £43,509,880) and had net liabilities of £262,992,671 (31 December 2019: £222,640,276) at the balance sheet date. The Group generated operating profit before amortisation and exceptional items £20,550,434 (31 December 2019: £14,606,439) and, as is typical of a Private Equity controlled group, both the loan notes and bank loans are long term liabilities and do not fall due until 2023 or 2024. The Directors are confident in the cash generation of the business with cash generated from operations of £38,557,528 (2019: £16,544,112) and cash held at the balance sheet date of £33,695,525 (31 December 2019: £8,250,922).

All forecasts have been updated to accommodate the change in economic outlook as a result of Covid-19. When preparing the forecasts the Directors have taken into consideration the following:

- Government measures designed to reduce the economic impact of the virus directly affecting the property market and wider economy on a whole including:
 - o Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme ("CJRS") and the CJRS Bonus
 - Stamp duty tax break available for all house buyers, including second homes and property investors
 - o The extension to the business rates holiday running until 30 June 2021
- Time to pay arrangements on VAT, PAYE & NIC monies due with HMRC
- Availability of funds from our banking partners and our ability to repay all amounts due under our financing arrangements
- Profit and loss, balance sheet and cash flow forecasts (with covenants) were regularly updated
 and shared with the board, taking into account the latest trading levels and forecasts available
 to the Group and regularly reviewed. Performance was continually monitored against these
 forecasts. A reverse stress test was prepared to determine circumstances under which the
 group might breach covenants, which only arose in the highly unlikely combination of
 circumstances resulting in revenues falling by more than 10%, in which event, mitigating
 actions could be taken to ensure covenants were met.

Weekly and monthly performance was regularly monitored during the pandemic and the business was able to react quickly to the data available at the time to ensure the group had the right number of staff available to maximise revenues. Staff were able to work from home during lock down to ensure our customers received the best service possible in difficult circumstances. The Directors are pleased with the results to date for the Group during the pandemic and are confident of the continued strong performance for the foreseeable future. The directors are particularly pleased with the dedication and

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

effort from our staff which has allowed us to continue trading during what has been a challenging time for the economy as a whole.

The housing market and real estate offices were some of the first to reopen after lock down. Our branches were closed from the end of March 2020 when the government announced the lock down, and started reopening towards the end of May 2020. The early planning undertaken by the Group ensured our branches opened safely, following government guidelines with the use of PPE and strict social distancing policies were put in place by the board to ensure the safety of our customers at staff alike.

Having reviewed the Group's forecasts, projections and covenant compliance to 31 December 2022, recognising the uncertain economic environment and taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, these show that the Group is able to generate sufficient liquidity to operate within covenants and continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. On this basis, the Directors believe that the Group will be able to generate sufficient cash through its normal business trading to enable it to continue its operations, and continue to meet, as and when they fall due, its planned and committed liabilities for at least the next twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

2.4 Turnover

Turnover comprises amounts recognised in respect of goods and services, supplied during the period and is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, based on when performance obligations have been satisfied.

Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Estate agency income, represents fees receivable in connection with the sale, purchase and letting of properties. Sales income is recognised on exchange of contracts and lettings commission is recognised when performance obligations have been satisfied which is dependent on the type of lettings activity involved.

Financial consultancy income represents fees and commissions receivable in respect of financial advice provided. Commissions are recognised as turnover when the related financial products are placed "on risk" (mortgage has been agreed by both the customer and the mortgage provider, but the fee has not yet been paid to the mortgage broker). Administration fees are recognised on receipt.

Chartered surveying, planning consultancy and commercial property consulting income represents fees receivable in respect of services provided to third parties is recognised as the related work is undertaken. Services of this type provided to clients during the period, which at the balance sheet date have not been billed to clients, have been recognised as turnover based on the value of time spent to date, in accordance with customer contracts, and included within accrued income.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.5 Interest receivable

Interest receivable is recognised in the period to which it relates.

2.6 Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any impairment. Investments in listed company shares are re-measured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on re-measurement are recognised in the profit and loss account for the period.

2.7 Goodwill

Purchased goodwill relates to the acquisition of a trade or book of letting properties and represents the difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the fair value of any assets and liabilities acquired. Purchased goodwill is capitalised and amortised through the profit and loss account over the directors' estimate of its useful life of 2 to 10 years.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary undertaking is the difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired. Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a subsidiary undertaking is capitalised and amortised through the profit and loss account over the directors' estimate of its useful life of 2 to 10 years.

Estimates of the useful economic life of goodwill are based on a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired business, the expected useful life of the cash generating units to which the goodwill is attributed, any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that can limit useful life and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses.

2.8 Intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets

Externally acquired intangible assets are usually recognised at cost and subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic life.

Customer relationshipsOver 7 yearsNon-competeOver 3 yearsCustomer listsOver 0.5 yearsBrandOver 1 to 10 yearsSoftwareOver 1 to 5 years

Website 5 years Intellectual property 3 years

Useful economic lives of intangible assets are based on expected cash flows.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less depreciation less any recognised impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of these items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the costs can be measured reliably. All other costs, including repairs and maintenance costs, are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets and is calculated as follows:

Freehold buildings 2% per annum on a straight-line basis

Short leasehold improvements

Over the term of the lease
Fixtures, fittings and equipment

15 to 33% per annum on cost

Motor vehicles

20 to 25% per annum on cost

Depreciation is provided on cost less residual value. The residual value, depreciation methods and useful lives are annually reassessed.

Each asset's estimated useful life has been assessed with regard to its own physical life limitations and to possible future variations in those assessments. Estimates of remaining useful lives are made on a regular basis for all vehicles, fixtures, fittings and equipment, with annual reassessments for major items. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

The gain or loss arising on disposal or scrapping of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds, net of selling costs, and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

2.10 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit to which goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the Group that independent cash flows are monitored. A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment when there is indication that the unit may be impaired.

If there are indicators of impairment, the Directors review the carrying amounts of the Group's noncurrent assets, other than goodwill, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. The recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Directors estimate the recoverable amount of the cashgenerating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where an impairment loss on other non-financial assets subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account immediately.

2.11 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At the balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

In the periods presented the Group does not have any financial assets categorised as FVOCI.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in the profit and loss account are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other administrative expenses.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that are not held at amortised cost are categorised at fair value through the profit and loss account.

The category includes derivatives and also contains an equity investment.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in the profit and loss account. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Group designated a financial liability at fair value through the profit and loss account.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in the profit and loss account.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in the profit and loss account are included within finance costs or finance income.

2.14 Impairment of financial assets

An impairment loss on financial assets held at amortised cost is recognised where there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. The impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.15 Taxation

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

2.16 Current taxation

Current taxation for each taxable entity in the Group is based on the local taxable income at the local statutory tax rate enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and includes adjustments to tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous periods.

2.17 Deferred taxation

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except:

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

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax.

Deferred tax liabilities are provided in full, and are not discounted.

2.18 Employment benefits

Provision is made in the financial statements for all employee benefits. Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave obliged to be settled within 12 months of the balance sheet date, are recognised in accruals.

Pension costs

The company operates defined contribution pension schemes for the benefit of employees. The assets of the schemes are administered by trustees in funds independent from those of the company. The pension costs charged against profits represent the amount of contributions payable to the schemes in respect of the accounting period.

Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which has accrued at the balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.19 Leased assets

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable over the term of the lease. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as amounts payable to the lessor. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to the profit and loss account over the shorter of estimated useful economic life and the term of the lease.

Lease payments are analysed between capital and interest components so that the interest element of the payment is charged to the profit and loss account over the term of the lease and is calculated so that it represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. The capital part reduces the amounts payable to the lessor.

All other leases are treated as operating leases.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

2.20 Insurance contracts

Classification

The Group issues contracts that transfer insurance risk which are classified as insurance contracts. As a general guideline, the Group defines significant insurance risk as the possibility of having to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely effects the policyholder.

