Company Registration No. 0330229 (England and Wales)
VICTORIA RAMPART LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr N J Kimish

Mr R Kimish

Secretary Mr N J Kimish

Company number 0330229

Registered office Hamble River Boat Yard

Bridge Road Swanwick Southampton Hampshire England SO31 7EB

Accountants HJS Chartered Accountants

12-14 Carlton Place Southampton Hampshire

England SO15 2EA

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2017

		2017	2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	2		645,723		649,916	
Current assets						
Debtors	3	20,384		28,600		
Cash at bank and in hand		248,929		134,445		
		269,313		163,045		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one				•		
year	4	(62,792)		(58,009)		
Net current assets			206,521		105,036	
Total assets less current liabilities			852,244		754,952	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	5		84,000		84,000	
Revaluation reserve	6		352,727		352,727	
Other reserves			297,956		297,956	
Profit and loss reserves			117,561		20,269	
Total equity			852,244		754,952	

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2017

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 November 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 May 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr N J Kimish **Director**

Company Registration No. 0330229

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Victoria Rampart Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hamble River Boat Yard, Bridge Road, Swanwick, Southampton, Hampshire, England, SO31 7EB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2017 are the first financial statements of Victoria Rampart Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 December 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for mooring and unit rentals, and is shown net of VAT. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings leasehold Straight line over the lease term

Plant and machinery 25% reducing balance

Marina developments Remaining useful economic life of 30 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Leasehold property had been previously revalued prior to the date of transition to FRS102. The entity has elected to use the fair value on the date of transition to FRS102 as its deemed cost at that date under section 35.10c.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets. A provision is made for any impairment loss and taken to the profit and loss account.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company only enters into Basic financial instrument transactions.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in the tax assessments.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

The company's liability for current and deferred tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

2 Tangible fixed assets

		Land and buildingsna	Plant and achinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 December 2016	723,178	112,158	835,336
	Additions	4,028	1,445	5,473
	At 30 November 2017	727,206	113,603	840,809
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 December 2016	107,372	78,048	185,420
	Depreciation charged in the year	7,532	2,134	9,666
	At 30 November 2017	114,904	80,182	195,086
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 November 2017	612,302	33,421	645,723
	At 30 November 2016	615,806	34,110	649,916
3	Debtors			
	A		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		5,166	1,598
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		10,845	9,789
	Other debtors		4,373	17,213
			20,384	28,600

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
7	Greators, amounts faming due within one year	2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	4,340	19,718
	Corporation tax	23,845	7,741
	Other taxation and social security	3,982	-
	Other creditors	30,625	30,550
		62,792	58,009
5	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	28,000 Ordinary A of £1 each	28,000	28,000
	28,000 Ordinary B of £1 each	28,000	28,000
	28,000 Ordinary C of £1 each	28,000	28,000
		84,000	84,000
	Paralle Manager		
6	Revaluation reserve	2017	2016
		£	£
	At beginning and end of year	352,727	352,727

The revaluation reserve balance relates to the leasehold property.

7 Related party transactions

As at 30 November 2017 there is a balance outstanding of £8,865 (2016: £8,865) in respect of the company's parent company, Stone Pier Yard Limited. This balance is included in 'Amounts owed by group undertakings'.

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.