Company Registration No. 02228390

New London Theatre Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the 52 week period ended 30 June 2019

New London Theatre Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the 52 week period ended 30 June 2019

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Officers and professional advisers

Directors

M G Wordsworth
D J Freeman
R Kane Burton

Registered Office

65 Drury Lane
London
WC2B 5SP

Bankers

Handelsbanken
London Holborn
2nd Floor
1 Kingsway
London
WC2B 6AN

Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Crawley
United Kingdom

New London Theatre Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the 52 week period ended 30 June 2019 (2018: 52 week period ended 1 July 2018).

This directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies under section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

Dividends

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

Directors

The directors, who served throughout the period and to the date of this report, were as follows:

M G Wordsworth
D J Freeman
R Kane Burton

Introduction and strategy

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of LW Theatres Group Limited, which is part of the LW Theatres Holdings Limited group. The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely major changes in the company's principal activities of ownership of the theatre and management of the portfolio management in The Adelphi Theatre Company Limited, in the next financial period.

Directors' indemnities

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found within the principal accounting policies in the notes to the financial statements.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

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

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

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

M G Wordsworth
Director
09 June 2020
65 Drury Lane, London WC2B 5SP

New London Theatre Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of

New London Theatre Limited

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of New London Theatre Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2019 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the related notes 1 to 16.

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).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Independent auditor's report to the members of

New London Theatre Limited (continued)

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 respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

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 any material misstatements in the directors' report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of

New London Theatre Limited (continued)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.

Hannah Pop

Hannah Pop FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Crawley, United Kingdom
10 June 2020

New London Theatre Limited

Profit and loss account
For the 52 week period ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	Period ended 30 June 2019 £	Period ended 1 July 2018 £
Turnover	3	700,826	678,605
Administrative expenses		(3,639)	(3,680)
Operating profit		697,187	674,925
Share of results of associated undertakings		250,001	1,500,003
Profit before taxation	4	947,188	2,174,928
Tax on profit	7	(132,449)	(128,325)
Profit for the financial period		814,739	2,046,603

All activities relate to continuing operations.

No statement of comprehensive income has been presented on the grounds that there are no differences between reported profit and comprehensive income in either the current or prior period.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this profit and loss account.

New London Theatre Limited

Balance sheet
As at 30 June 2019

	Notes	30 June 2019 £	1 July 2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	8	2,725,019	2,725,019
Investments	9	850,100	850,100
		3,575,119	3,575,119
Current assets			
Debtors	10	12,765,264	11,426,731
Cash at bank and in hand		1,211,475	2,258,167
		13,976,739	13,684,898
Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	11	(144,505)	(667,403)
Net current assets		13,832,234	13,017,495
Net assets		17,407,353	16,592,614
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	100	100
Profit and loss account		17,407,253	16,592,514
Shareholders' funds		17,407,353	16,592,614

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this balance sheet.

The financial statements of New London Theatre Limited, registered number 02228390, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 09 June 2020.

They were signed on its behalf by:

D J Freeman
Director

New London Theatre Limited

Statement of changes in equity
For the 52 week period ended 30 June 2019

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 2 July 2017	**100**	**14,545,911**	**14,546,011**
Total comprehensive income	-	2,046,603	2,046,603
At 1 July 2018	**100**	**16,592,514**	**16,592,614**
Total comprehensive income	-	814,739	814,739
At 30 June 2019	**100**	**17,407,253**	**17,407,353**

Notes to the financial statements
For the 52 week period ended 30 June 2019

1. **Principal accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the period and also the preceding financial period.

a. General information and basis of accounting

New London Theatre Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report on page 2.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of New London Theatre Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. The financial statements are also presented in pounds Sterling. Foreign operations are included in accordance with the policies set out below.

New London Theatre Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement, intra-group transactions and remuneration of key management personnel.

The company's accounting period covers the 52 weeks ended 30 June 2019. The comparative period covered the 52 weeks ended 1 July 2018.

b. Going concern

The directors' report on page 2 describes the financial position of the company; liquidity position and borrowing facilities; the company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments and hedging activities; and its exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk.

The group has in place a credit facility, to which the company has access, in order to meet its day-to-day working capital requirements.

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonable possible changes in trading performance, show that the group should be able to operate within the level of its current facility.

On 29 August 2017 the group re-financed its debt with Handelsbanken. The group's new banking facility with Handelsbanken is due for repayment in August 2023.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and the group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

c. Tangible fixed assets

The company does not depreciate its freehold theatre. The property is regularly maintained to a high standard and the costs of maintenance are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred. Consequently the directors believe that, after taking into account the residual value of the property based on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition or subsequent revaluation, any element of depreciation would be immaterial. The directors perform an impairment review of the value of the theatre annually. Any impairment would be charged through the profit and loss account in the period in which it was identified.