- (i) Insurance and reinsurance premiums written
 - Insurance and reinsurance premiums written relate to business incepted during the period together with any differences between final premiums from prior periods and those previously accrued, and include estimates of premiums due and not yet receivable or notified to the Group, less an allowance for cancellations. Premiums are gross of commissions payable to intermediaries and insurers, and net of insurance premium taxes.
- (ii) Outward reinsurance premium

 Reinsurance premium is brought into the profit and loss account on an accruals basis. The proportion of any premium un-expensed at the reporting date is carried forward as an unexpensed reinsurance premium balance.
- (iii) Ceding commission
 - Ceding commission is payable to the insurer on business reinsured by the Group as a percentage of the gross insurance premiums written by the insurer.
- (iv) Unearned premiums
 - Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written in the period that relates to unexpired terms of policies in force at the reporting date, calculated on a time apportionment basis.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(v) Claims paid

Claims paid comprise claims and related expenses paid in the period.

(vi) Claims outstanding

Provision has been made for the estimated value of claims and expenses attributable to unexpired policy periods which are not coterminous with the Group's financial reporting date. When the estimated value of claims attributable to the unexpired period in force at the reporting date exceeds the unearned premium reserve, a provision for claims outstanding would be established.

2.21 Equity

Equity comprises the following:

- "Share capital" represents the nominal value of equity shares issued.
- "Share premium" represents amounts subscribed for share capital, net of issue costs, in excess of nominal value.
- "Profit and loss account reserve" represents the accumulated profits and losses attributable to equity shareholders.
- "Merger reserve" represents amounts arising from merger accounting applied to business combinations.
- "Non-controlling interest" the share of net assets in subsidiary undertakings not owned by the Group.

2.22 Provisions

A clawback provision is recognised in respect of the potential commission that has been earned by the group on the sale of financial products that may need to be repaid in future accounting periods as a result of cancellation of those products.

An unearned premiums provision is recognised for commission received in respect of policies cancelled after the reporting date and is based on estimates of the unearned premium element of cancelled policies.

A claims outstanding provision is recognised in respect of the estimated direct costs to be incurred in settling claims, net of recoveries.

An NDO provision is recognised in respect of potential amounts payable to landlords at the balance sheet date under the terms of the group's NDO products.

2.23 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Group but are presented separately due to their size or incidence. Items are identified as exceptional separating them from the underlying performance of the Group.

2.24 Government grants

Government grants Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received. A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Significant management judgements and estimation in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting practice requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Assumptions and accounting estimates are subject to regular review. Any revisions required to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the revisions are made including all future periods affected.

Significant management judgements

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Group that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and timing differences on capital allowances can be utilised. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions. Judgement is also applied in the recognition of deferred tax assets in respect of losses, based on management's view of the availability of future profits to offset such losses.

Leases

Determine whether leases entered into by the group either as a lessor or a lessee are operating or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.

Impairment

Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the group's tangible and intangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cashgenerating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Work in progress

Work in progress represents unbilled costs on projects undertaken for clients. Recoverability of work in progress is assessed on a monthly basis by the project managers responsible for the work, taking account of fees agreed for the work, the stage of completion of the work and the estimated time costs to complete the work. The estimated time costs to complete the work involves a significant degree of judgement and to the extent that this judgement changes from month to month, the level of provisions applied to work in progress and its carrying value will change.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

Insurance liability adequacy

At each reporting date the Group performs a liability adequacy test on its insurance liabilities to ensure that the carrying value is adequate, using current estimates of future cash flows, taking into account the relevant investment return. If that assessment shows that the carrying amount of the liabilities is inadequate, any deficiency is recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account by recognising an additional liability for claims provisions or recognising a provision for unexpired risks. The unexpired risks provision is assessed in aggregate for business classes which are managed together.

Insurance risk

The Group manages these risks through an underwriting strategy that is approved by the relevant board after having considered experts' advice. Insurance contracts are issued with limits on event or aggregate liability towards the policyholder. The reinsurance contracts are issued on a quota share basis. The Group engages the services of an insurance manager to assist in managing its operations. The risks underwritten during the period comprised tenant and landlord-related property insurance and reinsurance. Claims on contracts are accounted for on a claims-made basis. The Group is liable for all insured events that are made during the term of the contract. The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of expected subrogation value and recoveries. The Group takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Trade receivable impairment loss

A provision is made for any balances beyond an age where they are expected to be recovered. This is based on past experience across the sales ledger and requires a degree of judgement in assessing which periods to review and whether to isolate exceptions in forming a general rule.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Useful lives of intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives with the charge recorded in administrative expenses. Useful lives are based on management's estimates of the period that the assets will generate revenue which are periodically renewed for continued appropriateness. Changes to estimates can result in significant variations in the carrying value and amounts charged to the profit and loss account in specific periods.

Valuation of A Shares Liability

The Leaders Romans Bidco Limited, a subsidiary company, has issued A shares. The terms relating to these shares mean that it is necessary to undertake a calculation to calculate the fair value of the liability attached to these shares. As part of this calculation, it is necessary to estimate a future EBITDA multiple that may be receivable on the sale of the group. In the event that the actual EBITDA multiple differs from the estimated amount used in the calculations, the derived liability may be higher or lower than that stated in the balance sheet.

Valuation of bank loans

The company's bank loans are treated as complex financial instruments and are recorded in the financial statements at fair value. As part of the fair value calculation it is necessary to make judgements to arrive at an appropriate discount rate to be used. The application of alterative judgements may result in the calculation of a different discount rate and the derived liability may be higher or lower than that stated in the balance sheet.

Consideration paid on acquisition

The value of investments in newly acquired subsidiaries includes contingent and deferred consideration, which are estimated by the Directors based on forecast trading of the acquired company. At the year end the estimated deferred consideration was £4.56m (2019: £0.8m). Increases to prior year estimates of £3.08m were made in the year.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

4. Turnover

Turnover represents amounts derived from the group's operations in the following areas, all of which arises in the United Kingdom:

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 December 2019 £
Estate agency	107,706,844	101,104,426
Mortgage advisory	2,423,182	2,552,927
Chartered Surveying	1,426,019	3,058,785
Planning Consultancy	4,100,484	6,043,831
Risk Management	4,934,877	4,471,268
Commercial Property Consulting	3,657,463	-
Property Maintenance	2,140,646	-
Other	151,042	207,990
Total	126,540,557	117,439,227

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

5. Operating loss

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
	£	£
Operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned	4,956,944	3,011,581
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - leased	1,116,298	2,538,809
Amortisation of intangible assets	29,508,451	20,785,407
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(297,498)	(4,300)
Operating lease costs	5,427,050	4,997,835
Covid-19 related Government support	(6,290,658)	-
Auditor's remuneration - fees payable to the Company's		
Auditor and its Associates for:		
 the audit of the Company's annual accounts 	2,705	2,550
- the audit of the Company's subsidiaries pursuant to		
legislation	265,000	199,500
 audit related assurance services 	39,900	30,000
- tax compliance services	<u>-</u>	81,200
- other services	5,000	11,650

There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingences attached to the Government support noted above, which is included within other operating income.

