

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 3057067

ASHTON LODGE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 March 2022

ASHTON LODGE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Contents

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	3
Independent auditor's report to the members	5
Statement of income and retained earnings	9
Statement of financial position	10
Notes to the financial statements	11

ASHTON LODGE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their strategic report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2022. Principal activities and business review The principal activity of the company during the year was that of managing and operating residential nursing homes. The directors are pleased to report a profit for the financial year, the results are given in the statement of income and retained earnings. Key performance indicators The main financial and non-financial KPIs of the business are occupancy, turnover and cash management. The key performance indicators all performed in accordance with the directors' expectations. Principal risks and uncertainties The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are: Regulation risk. The company is regulated by the Care Quality Commission, which oversees the standards of care. Financial risk management objectives and policies The company's primary financial risk management objective is to ensure sufficient working capital for the company, this is achieved by careful management of its cash balances. Future developments The company is continually looking for opportunities to grow the business. Companies Act S172 Statement This section serves as our s172 statement and should be read in conjunction with the whole strategic report. s172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires directors to take into consideration the interests of stakeholders in their decision making. The directors continue to have regard to the interests of the company's employees and other stakeholders including the impact of its activities on the community, the environment and the company's reputation when making decisions. The directors consider that acting in good faith and fairly between stakeholders is most likely to promote the success of the company. Our principle stakeholders are engaged with on a regular basis.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 30 March 2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:

A Sheikh

Director

ASHTON LODGE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2022 .

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

A Sheikh

J Sheikh (Appointed 29 September 2021)

S Ali (Appointed 29 September 2021)

M Sheikh (Died 29 September 2021)

On 29 September 2021, J Sheikh and S Ali were appointed directors, following the death of M Sheikh on the same date.

Dividends

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 11 to the financial statements.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law 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). 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 the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to: - select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; - make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; - prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the 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. Auditor

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

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

This report was approved by the board of directors on 30 March 2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:

A Sheikh

Director

ASHTON LODGE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ASHTON LODGE LIMITED YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ashton Lodge Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended; - have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; - 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

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.

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.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion: - adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or - the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or - certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or - we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

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. 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. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below: Based on our understanding of the company and the industry in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations including fraud and we considered the extent to which noncompliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to inflated revenue and profit. Audit procedures performed included: review of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation, review of correspondence with and reports to the regulators, review of correspondence with legal advisors, enquiries of management and in so far as they related to the financial statements, and testing of journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed noncompliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. 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.

Charles Homan

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

UHY Hacker Young (S.E.) Limited

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

168 Church Road

Hove

East Sussex

BN3 2DL

30 March 2023

ASHTON LODGE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS****YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Turnover	4	4,124,589	3,800,265
Cost of sales		268,041	227,051
		-----	-----
Gross profit		3,856,548	3,573,214
Administrative expenses		3,888,555	3,794,913
Other operating income	5	64,610	261,943
		-----	-----
Operating profit	6	32,603	40,244
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	—	1,250
		-----	-----
Profit before taxation		32,603	38,994
Tax on profit	10	11,536	12,099
		-----	-----
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		21,067	26,895
		-----	-----
Dividends paid and payable	11	(500,000)	—
Retained earnings at the start of the year		2,171,063	2,144,168
		-----	-----
Retained earnings at the end of the year		1,692,130	2,171,063
		-----	-----

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

ASHTON LODGE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 March 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	164,607	97,608
Current assets			
Debtors	13	9,631,461	9,763,136
Cash at bank and in hand		345,941	96,434
		9,977,402	9,859,570
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	7,926,759	7,139,626
Net current assets		2,050,643	2,719,944
Total assets less current liabilities		2,215,250	2,817,552
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax	15	29,650	18,114
Other provision	15	493,370	628,275
		523,020	646,389
Net assets		1,692,230	2,171,163
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	19	100	100
Profit and loss account	20	1,692,130	2,171,063
Shareholders funds		1,692,230	2,171,163

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 March 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

A Sheikh

Director

Company registration number: 3057067

ASHTON LODGE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Castle House, 69 - 70 Victoria Street, Englefield Green, Surrey, TW20 OQX.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

In accordance with their responsibilities, the directors have considered the appropriateness of the going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements. For this purpose, the directors have considered the adequacy of the company's cash resources covering the period 12 months ahead of the approval of these financial statements. The directors have reasonable expectations that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of Ashton Lodge (Sunbury) Limited which can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff CF14 3UZ. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102: No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Turnover and revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. Income is recognised as accommodation is provided to residents.