Non depreciation of freehold land and buildings represents a departure from the Companies Act 2006. The directors believe that this treatment ensures that the financial statements show a true and fair view.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 week period ended 30 June 2019

1. Principal accounting policies (continued)

d. Revaluation of properties

Individual freehold properties are revalued to fair value every year with the surplus or deficit on book value being transferred to the revaluation reserve, except that a deficit which is in excess of any previously recognised surplus over depreciated cost relating to the same property, or the reversal of such a deficit, is charged (or credited) to the profit and loss account. An independent valuation is carried out every three years, with the most recent having been carried out by Colliers International in July 2017 on the basis of open market valuation in accordance with *The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors valuation standards – Global and UK, 7th edition.*

e. Financial instruments

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

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit and loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction cost), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

(a) Returns to the holder are (i) a fixed amount; or (ii) a fixed rate of return over the life of the instrument; or (iii) a variable return that, throughout the life of the instrument, is equal to a single referenced quoted or observable interest rate; or (iv) some combination of such fixed rate and variable rates, providing that both rates are positive.

(b) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.

f. Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Group's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 week period ended 30 June 2019

1. **Principal accounting policies (continued)**

f. Taxation (continued)

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

When the amount that can be deducted for tax for an asset (other than goodwill) that is recognised in a business combination is less (more) than the value at which it is recognised, a deferred tax liability (asset) is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid (avoided) in respect of that difference. Similarly, a deferred tax asset (liability) is recognised for the additional tax that will be avoided (paid) because of a difference between the value at which a liability is recognised and the amount that will be assessed for tax. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of deferred tax recognised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of the funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

g. Turnover

Turnover and profit before taxation derive from rental income and management fee from joint venture in The Adelphi Theatre Company Limited. Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are physically delivered to the customer. Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Where a contract has only been partially completed at the balance sheet date turnover represents the fair value of the service provided to date based on the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 week period ended 30 June 2019

1. Principal accounting policies (continued)

h. Leases

The company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

i. Investment

In the company balance sheet, investments in associates are measured at cost less impairment.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors have not needed to provide estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company faces competitive pressures from other theatre owning groups in London to attract and stage The LW Theatres Holdings Limited group is financed through a third party lender, Handelsbanken. The group's borrowings have a variable interest rate. However, the group's interest rate exposure is reduced as the group has hedging arrangements in the form of an interest rate swap which fixes the interest rate of part of the borrowings. No interest rate derivatives are held by the company. The company does not hold any of the group's external debt. Handelsbanken has a charge over the company's assets. Under the banking terms, the group debt is not due for repayment until 2023.

There are no foreign operations of the company and all transactions are conducted in sterling. The company minimises any liquidity risk by having access to other group companies to fund any short-term operational deficiencies. The group has in place a £35m credit facility in order to meet its day-to-day working capital requirements.

UK withdrawal from the EU

It is not expected that the group will face any specific challenges associated with the UK's withdrawal from the EU. The group's trading operations are entirely based in the UK and key supply chains are UK or US based.

New London Theatre Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 week period ended 30 June 2019

3. Turnover

An analysis of the company's turnover is shown by class of business below:

	30 June 2019 £	1 July 2018 £
Theatre operations	700,826	678,605
	700,826	678,605

An analysis of the company's turnover is shown by geographical origin below:

	30 June 2019 £	1 July 2018 £
United Kingdom	700,826	678,605
	700,826	678,605

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	30 June 2019 £	1 July 2018 £
Management fee income	170,774	165,869
Rental income	530,052	512,736
	700,826	678,605

4. Profit before taxation

The analysis of the auditor's remuneration is as follows:

	30 June 2019 £	1 July 2018 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	3,623	3,612

No amounts for other services have been paid to the auditor (2018: £nil).

Fees payable to Deloitte LLP for non-audit services to the company are not required to be disclosed because the consolidated financial statements of the parent company are required to disclose such fees on a consolidated basis and have been disclosed appropriately.

5. Staff costs

The company did not incur any current or prior period staff costs. No staff were employed directly by the company in either the current or prior period.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 week period ended 30 June 2019

6. Directors' emoluments

The directors received no remuneration from the company during the period (2018: £nil). Directors are remunerated by group holding companies. It is impractical to split this remuneration between group subsidiaries.