During the year, the following exceptional costs were incurred:

	Year ended	Year ended
	31	31
	December	December
	2020	2019
	£	£
Covid-19 related costs	2,055,517	-
Costs in respect of one-off projects	289,366	1,367,709
Redundancy and restructuring costs	1,004,595	770,621
Exceptional legal & professional costs	197,150	487,160
Costs associated with refinancing & subsequent amendments	116,799	260,851
Onerous lease costs	397,144	205,175
Dilapidation costs	11,125	110,000
Non recoverable VAT	34,418	69,138
Aborted IFRS conversion costs	-	50,930
Aborted acquisition costs	105,497	-
Other exceptional costs	100,640	96,649
		
	4,312,251	3,418,233

Covid-19 related costs include rent and rates costs incurred whilst office and branches were closed, the costs associated with ensuring the group's businesses were Covid Secure when reopening, including the costs of PPE, and the ongoing additional costs associated with Covid-19.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

6. Employees

The aggregate payroll costs of employees (including directors) were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 December 2019 £
Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	63,265,955	58,326,735
Social security costs	6,212,656	5,331,262
Pension costs	1,545,474	1,291,578
	71,024,085	64,949,575

Average monthly number of persons employed by the Group during the year was as follows:

		Year ended 31 December 2020 Number	Year ended 31 December 2019 Number
	By activity:		
	Sales	1,185	1,105
	Engineers	4	~
	Administration and management	983	953
		2,172	2,058
7.	Directors' Remuneration		
		Year ended	Year ended
		31	31
		31 December	31 December
		31 December 2020	31 December 2019
		31 December	31 December
	Directors' emoluments	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
	Directors' emoluments Pension contributions	31 December 2020 £ 1,446,541	31 December 2019 £ 1,554,112
	Directors' emoluments Pension contributions Compensation for loss of office	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
	Pension contributions	31 December 2020 £ 1,446,541 46,189	31 December 2019 £ 1,554,112

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

There were 6 directors in the group's defined contribution pension scheme (2019: 5).

Emoluments of the highest paid director were £324,155 (2019 - £369,705). Group pension contributions of £3,503 (period ended 31 December 2019 - £3,382) were made to a money purchase scheme on their behalf.

8. Interest receivable and similar income

8.	Interest receivable and similar income		
		Year ended	Year ended
		31	31
		December	December
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Interest on cash deposits	1,262,465	1,510,457
	Other interest	44,645	
		1,307,110	1,510,457
9.	Interest payable and similar charges		
Э.	interest payable and similar charges		
		Vear ended	Vear ended
		Year ended 31	Year ended 31
		31	Year ended 31 December
			31
		31 December	31 December
	Loan note interest	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	Loan note interest Interest on bank borrowings	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
		31 December 2020 £ 16,596,726	31 December 2019 £ 15,220,676
	Interest on bank borrowings	31 December 2020 £ 16,596,726 16,475,664	31 December 2019 £ 15,220,676 11,921,194
	Interest on bank borrowings Interest on finance leases	31 December 2020 £ 16,596,726 16,475,664 254,280	31 December 2019 £ 15,220,676 11,921,194 450,855
	Interest on bank borrowings Interest on finance leases Other finance (credits)/costs	31 December 2020 £ 16,596,726 16,475,664 254,280 (578,239)	31 December 2019 £ 15,220,676 11,921,194 450,855 8,361,038

The other finance (credits)/costs above relate to the fair value assessment of the group's non-basic financial instruments.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

10. Taxation

Analysis of (credit)/charge in the year	Year ended	Year ended
	31 December	31 December
	2020	2019
	£	£
Corporation tax – current year:	267.645	4 224 070
Current tax on losses of the period	267,645	1,224,070
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(849,814)	(260,588)
Deferred tax – current year:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,422,980)	(687,620)
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(2,129,530)	-
Changes to tax rates	129,307	
Total tax charge	(5,005,372)	275,862
		-
	Year ended	Year ended
	Year ended 31 December	Year ended 31 December
	31 December	31 December
Loss before taxation	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Loss before taxation Loss by rate of tax of 19% (2019: 19%)	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Loss by rate of tax of 19% (2019: 19%)	31 December 2020 £ (45,354,295)	31 December 2019 £ (43,509,880) (8,266,877)
Loss by rate of tax of 19% (2019: 19%) Fixed asset timing differences	31 December 2020 £ (45,354,295) (8,617,316)	31 December 2019 £ (43,509,880) (8,266,877) 2,156,082
Loss by rate of tax of 19% (2019: 19%)	31 December 2020 £ (45,354,295) (8,617,316)	31 December 2019 £ (43,509,880) (8,266,877) 2,156,082 7,456,407
Loss by rate of tax of 19% (2019: 19%) Fixed asset timing differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	31 December 2020 £ (45,354,295) (8,617,316)	31 December 2019 £ (43,509,880) (8,266,877) 2,156,082
Loss by rate of tax of 19% (2019: 19%) Fixed asset timing differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Income not chargeable for tax purposes	31 December 2020 £ (45,354,295) (8,617,316) - 9,480,481 (1,818,878)	31 December 2019 £ (43,509,880) (8,266,877) 2,156,082 7,456,407 (34,990)
Loss by rate of tax of 19% (2019: 19%) Fixed asset timing differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Income not chargeable for tax purposes Tax assessed under CFC rules	31 December 2020 £ (45,354,295) (8,617,316) - 9,480,481 (1,818,878) 146,355	31 December 2019 £ (43,509,880) (8,266,877) 2,156,082 7,456,407 (34,990) 103,488
Loss by rate of tax of 19% (2019: 19%) Fixed asset timing differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Income not chargeable for tax purposes Tax assessed under CFC rules Deferred tax not recognised	31 December 2020 £ (45,354,295) (8,617,316) 9,480,481 (1,818,878) 146,355 (680,213)	31 December 2019 £ (43,509,880) (8,266,877) 2,156,082 7,456,407 (34,990) 103,488 423,097
Loss by rate of tax of 19% (2019: 19%) Fixed asset timing differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Income not chargeable for tax purposes Tax assessed under CFC rules Deferred tax not recognised Adjustments in respect of prior periods	31 December 2020 £ (45,354,295) (8,617,316) - 9,480,481 (1,818,878) 146,355 (680,213) (2,979,344)	31 December 2019 £ (43,509,880) (8,266,877) 2,156,082 7,456,407 (34,990) 103,488 423,097 (260,588)
Loss by rate of tax of 19% (2019: 19%) Fixed asset timing differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Income not chargeable for tax purposes Tax assessed under CFC rules Deferred tax not recognised Adjustments in respect of prior periods Effect of change in tax rate	31 December 2020 £ (45,354,295) (8,617,316) - 9,480,481 (1,818,878) 146,355 (680,213) (2,979,344) (13,298)	31 December 2019 £ (43,509,880) (8,266,877) 2,156,082 7,456,407 (34,990) 103,488 423,097 (260,588) (275,412)
Loss by rate of tax of 19% (2019: 19%) Fixed asset timing differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Income not chargeable for tax purposes Tax assessed under CFC rules Deferred tax not recognised Adjustments in respect of prior periods Effect of change in tax rate Other items	31 December 2020 £ (45,354,295) (8,617,316) - 9,480,481 (1,818,878) 146,355 (680,213) (2,979,344) (13,298)	31 December 2019 £ (43,509,880) (8,266,877) 2,156,082 7,456,407 (34,990) 103,488 423,097 (260,588) (275,412) 38,814

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

The group has unutilised tax losses of £3,431,027 (31 December 2019 - £16,782,274) available for offset against future taxable profit subject to agreement from HMRC. A deferred tax asset in respect of losses and short term timing differences amounting to £2,588,919 (31 December 2019 - £2,723,218) has not been recognised on the basis that its future economic benefit is uncertain.

There were no other factors that may affect future tax charges.