Deferred tax

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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Rendering of services	4,124,589	3,800,265

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

5. Other operating income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Government grant income	64,610	261,943

6. Operating profit

Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	8,400	15,272
Impairment of trade debtors	174,424	—
Operating lease - property	325,000	325,000

7. Auditor's remuneration

	2022	2021
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	6,245	4,182

8. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to:

	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Administrative staff	82	85

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, were:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,572,013	2,163,622
Social security costs	186,852	170,194
Other pension costs	42,242	36,549
	2,801,107	2,370,365

9. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest payable - other	—	1,250
	----	-----

10. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax income	—	(102)
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	11,536	12,201
	-----	-----
Tax on profit	11,536	12,099
	-----	-----

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2021: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19 % (2021: 19 %).

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	32,603	38,994
	-----	-----
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	6,194	7,409
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	116	4,690
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(17,138)	(12,201)
Unused tax losses	10,828	—
Deferred tax	11,536	12,201
	-----	-----
Tax on profit	11,536	12,099
	-----	-----

11. Dividends

Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year):

	2022	2021
	£	£
Dividends on equity shares relating to line 1 in the shares issued page of cdb	500,000	—
	-----	-----

12. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2021	311,286	64,257	375,543
Additions	75,399	—	75,399
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2022	386,685	64,257	450,942
	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2021	234,294	43,641	277,935
Charge for the year	3,246	5,154	8,400
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2022	237,540	48,795	286,335
	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2022	149,145	15,462	164,607
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2021	76,992	20,616	97,608
	-----	-----	-----

13. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	663,363	965,117
Prepayments and accrued income	2,132	182,244
Amounts due from related parties	8,951,517	8,615,775
Other debtors	14,449	—
	-----	-----
	9,631,461	9,763,136
	-----	-----

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	217,013	115,986
Amounts owed to group undertakings	7,153,173	6,463,555
Accruals and deferred income	11,042	—
Corporation tax	—	11,011
Social security and other taxes	428,202	240,219
Other creditors	117,329	308,855
	-----	-----
	7,926,759	7,139,626
	-----	-----

15. Provisions

	Deferred tax (note 16) £	Other provision £	Total £
At 1 April 2021	18,114	628,275	646,389
Additions	11,536	—	11,536
Charge against provision	—	(134,905)	(134,905)
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2022	29,650	493,370	523,020
	-----	-----	-----

The other provision relates to a property dilapidation provision.

16. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 15)	29,650	18,114
	-----	-----

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	29,650	18,114
	-----	-----

17. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £ 42,242 (2021: £ 36,549).

18. Government grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Recognised in other operating income:		
Government grants recognised directly in income	64,610	261,943
	-----	-----

19. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	100	100	100	100
	---	---	---	---

20. Reserves

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

21. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	325,000	325,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,300,000	1,300,000
Later than 5 years	2,600,000	2,925,000
	-----	-----
	4,225,000	4,550,000
	-----	-----

The company has a leasehold interest in a property expiring in 2035 with annual minimum rent commitments of £325,000.

22. Contingencies

The company has given inter-company guarantees in respect of the bank borrowings of other companies amounting to £19,167,225 as at 31 March 2022 (2021: £20,376,715).

23. Related party transactions

The company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions with other companies that are wholly owned within the group. Amounts due from related parties included within debtors relate to loans made to companies under the control of the directors and amount to £8,572,514 at 31 March 2022 (2021: £8,615,775). These related party loans are interest free, unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment. The company has provided guarantees in respect of bank borrowings of companies under the control of the directors, which amounted to £19,167,225 as at 31 March 2022 (2021: £20,376,715).

24. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ashton Lodge (Sunbury) Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling parties are A Sheikh and The Estate of M Sheikh .

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.