7. Tax on profit

The tax charge comprises:	30 June 2019 £	1 July 2018 £
Current year corporation tax	-	-
Group relief	132,313	128,050
Total current tax charge	132,313	128,050
Deferred tax		
Effect of change in tax rate	(16)	89
Deferred tax charge	152	186
Total deferred tax (see note 12)	136	275
Total profit and loss account tax charge	132,449	128,325

The difference between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	30 June 2019 £	1 July 2018 £
Profit before tax	947,188	2,174,928
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation rate of 19% (2018: 19%)	179,966	413,236
Effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(47,500)	-
- Dividend income not subject to corporation tax	-	(285,000)
- Rate difference	(17)	89
Total tax charge	132,499	128,325

In recent years, the UK Government has steadily reduced the rate of UK corporation tax, with the latest rates substantively enacted being 19% with the effect from 1 April 2017 and 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. The closing deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated at 17% in accordance with the rates enacted at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 week period ended 30 June 2019

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Total £
Cost		
At 30 June 2019 and as at 1 July 2018	3,088,501	3,088,501
Depreciation		
At 30 June 2019 and as at 1 July 2018	(363,482)	(363,482)
Net book value		
At 30 June 2019 and as at 1 July 2018	2,725,019	2,725,019

Freehold land and buildings were professionally valued by Colliers International, an independent valuer, in July 2017 on the basis of open market valuation in accordance with *The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors valuation standards – Global and UK, 7th edition*. This valuation supported the book value recorded above and the directors consider the book values above not to be impaired.

Freehold land and buildings with a carrying amount of £3m (2018: £3m) have been pledged to secure borrowings of the Group. The company is not allowed to pledge these assets as security for other borrowings or to sell them to another entity.

9. Investments

	30 June 2019 £	1 July 2018 £
Joint venture	850,100	850,100

	Country of incorporation or principal business address	Principal activity	Holding	%
Joint venture				
The Adelphi Theatre Company Limited	A company incorporated in the United Kingdom	Theatre management	Ordinary shares	50

New London Theatre Limited has a 50 per cent interest in The Adelphi Theatre Company Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The Adelphi Theatre Company Limited's registered head office is 65 Drury Lane, London WC2B 5SP.

10. Debtors

	30 June 2019 £	1 July 2018 £
Trade debtors	-	2,100
Amounts owed by parent undertakings	12,764,644	11,423,875
Deferred tax asset (see note 13)	620	756
	12,765,264	11,426,731

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 week period ended 30 June 2019

11. Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)

	30 June 2019 £	1 July 2018 £
Group relief owed to group undertakings	132,313	655,354
VAT	8,572	8,439
Accruals and deferred income	3,620	3,610
	144,505	667,403

12. Deferred Taxation

	30 June 2019 £	1 July 2018 £
As at 2 July 2018	756	1,031
Deferred tax movement current period	(152)	(186)
Effect of change in tax rate	16	(89)
As at 30 June 2019	620	756

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so and where the assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity. The balances above all relate to capital allowances in excess of depreciation.

13. Capital and reserves

	30 June 2019 £	1 July 2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

The company has one class of ordinary share which carry no right to fixed income.
The company's other reserves are as follows:
The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits and losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

14. Related party transactions

During the period the company received rent amounting to £530,052 (2018: £512,736) and management charges of £170,774 (2018: £165,869) from The Adelphi Theatre Company Limited, a joint venture.

At the balance sheet date, trade debtors include £nil (2018: £2,100) owed from the Adelphi Theatre Company Ltd, an associated company.

The company has taken advantage of exemptions from disclosure granted by FRS 102 paragraph 33.1A Related Party Disclosures not to disclose transactions with other wholly-owned group companies. The exemptions taken relate to the disclosure of intra-company transactions only.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 week period ended 30 June 2019

15. Immediate and ultimate parent company and controlling party

The immediate parent company is LW Theatres Group Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The ultimate parent company and the largest and smallest group for which group financial statements are prepared, of which the company is a member, is LW Theatres Holdings Limited, registered address 65 Drury Lane, London WC2B 5SP, incorporated in the United Kingdom. A copy of the group financial statements may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff CF14 3UZ.

The ultimate controlling party is Lord A Lloyd Webber, who is the owner of the ultimate parent company.

16. Subsequent Events

As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic the Adelphi Theatre, in which the company has a 50% freehold interest, was temporarily closed on 16 March 2020. As at the time of writing the theatre remain closed. Given the uncertainty as to when the theatre will be able to reopen, it has not yet been possible to estimate the financial effect.