11. Intangible assets

	Customer Relationships	Brand	Non- Compete	Customer Lists	Software	Website	I.P.	Purchased goodwill	Goodwill on consolidation	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost At 1 January 2019	29,227,041	31,946,365	565,307	4,256,928	460,430	107,710	428,902	65,228,812	90,503,359	222,724,854
Additions	336,205	-	-	2,840	412,250	_	_	_	-	751,295
Acquisitions	1,337,415	528,242	_	243,557	130,721	_	_	584,228	2,632,003	5,456,166
Adjustments	-	· =	-	-	· -	-	-	(127,163)	-	(127,163)
Disposals	-	-	-	(710,906)	-	-	-	-	_	(710,906)
At 31 December 2019	30,900,661	32,474,607	565,307	3,792,419	1,003,401	107,710	428,902	65,685,877	93,135,362	228,094,246
Additions	-	-	-	-	346,148	-	-	-	-	346,148
Acquisitions	4,274,883	2,118,923	-	973,005	-	-	-	5,966,812	7,890,173	21,223,796
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,218)	3,091,348	3,076,130
Disposals		(3,335,818)	-	-	-		-		<u>-</u>	(3,335,818)
At 31 December 2020 Accumulated	35,175,544	31,257,712	565,307	4,765,424	1,349,549	107,710	428,902	71,637,471	104,116,883	249,404,502
amortisation At 1 January 2019	12,028,865	11,746,060	509,131	2,917,377	267,735	84,090	399,034	54,565,506	38,602,850	121,120,648
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	54,912	-	-	-	-	54,912
Charge for year	3,849,537	2,949,742	56,176	584,785	134,548	11,947	29,868	5,614,313	7,554,491	20,785,407
Disposals	-	-	-	(710,906)	-	-	-	-	<u> </u>	(710,906)
At 31 December 2019	15,878,402	14,695,802	565,307	2,791,256	457,195	96,037	428,902	60,179,819	46,157,341	141,250,061
Charge for year	4,716,682	4,768,600	-	1,264,832	231,192	7,891	-	6,334,060	12,185,194	29,508,451
Disposals	<u> </u>	(3,335,818)	-	<u> </u>		-	-	-	-	(3,335,818)
At 31 December 2020	20,595,084	16,128,584	565,307	4,056,088	688,387	103,928	428,902	66,513,879	58,242,535	167,422,694
Net book value										
At 31 December 2020	14,580,460	15,129,128		709,336	661,162	3,782	_	5,123,592	45,774,348	81,981,808
At 31 December 2019	15,022,259	17,778,805		1,001,163	546,206	11,673	-	5,506,058	46,978,021	86,844,185

The amortisation charge is included within administrative expenses.

Disposals within brands in 2020 represents fully amortised brands no longer used by the business.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold Land &	Short Leasehold	Fixtures, Fittings &	Motor	
	Buildings	Property	Equipment	Vehicles	Total £
Cost	£	£	£	£	ī.
At 1 January 2019	196,957	7,410,653	8,897,443	11,179,374	27,684,427
Additions	130,337	•		1,852,994	5,294,917
Acquisitions	-	1,073,962	2,367,961 116,784	1,652,994	128,184
Disposals	-	- (27.712)		•	•
·	400.053	(27,712)	(309,539)	(2,209,101)	(2,546,352)
At 31 December 2019	196,957	8,456,903	11,072,649	10,834,667	30,561,176
Additions	-	328,279	1,785,496	1,468,340	3,582,115
Acquisitions	-	306,212	920,382	(2.002.264)	1,226,594
Disposals			(30,701)	(2,083,364)	(2,114,065)
At 31 December 2020	196,957	9,091,394	13,747,826	10,219,643	33,255,820
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2019	11,899	2,872,281	4,462,385	4,228,731	11,575,296
Charge for year	4,263	960,064	2,029,694	2,556,369	5,550,390
Acquisitions	-	-	109,300	10,308	119,608
Disposals	-	(19,967)	(247,449)	(1,459,877)	(1,727,293)
At 31 December 2019	16,162	3,812,378	6,353,930	5,335,531	15,518,001
Charge for year	4,262	1,175,540	3,129,791	1,763,649	6,073,242
Acquisitions	-	207,868	797,920	-	1,005,788
Disposals	_	-	(30,701)	(1,667,185)	(1,697,886)
At 31 December 2020	20,424	5,195,786	10,250,940	5,431,995	20,899,145
Net book value					
At 31 December 2020	176,533	3,895,608	3,496,886	4,787,648	12,356,675
At 31 December 2019	180,795	4,644,525	4,718,719	5,499,136	15,043,175

Depreciation is included within administrative expenses.

Included within the motor vehicles net book values above are £4,765,413 (2019: £5,490,737) relating to assets held under finance leases.

The accumulated depreciation for motor vehicles held under finance leases was £5,350,352 (year ended 31 December 2019 - £5,262,293).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

13. Investments

	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Cost – 1 January 2020 / 1 January 2019 Acquired in the year Changes in fair value of listed investments	15,840 76,117 23,994	108,063
At 31 December	115,951	15,840

Details of the Group's subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of	% own	•
		incorporation	held b	y the
		and operation	Gro	oup
		•	2020	2019
The Leaders Romans Midco Limited	Holding Company	England & Wales	100	100
The Leaders Romans Midco 2 Limited*	Holding Company	England & Wales	100	100
The Leaders Romans Bidco Limited*	Holding Company	England & Wales	100	100
LRG Employees Limited*	Payroll Services	England & Wales	100	100
Romans 1 Limited*	Holding Company	England & Wales	100	100
Romans 2 Limited*	Holding Company	England & Wales	100	100
Romans 3 Limited*	Holding Company	England & Wales	100	100
The Romans Group (UK) Limited*	Estate Agency	England & Wales	100	100
LRG Financial Services Limited*	Mortgage Advisers	England & Wales	100	100
Romans Professional Services Limited*	Chartered Surveyors	England & Wales	100	100
Boyer Planning Limited*	Planning Consultants	England & Wales	100	100
Harmers Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Atkinson & Keene Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
JM Lettings Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Romans Sales and Lettings Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Jacksons Residential Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Caroline Clark & Associates Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Sherriff Mountford Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Drummonds Property Rentals Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Campsie Lettings Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Romans Commercial Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
James Griffin Lettings Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Amethyst Lettings Holdings Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Amethyst Lettings Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Handovers (Lettings) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Bennett Residential Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Brampton Sales & Lettings Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Let's Rent Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Leaders Lettings Limited*	Holding Company	England & Wales	100	100
Leaders First in Letting Limited*	Holding Company	England & Wales	100	100
Leaders The Rental Agents Limited*	Holding Company	England & Wales	100	100
Leaders Lettings Trading Limited*	Holding Company	England & Wales	100	100
Relocate UK Limited*	Management	England & Wales	100	100
	Services			
Emperor Insurance Guernsey Limited*	Insurance Services	Guernsey	100	100
Leaders Group*	Holding Company	England & Wales	100	100
Bode Insurance Solutions Limited*	Insurance Services	England & Wales	100	100
Leaders Limited*	Estate Agency	England & Wales	100	100
Leaders Sales Limited*	Property Sales	England & Wales	100	100
Elldee Franchising Limited*	Management	England & Wales	100	100
	Services			

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of incorporation	% ownership held by the Group	
		and operation	Gro	•
			2020	2019
MBM Management Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
JSM Property Management Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Leaders Jordans Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Residential Holdings Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Jordans Residential Lettings Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Key Properties UK Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Brian Smith Property Management Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Saxon Management (New Milton) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Saxon Management (Christchurch) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Goddard & Co Rentals Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Goddard & Co Rentals (Felixstowe) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Goddard & Co Rentals (Mid-Suffolk) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Bush Property Management Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Lloyds Property Agents Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Lloyds Property Agents (Ashton) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Lloyds Property Agents (Wigan) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Spinnaker Residential Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Oaks Property UK Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Bulmer Estates Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Alexanders Residential Lettings Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Temples Property Management (BSE) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Swan Residential Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Brookes Hall Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Isherwoods Residential Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Mitchell and Perryer Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
QB Management Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Simply Lets Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Lynda Paine Lettings Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Waterside Properties (Poole) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Leaders Waterside Properties Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Perry Bishop and Chambers Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
IMS Lettings Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Aston Mead Estate Agents Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Town & Country (Holdings) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
CT Trading Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Leeco (Buckingham) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Heritage Property (Leamington Spa) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Giles Fullerton (East Anglia) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Tudor Property Consultants Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Premier Places Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Homesearch Property Management*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Minchin Fellows Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Town & Country Property Services (Worcester)	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Limited*		Final and O Maria	100	400
T&C (Lettings) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Leaders MA (Holdings) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Penyards Property Management Holdings Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Penyards Property Management Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
City Lettings (Norwich) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
J South Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Leaders MA (BSE) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Allen Estates Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Watson Blackburn Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Watson Mitchell Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Ideal Homes (Bedford) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
The Brampton Partnership (Estate Agents) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
First Contact Limited t/a Clearmove*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Bath Property Letting Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	% ownership held by the Group	
			2020	2019
Temples (Nantwich) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Temples (Northwich) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
PDC (Chester and Nantwich) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Suttons City Living Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
DPC Properties Limited t/a Upp Properties*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
GPS Property Management Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
CF Lettings (Bath) Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Marlows Lettings & Property Management Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Property Concept Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Revolution Property Management Limited*	Block management	England & Wales	100	100
Capgen Services Limited*	Property services	England & Wales	90	90
Three Sixty Maintenance Limited*	Property	England & Wales	100	100
	Maintenance			
Dunlop Heywood Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	90	90
Rebloom Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Essex & Suffolk Lettings Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	100
Moginie James Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	-
Moginie James Financial Services Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	-
Hello Ted Limited*	Lettings	England & Wales	100	-
Scott Fraser Limited*	Estate agency	England & Wales	100	-
Outlook Property Limited*	Estate agency	England & Wales	100	-
Lenwell Limited*	Dormant	England & Wales	100	-

