

Company Registration No. 09890375 (England and Wales)

LDC (MILLENNIUM VIEW) LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

MONDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

LDC (MILLENNIUM VIEW) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors C R Szpojnarowicz
R Smith
J Lister
N Hayes
D Faulkner

Secretary C R Szpojnarowicz

Company number 09890375

Registered office South Quay House
Temple Back
Bristol
BS1 6FL

Business address South Quay House
Temple Back
Bristol
BS1 6FL

LDC (MILLENNIUM VIEW) LIMITED

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LDC (MILLENNIUM VIEW) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their annual report and unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of property investment. The directors expect to continue to carry out these activities in the future.

The company registration number is 09890375.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and subsequently, unless otherwise stated, were as follows:

C R Szpojnarowicz

R Smith

R Simpson

(Resigned 18 May 2018)

J Lister

N Hayes

D Faulkner

J L Watts

(Appointed 3 August 2017, resigned 11 April 2018)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 3.

No ordinary dividends were paid during the year (2016: £nil). The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Financial risk management

Credit risk

Debtors are monitored on an ongoing basis and provision is made for doubtful debts where necessary.

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

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

On behalf of the board



D Faulkner

Director

24 September 2018

LDC (MILLENNIUM VIEW) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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 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), 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 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; 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.

LDC (MILLENNIUM VIEW) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

		31 December 2017 £	31 December 2016 £
Turnover	Notes 3	<u>709,655</u>	<u>-</u>
Fair value gains and losses on investment properties	6	<u>5,323,006</u>	<u>5,441,381</u>
Profit before taxation		<u>6,032,661</u>	<u>5,441,381</u>
Taxation	5	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>6,032,661</u>	<u>5,441,381</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>6,032,661</u></u>	<u><u>5,441,381</u></u>

The statement of total comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

LDC (MILLENNIUM VIEW) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

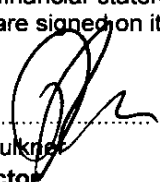
	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	6	35,800,000		18,200,000	
Debtors	7	709,657		-	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(25,035,614)		(12,758,618)	
Net current liabilities		(24,325,957)		(12,758,618)	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>11,474,043</u>		<u>5,441,382</u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		1		1
Profit and loss reserves		11,474,042		5,441,381	
Total equity		<u>11,474,043</u>		<u>5,441,382</u>	

For the year ended 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption under section 479a of the Companies Act 2006.

No members have required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and for the preparation of accounts.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24th September 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:


D Faulkner
Director

Company Registration No. 09890375

LDC (MILLENNIUM VIEW) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Period ended 31 December 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	5,441,381	5,441,381
Issue of share capital	9	1	-	1
Balance at 31 December 2016		1	5,441,381	5,441,382
Period ended 31 December 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	6,032,661	6,032,661
Balance at 31 December 2017		1	11,474,042	11,474,043

LDC (MILLENNIUM VIEW) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

LDC (Millennium View) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales. The registered office is South Quay House, Temple Back, Bristol, BS1 6FL.

1.1 Accounting convention

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have been applied consistently throughout the period.

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report on page 1.

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 LDC (Millennium View) Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

LDC (Millennium View) 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 separate financial statements. LDC (Millennium View) Limited is consolidated in the financial statements of its ultimate parent, The Unite Group plc, which may be obtained at South Quay House, Temple Back, Bristol, BS1 6FL. Exemptions have been taken in these separate Company financial statements in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement, financial instruments, intra-group transactions and remuneration of key management personnel.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, notwithstanding net current liabilities of £24,325,957 which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons. The company is dependent for its working capital on funds provided to it by The Unite Group plc. The Unite Group plc has provided the company with an undertaking that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company, and in particular, will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available. This should enable the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment. As with any entity placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue, although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so. Based on this understanding the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from the basis of preparation being inappropriate.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover from investment property leased out under operating leases is recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are spread over the term of the lease on a straight line basis unless another systematic basis is more representative.

LDC (MILLENNIUM VIEW) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

LDC (MILLENNIUM VIEW) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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 or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing 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 balance sheet 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. The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.
- b. The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
- c. The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).
- d. 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.
- e. Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.
- f. Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

LDC (MILLENNIUM VIEW) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

i. Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

ii. Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

LDC (MILLENNIUM VIEW) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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 Company'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.