With the exception of Emperor Insurance Guernsey Limited all undertakings' registered office is Crowthorne House, Nine Mile Ride, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG40 3GZ. The registered office for Emperor Insurance Guernsey Limited is PO Box 549, Town Mills, Rue du Pré, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 6HS.

14. Stocks

TH. Stocks	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Stocks of consumables	28,656	41,830
15. Debtors		
	31 December	31 December
	2020 £	2019 £
	_	_
Trade debtors	9,821,068	10,584,053
Other debtors	1,726,002	1,784,448
Corporation tax	1,509,317	-
Prepayments and accrued income	6,184,450	7,197,253
Derivatives	872	133,544
	19,241,709	19,699,298

^{*}Held indirectly

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

16. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Trade creditors	2,443,297	3,178,475
Corporation tax	-	527,084
Other taxation and social security	16,382,500	4,802,504
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,991,755	2,719,924
Other creditors	3,229,698	2,425,343
Accruals and deferred income	83,415,053	58,075,474
Equity deed liability	4,078,667	411,375
	111,540,970	72,140,179

The equity deed liability represents a potential liability payable by the group at the balance sheet date, under the terms of an equity deed that forms part of the documentation signed during the refinancing in July 2019.

Other tax and social security costs in 2020 included deferred taxes payable to HM Revenue & Customs amounting to £10,703,364.

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

	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Bank loans	155,973,905	134,264,839
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	3,571,666	3,898,838
9% Loan notes	132,858,994	132,858,994
	292,404,565	271,022,671
The maturity of sources of debt finance is as follows:		
In one year or less, or on demand	1,991,755	2,719,924
In more than one year but not more than two years	1,327,102	1,868,391
In more than two years but not more than five years	291,077,463	269,154,280
	294,396,320	273,742,595

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

The group's bank loans are recorded at fair value in the financial statements and therefore differ to the actual amounts drawn. At 31 December 2020, the amount drawn under the group's banking facilities, including accrued PIK interest, where applicable, was as follows:

	£
Facility B	132,455,259
Facility C	24,374,570
Revolving facility	2,000,000

Summary of borrowing arrangements:

The loan notes accrue interest at 9% and are repayable by 15 March 2023 or at point of sale or listing.

The bank loans are secured via a fixed charge over the assets of the Group and are comprised of three facilities as follows:

- Facility B is for £126,000,000 accruing interest at LIBOR plus 10.25%;
- Facility C is for £25,000,000 accruing interest at LIBOR plus 10.25%;
- Revolving credit facility is for £2,000,000 accruing interest at LIBOR plus 2.75%.

Cash interest on the B & C facilities is paid quarterly in arrears. Cash interest on the RCF facility is paid monthly in arrears. Facilities B & C are also subject to PIK interest which accrues monthly and compounds bi-annually in June and December.

The repayment terms for the outstanding loans are as follows:

- Facility B is repayable in full on 30 June 2024;
- Facility C is repayable in full on 30 June 2024;
- Revolving credit facility is repayable in full on 31 December 2023.

The Directors have considered the terms and conditions attaching to the refinancing, including those relating to the issue of A shares to the lenders, and have determined that the loans and A shares should be accounted for as non-basic financial instruments under FRS 102. Accordingly, the loans are carried at fair value in the balance sheet and an equity deed liability has been recognised in creditors, with finance costs charged to the profit and loss account.

Liquidity risk is managed through detailed cash forecasting and the application of strict cash management practices to ensure the group has sufficient funds for operations. The group has a working capital facility which the directors consider will be sufficient for the company's needs for the twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

18. Operating leases

Operating leases primarily relate to land and buildings. The Group does not have an option to purchase any of the operating leased assets at the expiry of the lease periods.

Payments recognised as an expense are disclosed in note 5.

Aggregate future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease commitments

	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Land and buildings		
Not later than 1 year	4,671,166	4,202,089
After 1 year and not later than 5 years	14,978,993	12,980,333
After 5 years	10,136,165	10,223,810
	29,786,324	27,406,232
	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Other Not later than 1 year	6,400	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

19. Financial instruments

The Group's financial instruments may be analysed as follows:

	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss Financial assets that are debt	328,482	612,792
instruments measured at amortised cost	46,680,199	23,659,926
	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at fair		
value through profit or loss	155,973,905	139,041,227
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	250,482,600	210,779,913

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, other debtors, accrued income and cash.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, other creditors, accruals and 9% loan notes.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise other investments, derivative instruments and client money deposit interest dependent on exchange rates.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise bank loans.

20. Provisions

	NDO Provision £	Claims Outstanding £	Clawback Provision £	Unearned Premiums £	Deferred Tax £	Total £
At 1 January 2020 Charge for year Arising on business combinations Utilised during the year	115,127 5,000 -	432,908 (24,136)	168,597 253,334 - (109,980)	1,692,357 1,670,123 - (1,692,357)	6,963,687 (4,423,203) 1,416,003	9,372,676 (2.518.882) 1,416,003 (1,802,337)
At 31 December 2020	120,127	408,772	311,951	1,670,123	3,956,487	6,467,460

The NDO provision represents the potential amounts payable to landlords at the balance sheet date under the terms of the group's NDO products. At 31 December 2020, the group had a contingent liability in respect of these products amounting to £1,774,768 (2019: £1,592,270).

Claims outstanding is the estimate of direct costs to be incurred in settling claims, net of recoveries.

The clawback provision is an estimate of the potential commission that has been earned by the group on the sale of financial products that may need to be repaid in future accounting periods as a result of cancellation of those products.

An unearned premiums provision is made for commission received in respect of policies cancelled after the reporting date and is based on estimates of the unearned premium element of cancelled policies.

Deferred tax:

The deferred taxation provision represents timing differences between the treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Group has a legal enforceable right to do so.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

The deferred tax liability consists of the following amounts:

The deferred tax liability consists of the following amounts:		
	31 December	31 December
	2020	2019
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(1,216,117)	198,727
Short term timing differences	(218,081)	(77,970)
Business combinations	5,390,685	6,842,930
	2.050.407	C 0C2 C03
	3,956,487	6,963,687
21. Client Money Balances		
	31 December	31 December
	2020	2019
	£	£
	_	
	_	
Amounts held on behalf of clients		83,433,599
Amounts held on behalf of clients Amounts due to clients	83,273,885	
		83,433,599 (83,433,599)
	83,273,885	

22. Retirement benefit plans

The group operates defined contributions pension schemes. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the group in independently administered funds. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the group to the funds and amounted to £1,545,474 for the year (2019 - £1,291,578). Contributions totalling £268,900 (2019 - £263,493) were payable to the funds at the reporting date and are included in other payables.

23. Share capital

The total allotted share capital of the Company is:

Called up, allotted and unpaid:	2020 Number	£	2019 Number	£
·	730 DE1	74	720 051	74
A Ordinary shares of £0.0001 each B Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	738,951 4,500	450	738,951 4,500	450
C1 Ordinary shares of £0.0001 each	260,989	26	260,989	26
	1,004,440	550	1,004,440	550
	1,004,440		1,004,440	330

A Ordinary shares represent 55% of the voting shares. B Ordinary shares represent 45% of the voting shares. C1 Ordinary shares carry no voting rights. All shares carry equal dividend rights.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

24. Related party transactions

Group only

Bowmark Capital Partners IV, a related entity of the ultimate parent Bowmark Capital LLP, hold loan notes issued by the group amounting to £96,831,995 (2019 - £96,831,995). Interest on the loan notes is charged at 9% and an amount of £12,095,833 (2019 - £11,097,094) was charged to the profit and loss account. At 31 December 2020, the group owed Bowmark Capital Partners IV £146,493,971 (2019 - £134,398,138).

Bowmark Investment Partnership IV, a related entity of the ultimate parent Bowmark Capital LLP, hold loan notes issued by the group amounting to £1,826,977 (2019 - £1,826,977). Interest on the loan notes is charged at 9% and an amount of £228,218 (2019 - £209,374) was charged to the profit and loss account. At 31 December 2020, the group owed Bowmark Investment Partnership IV £2,763,974 (2019 - £2,535,756).

Bowmark Participations LLP, a related entity of the ultimate parent Bowmark Capital LLP, hold loan notes issued by the group amounting to £143,794 (2019 - £143,794). Interest on the loan notes is charged at 9% and an amount of £17,962 (2019 - £16,480) was charged to the profit and loss account. At 31 December 2020, the group owed Bowmark Participations LLP £217,542 (2019 - £199,580).

Group and company

P Kavanagh, a director and shareholder of the company, holds loan notes issued by the company. These amounted to £2,918,848 at 31 December 2020 (2019 - £2,918,848). Interest on the loan notes is charged at 9% and an amount of £364,610 (2019 - £334,505) was charged to the profit and loss account. The amount owed to P Kavanagh at 31 December 2020 by the group and company was £4,415,830 (2019 - £4,051,220).

M Palmer, a shareholder and former director of the company, holds loan notes issued by the company. These amounted to £778,655 at 31 December 2020 (2019 - £778,665). Interest on the loan notes is charged at 9% and an amount of £97,266 (2019 - £89,235) was charged to the profit and loss account. The amount owed to M Palmer at 31 December 2020 by the group and company was £1,178,002 (2019 - £1,080,736.)

P Weller, a director and shareholder of the company, holds loan notes issued by the company. These amounted to £9,906,117 at 31 December 2020 (2019 - £9,906,117). Interest on the loan notes is charged at 9% and an amount of £1,237,429 (2019 - £1,135,257) was charged to the profit and loss account. The amount owed to P Weller at 31 December 2020 by the group and company was £14,986,642 (2019 - £13,749,213).

M Light, a director and shareholder of the company, holds loan notes issued by the company. These amounted to £1,537,774 at 31 December 2020 (2019 - £1,537,774). Interest on the loan notes is charged at 9% and an amount of £192,092 (2019 - £176,231) was charged to the profit and loss account. The amount owed to M Light at 31 December 2020 by the group and company was £2,326,448 (2019 - £2,134,356).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

R Connell, a director of the company, holds loan notes issued by the company. These amounted to £971,820 at 31 December 2020 (2019 - £971,820). Interest on the loan notes is charged at 9% and an amount of £121,396 (2019 - £111,372) was charged to the profit and loss account. The amount owed to R Connell at 31 December 2020 by the group and company was £1,470,235 (2019 - £1,348,839).

A Thompson, a shareholder of the company and director of a subsidiary company, holds loan notes issued by the company. These amounted to £586,770 at 31 December 2020 (2019 - £586,770. Interest on the loan notes is charged at 9% and an amount of £73,336 (2019 - £67,281) was charged to the profit and loss account. The amount owed to A Thompson at 31 December 2020 by the group and company was £888,178 (2019 - £814,842).

M B Cook, a director and shareholder of the company, holds loan notes issued by the company. These amounted to £33,771 at 31 December 2020 (2019 - £33,771. Interest on the loan notes is charged at 9% and an amount of £4,219 (2019 - £3,870) was charged to the profit and loss account. The amount owed to M B Cook at 31 December 2020 by the group and company was £51,091 (2019 - £46,872).

Key management personnel are considered to be the Board of Directors of the company, who together have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the group. The total compensation paid to key management personnel for services provided to the group was £1,446,541 (2019 - £1,554,112).

25. Ultimate controlling party

The company is ultimately controlled by funds managed by Bowmark Capital LLP.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

26. Non-controlling interests

The movements in non-controlling interests was as follows:

2020 £	2019 £
72,413 (3,472)	- 72,413
154,051	
222,992	72,413
	72,413 (3,472) 154,051

27. Events after the balance sheet date

On 27 January 2021, the Group acquired the trade of Eurolet LLP. The business, based in Bishop Stortford, is involved in the provision of estate agency services.

On 10 February 2021, the Group completed the acquisition of Hill & Clark Limited, a five branch lettings and sales agency, based in Lincolnshire.

On 26 February 2021, the Group acquired Gibbs Gillespie Lettings Limited, Gibbs Gillespie Sales Limited and Mortgage and Insurance Bureau Limited, together "Gibbs Gillespie". Gibbs Gillespie is a very successful 13 branch residential sales and letting agency with a financial services business, located in 10 locations across Middlesex, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire.

On 10 March 2021, the Group acquired the trade of Guardian Residential Lettings and Sales LLP. The business, based in Harlow, is involved in the provision residential lettings services.

In February 2021 the Group activated a £25m "Additional Facility" available from its banking partner, The Carlyle Group. This facility will be used to continue the Group's acquisition strategy and is repayable by 30 June 2024.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

28. Net debt

	At 1 January 2020 £	Cash flows £	Acquired £	Fair value movements £	Non-cash changes £	At 31 December 2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand Revolving credit	8,250,922	22,350,993	3,093,610	u	-	33,695,525
facility	(1,945,769)	-	-	-	(13,846)	(1,959,615)
Senior loans	(132,319,070)	(20,770,105)	-	5,430,861	(6,355,976)	(154,014,290)
Loan notes Finance leases	(132,858,994) (6,618,762)	1.799.644	-	-	- (744,303)	(132,858,994) (5,563,421)
Derivative financial instruments	133,544			(132,672)	-	872
Tota!	(265,358,129)	3,380,532	3,093,610	5,298,189	(7,114,125)	(260,699,923)

The non-cash changes comprise new finance leases (£744,303), capitalised interest (£5,184,491) and amortised fees (£1,185,331).

29. Acquisitions

The group continued its strategy of growth by acquisition and acquired a number of businesses during the year. The consideration includes amounts payable on completion, an estimate of any deferred consideration and any amounts payable for net assets acquired.

Date acquired	Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	% ownership held by the Group 31 December 2020
29/01/2020	Moginie James Limited	Estate agents	England & Wales	100%
29/01/2020	Moginie James Financial Services Limited	Financial services	England & Wales	100%
29/01/2020	Hello Ted Limited	Short-term lettings	England & Wales	100%
05/03/2020	Scott Fraser Limited	Estate agents	England & Wales	100%
05/03/2020	Outlook Property Limited	Estate agents	England & Wales	100%
30/10/2020	Lenwell Limited	Estate agents	England & Wales	100%

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Acquisition of Moginie James Limited, Moginie James Financial Services Limited and Hello Ted Limited

On 29 January 2020 the group acquired the entire share capital of Moginie James Limited, Moginie James Financial Services Limited and Hello Ted Limited for a combined total consideration of £1,467,701 (including expenses of £28,037). The book and fair value of the assets acquired, and the resulting goodwill arising is shown in the table below.