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.

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 Company 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.

1.7 Reserves

The Company's reserves are as follows:

- Called up share capital reserve contains the nominal value of the shares issued
- Profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments

LDC (MILLENNIUM VIEW) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Valuation of investment property

The valuation of investment property involves significant judgement and changes to the core assumptions, market conditions, rental income, levels of occupancy and property management costs could have a significant impact on the carrying value of these assets.

3 Turnover and other revenue

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover		
Income from property leased under operating leases	709,655	-
	<u>709,655</u>	<u>-</u>
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
	2017 £	2016 £
United Kingdom	709,655	-
	<u>709,655</u>	<u>-</u>

4 Employees

There were no employees during either year.

Directors' remuneration was borne by another group company in the year. Directors have not performed any qualifying services for this company in either year.

LDC (MILLENNIUM VIEW) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5 Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	-
Total tax charge	-	-

The taxation charge that would arise at the standard rate of UK corporation tax is reconciled to the actual tax charge below. The main rate of corporation tax reduced from 20% to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017. Accordingly, the reconciliation above has been calculated at a rate of 19.25% (2016: 20%).

As a member of a UK REIT, the company is exempt from UK corporation tax on the profits from its property rental business. Accordingly, the element of the company's profit before tax relating to its property rental business has been separately identified in the reconciliation below.

Although the company does not pay UK corporation tax on the profits from its property rental business, the Group is required to distribute 90% of the profits from its property rental business after accounting for tax adjustments as a Property Income Distribution ("PID"). PIDs are charged to tax in the same way as property income in the hands of the recipient.

The UK corporation tax rate will reduce from 19% to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax liability at 31 December 2017 has been calculated based on the rate at which it is expected to reverse.

There is no expiry date in respect of timing differences, unused tax losses or tax credits.

As a member of a UK REIT, disposals of investment property are exempt from tax and as a result no deferred tax liability has been recognised in relation to these assets.

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit before taxation	6,032,661	5,441,381
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20.00%)	1,161,287	1,088,276
Group relief not paid for	-	31,211
Other tax adjustments	-	(31,211)
Property revaluations not subject to tax	-	(1,088,276)
Property rental business profits exempt from tax in the REIT Group	(1,161,287)	-
Total tax expense for the year	-	-

LDC (MILLENNIUM VIEW) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6 Investment property

	2017 £
Fair value	
At 1 January 2017	18,200,000
Additions	12,276,994
Revaluation	5,323,006
At 31 December 2017	<u>35,800,000</u>

Investment properties, which are all freehold/long leasehold, were revalued to fair value at 31 December 2017, based on a valuation undertaken by Jones Lang LaSalle, Chartered Surveyors, an independent valuer with recent experience in the location and class of the investment property being valued. The method of determining fair value was the discounted cash flows method and significant assumptions applied were as follows:

- Net rental income (per week) of £145 - £200
- Estimated future rent increase of 3%
- Discount rate (yield) of 5.50%

There are no restrictions on the realisability of investment property. There are no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.

No contingent rents have been recognised in current period and the future minimum lease payments that the company will receive is £10,380,119 (2016: £nil). Amount due within one year is £4,693,904 (2016: £nil) and in two to five years is £5,686,215 (2016: £nil).

The total interest and bank costs included in the cost of the properties at 31 December 2017 was £nil.

The historical cost of the property is £25,035,613 (2016: £12,758,619)

7 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts due from group undertakings	<u>709,657</u>	<u>-</u>

Amounts due from group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts due to group undertakings	<u>25,035,614</u>	<u>12,758,618</u>

Amounts due to group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

LDC (MILLENNIUM VIEW) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

9 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary called up share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 share of £1 each	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

10 Capital commitments

The Company had no capital commitments at 31 December 2017 (2016: £nil).

11 Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2017 (2016: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

No guarantees have been given or received.

13 Controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is LDC (Holdings) Limited.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is The Unite Group plc.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by The Unite Group plc. The consolidated accounts of this company and the company's parent company are available to the public and can be obtained from the registered office South Quay House, Temple Back, Bristol, BS1 6FL.