	Book value	Fair value adjustments	Fair value
	£	£	£
Fixed assets			
Fixed assets	14,494	-	14,494
Investments	5,281	-	5,281
Customer relationships	-	113,528	113,528
Customer lists	-	198,672	198,672
Brand	-	391,090	391,090
Current assets			
Debtors	405,002	-	405,002
Cash	33,757	-	33,757
Total assets	458,534	703,290	1,161,824
Creditors	(444,678)	-	(444,678)
Deferred tax	-	(133,625)	(133,625)
Net assets	13,856	569,665	583,521
Cash consideration (including expenses of £28,037)			1,467,701
Net assets acquired			(583,521)
Goodwill arising on acquisition			884,180

The trades of Moginie James Limited and Moginie James Financial Services Limited were transferred to other group companies immediately following acquisition. The revenue and profit contributed to the group results in the year is not therefore obtainable. The results of Helio Ted Limited are immaterial to the group.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Acquisition of Scott Fraser Limited

On 5 March 2020 the group acquired the entire share capital of Scott Fraser Limited for a total consideration of £8,446,814 (including expenses of £50,815). The book and fair value of the assets acquired, and the resulting goodwill arising is shown in the table below:

	Book value	Fair value adjustments	Fair value
	£	£	£
Fixed assets	150 510		150 510
Tangible fixed assets	150,518 200,393	(200, 202)	150,518
Intangible fixed assets Investments	200,393	(200,393)	29,992
Customer relationships	29,992	1,567,165	1,567,165
Customer lists	_	483,030	483,030
Brand	<u></u>	798,824	798,824
Bidild		, 50,02	, 50,02 :
Current assets			
Debtors	367,616	-	367,616
Cash	1,310,086	-	1,310,086
Total assets	2,058,605	2,648,626	4,707,231
Creditors	(722,235)	-	(722,235)
Deferred tax	(9,823)	(541,314)	(551,137)
Net assets	1,326,547	2,107,312	3,433,859
Cash consideration (including expenses of CEO 915)			7,946,814
Cash consideration (including expenses of £50,815) Deferred consideration			500,000
Net assets acquired			(3,433,859)
Net assets acquired			(3,433,633)
Goodwill arising on acquisition			5,012,955
,			

The revenue from Scott Fraser Limited in the consolidated profit and loss account for 2020 was £4,103,878. Scott Fraser Limited also contributed a profit before tax of £1,692,184 over the same period.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Acquisition of Outlook Property Limited

On 10 March 2020 the group acquired the entire share capital of Outlook Property Limited for a total consideration of £4,724,648 (including expenses of £39,069). The book and fair value of the assets acquired, and the resulting goodwill arising is shown in the table below:

	Book value	Fair value adjustments	Fair value
	£	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	61,044	_	61,044
Investments	46,125	_	46,125
Customer relationships		952,754	952,754
Customer lists	_	259,321	259,321
Brand	-	564,031	564,031
Current assets			
Debtors	127,614	-	127,614
Cash	801,339	-	801,339
Total assets	1,036,122	1,776,106	2,812,228
Creditors	(593,375)	-	(593,375)
Deferred tax	(6,486)	(337,460)	(343,946)
Net assets	436,261	1,438,646	1,874,907
600,000			4.574.646
Cash consideration (including expenses of £39,069)			4,574,648
Deferred consideration			150,000
Net assets acquired			(1,874,907)
Goodwill arising on acquisition			2,849,741

The revenue from Outlook Property Limited in the consolidated profit and loss account for 2020 was £2,160,016. Outlook Property Limited also contributed a profit before tax of £497,253 over the same period.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Acquisition of Lenwell Limited

On 30 October 2020 the group acquired the entire share capital of Lenwell Limited for a total consideration of £8,236,328 (including expenses of £61,211). The book and fair value of the assets acquired, and the resulting goodwill arising is shown in the table below:

	Book value	Fair value adjustments	Fair value
	£	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	16,675	_	16,675
Customer relationships	-	1,641,436	
Customer lists	~	31,982	31,982
Brand	-	364,978	364,978
Current assets			
Debtors	1,012,152	-	1,012,152
Cash	948,428	-	948,428
	4 677 655		4.045.054
Total assets	1,977,255	2,038,396	4,015,651
Creditors	(502,138)	_	(502,138)
Deferred tax	-	(387,295)	(387,295)
Net assets	1,475,117	1,651,101	3,126,218
Cash consideration (including expenses of £61,211) Non-cash consideration – settlement of directors'			7,069,104
loan			859,331
Deferred consideration			307,893
Net assets acquired			(3,126,218)
Goodwill arising on acquisition			5,110,110

The trade of Lenwell was transferred to another group company immediately following acquisition. The revenue and profit contributed to the group results in the year is not therefore obtainable.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30. Contingent liabilities

The Leaders Romans Group Limited has provided an unlimited guarantee over all the liabilities of the following indirect subsidiaries:

	Registered Number
Elldee Franchising Limited	06247563
Hello Ted Limited	12061002
Leaders Group	03042443
Leaders Lettings Limited	07111438
Leaders Lettings Trading Limited	05476878
Leaders the Rental Agents Limited	08619691
Relocate UK Limited	03009421
Revolution Property Management Limited	05877457
Romans 1 Limited	08652570
Romans 2 Limited	08653077
Romans 3 Limited	08653616
Romans Professional Services Limited	02606388
Three Sixty Maintenance Limited	12312244

Six of the above entities have net liabilities at the year-end totalling £103,418,936 (2019: £86,682,069). All of the above entities have taken the audit exemption under s479A Companies Act 2006.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF THE LEADERS ROMANS GROUP LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Leaders Romans Group Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the company balance sheet, company statement of changes in equity and 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 2020 and of the company's 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 are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF THE LEADERS ROMANS GROUP LIMITED (CONTINUED)

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities paragraph, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view,

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF THE LEADERS ROMANS GROUP LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

The engagement team's understanding of the legal and regulatory framework and which laws and regulations the engagement team identified as being significant in the context of the entity

The Company is subject to many laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, to understand these:

- We enquired of management, the audit committee and those charged with governance, concerning the Company's policies and procedures relating to:
 - the identification, evaluation and compliance with laws and regulations;
 - the detection and response to the risks of fraud; and
 - the establishment of internal controls to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We enquired of management, the audit committee and those charged with governance whether
 they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or whether they
 had any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF THE LEADERS ROMANS GROUP LIMITED (CONTINUED)

- We corroborated our enquiries through our review of board minutes, papers provided to the Audit Committee and correspondence received from regulatory bodies.
- We identified whether there is a culture of honesty and ethical behaviour and whether there is a strong emphasis of prevention and deterrence of fraud.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the reporting frameworks (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006).
- In addition, we concluded that there are certain significant laws and regulations, such as Employment Law and Health and Safety regulations that may have an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and those laws and regulations relating to employee matters.
- We communicated relevant laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members, and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

The engagement team's assessment of the susceptibility of the entity's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur

- We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how
 fraud might occur, by evaluating management's incentives and opportunities for manipulation of
 the financial statements. This included the evaluation of the risk of management override of
 controls. We determined that the principal risks were in relation to:
 - journal entries with a focus on manual journals and journals indicating large or unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business; and
 - potential management bias in determining estimates and judgements, particularly in relation to assessing the impairment of intercompany receivables.
- Our audit procedures involved:
 - evaluation of the design effectiveness of controls that management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
 - journal entry testing; with a focus on material manual journals, including those with unusual account combinations and those posted directly to cash, debtors and creditors control accounts;
 - challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates; and
 - assessing the extent of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.
- In addition, we completed audit procedures to conclude on the compliance of disclosures in the financial statements with applicable financial reporting requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF THE LEADERS ROMANS GROUP LIMITED (CONTINUED)

• These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. However, detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as those irregularities that result from fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

The engagement partner's assessment of whether the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations

- Assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
 - understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation;
 - knowledge of the industry in which the entity operates; and
 - understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the entity.

Matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud that were communicated with the engagement team

 We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout the engagement team, including component auditors, and remained alert to indications of non-compliance and the potential for fraud.

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.

Great Moraton UK LLP

Norman Armstrong BSc FCA

Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants Southampton 21 May 2021

Company Balance Sheet as at 31 December

	Note	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investments	2	1,000	1,000
		1,000	1,000
Current assets			
Debtors	3	52,993,373	48,620,975
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(18,708,467)	(15,209,447)
Net current assets		34,284,906	33,411,528
Total assets less current liabilities		34,285,906	33,412,528
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5	(34,056,227)	(34,056,227)
Net assets/(liabilities)		229,679	(643,699)
Equity			
Share capital	6	550	550
Share premium account		91,897	91,897
Profit and loss account reserve		137,232	(736,146)
Total equity		229,679	(643,699)

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own profit and loss account in these financial statements. The profit after tax of the parent company for the year was £873,378 (2019: loss £652,991).

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 21 May 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

Paul Ritchison

P L Aitchison

Director

Company registration number: 09939099

The notes on pages 73 to 78 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Balance at 1 January 2019

Balance at 31 December 2019

Total comprehensive loss for the year

Loss for the year

	Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account reserve	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2020	550	91,897	(736,146)	(643,699)
Profit for the year	-	-	873,378	873,378
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	_	873,378	873,378
Balance at 31 December 2020	550	91,897	137,232	229,679
For the year ended 31 December 2019				
, ,	Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account reserve	Total
	£	£	£	£

550

550

91,897

91,897

(83,155)

(652,991)

(652,991)

(736,146)

9,292

(652,991)

(652,991)

(643,699)

The notes on pages 73 to 78 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Company Financial statements

1. Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements of The Leaders Romans Group Limited (the Parent Company financial statements) have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom.

As permitted by section 408 of Companies Act 2006, a separate profit and loss account for the Company has not been included in these financial statements. The Company's profit for the year ended 31 December 2020 was £873,378 (2019: loss £652,991).

1.2 Going Concern

The Directors have considered the cash flow requirements for the Company and Group (of which the Company is a member) to 31 December 2022, being a period of not less than twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Based on these projections the directors consider that both the Company and the Group will have sufficient cash resources during this year to pay all of its liabilities as they fall due and therefore consider it appropriate to continue to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The Group incurred a loss before tax of £45,354,295 for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: £43,509,880) and had net liabilities of £262,992,671 (31 December 2019: £222,640,276) at the balance sheet date. The Group generated operating profit before amortisation and exceptional items £20,550,434 (31 December 2019: £14,606,439) and, as is typical of a Private Equity controlled group, both the loan notes and bank loans are long term liabilities and do not fall due until 2023 or 2024. The Directors are confident in the cash generation of the business with cash generated from operations of £38,557,528 (2019: £16,544,112) and cash held at the balance sheet date of £33,695,525 (31 December 2019: £8,250,922).

All forecasts have been updated to accommodate the change in economic outlook as a result of Covid-19. When preparing the forecasts the Directors have taken into consideration the following:

- Government measures designed to reduce the economic impact of the virus directly affecting the property market and wider economy on a whole including:
 - Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme ("CJRS") and the CJRS Bonus
 - Stamp duty tax break available for all house buyers, including second homes and property investors
 - The extension to the business rates holiday running until 30 June 2021
- Time to pay arrangements on VAT, PAYE & NIC monies due with HMRC
- Availability of funds from our banking partners and our ability to repay all amounts due under our financing arrangements
- Profit and loss, balance sheet and cash flow forecasts (with covenants) were regularly updated and shared with the board, taking into account the latest trading levels and forecasts available to the Group and regularly reviewed. Performance was continually monitored against these forecasts. A reverse stress test was prepared to determine circumstances under which the group might breach covenants, which only arose in the highly unlikely combination of circumstances resulting in revenues falling by more than 10%, in which event, mitigating actions could be taken to ensure covenants were met.

Notes to the Company Financial statements

Weekly and monthly performance was regularly monitored during the pandemic and the business was able to react quickly to the data available at the time to ensure the group had the right number of staff available to maximise revenues. Staff were able to work from home during lock down to ensure our customers received the best service possible in difficult circumstances. The Directors are pleased with the results to date for the Group during the pandemic and are confident of the continued strong performance for the foreseeable future. The directors are particularly pleased with the dedication and effort from our staff which has allowed us to continue trading during what has been a challenging time for the economy as a whole.

The housing market and real estate offices were some of the first to reopen after lock down. Our branches were closed from the end of March 2020 when the government announced the lock down, and started reopening towards the end of May 2020. The early planning undertaken by the Group ensured our branches opened safely, following government guidelines with the use of PPE and strict social distancing policies were put in place by the board to ensure the safety of our customers at staff alike.

Having reviewed the Group's forecasts, projections and covenant compliance to 31 December 2022, recognising the uncertain economic environment and taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, these show that the Group is able to generate sufficient liquidity to operate within covenants and continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. On this basis, the Directors believe that the Group will be able to generate sufficient cash through its normal business trading to enable it to continue its operations, and continue to meet, as and when they fall due, its planned and committed liabilities for at least the next twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

1.3 Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost. Investments are tested for impairment when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

1.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Directors review the carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill

Notes to the Company Financial statements

allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account immediately.

1.5 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured subsequently as described below.

1.6 Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets as measured at amortised cost. The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred.

1.7 Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other creditors.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

1.8 Current taxation

Current taxation is based on the local taxable income at the local statutory tax rate enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and includes adjustments to tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous periods.

Notes to the Company Financial statements

1.9 Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is calculated on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements using the liability method. However, if the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, it is not accounted for. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are provided in full.

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

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in the profit and loss account, except where they relate to items that are charged or credited directly to equity in which case the related deferred tax is also charged or credited directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

1.10 Equity

Equity comprises the following:

- "Share capital" represents amounts subscribed for shares at nominal value.
- "Share premium" represents amounts subscribed for share capital, net of issue costs, in excess of nominal value.
- "Profit and loss account reserve" represents the accumulated profits and losses attributable to equity shareholders.

2. Investments

	Investments in Subsidiaries £
Cost	
As at 1 January 2019	1,000
Additions	
As at 31 December 2019	1,000
Additions	-
As at 31 December 2020	1,000

The Company's subsidiaries are detailed in note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Company Financial statements

3. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts due from group undertakings Other debtors	52,992,823 550	48,620,425 550
	52,993,373	48,620,975
4. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,229,973	1,224,447
Corporation tax	-	761,111
Accruals	17,478,494	13,223,889
	18,708,467	15,209,447
5. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Loan notes	34,056,227	34,056,227
Non-current:		
- 2 - 5 years	34,056,227	34,056,227

The loan notes accrue interest at 9% and are repayable by 15 March 2023 or at point of sale or listing.

Notes to the Company Financial statements

6. Share capital

The total allotted share capital of the Company is:

Called up, allotted and unpaid:

	2020 Number	£	2019 Number	£
A Ordinary shares of £0.0001 each B Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	738,951 4,500	74 450	738,951 4,500	74 450
C1 Ordinary shares of £0.0001 each	260,989	26	260,989	26
-	1,004,440	550	1,004,440	550

A Ordinary shares represent 55% of the voting shares. B Ordinary shares represent 45% of the voting shares. C1 Ordinary shares carry no voting rights. All shares carry equal dividend rights

7. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

See note 27 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

8. Contingent liabilities

The Leaders Romans Group Limited has provided an unlimited guarantee over all the liabilities of the following indirect subsidiaries:

	Registered Number
Elldee Franchising Limited Hello Ted Limited Leaders Group Leaders Lettings Limited Leaders Lettings Trading Limited Leaders the Rental Agents Limited Relocate UK Limited Revolution Property Management Limited Romans 1 Limited Romans 2 Limited	06247563 12061002 03042443 07111438 05476878 08619691 03009421 05877457 08652570 08653077
Romans 3 Limited	08653616
Romans Professional Services Limited	02606388
Three Sixty Maintenance Limited	12312244

Six of the above entities have net liabilities at the year-end totalling £103,418,936 (2019: £86,682,069). All of the above entities have taken the audit exemption under s479A Companies Act 2006.