# BRIGADE PROPERTIES LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2018



#### **COHEN ARNOLD**

Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor
New Burlington House
1075 Finchley Road
London
NW11 0PU

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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#### **DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The director presents his report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2018.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The principal activity of the company is property investment in commercial and residential properties in the UK. From time to time the company undertakes new developments and also the redevelopment of its existing properties. The company's business model is generally to hold its properties for the long term in order to generate rental income and capital appreciation. However, each of the company's investment properties is considered to be potentially for sale in the right circumstances. There has been no significant change in the nature of the company's business activities during the year under review, nor is any envisaged in the immediate future.

#### DIRECTOR

The director who served the company during the year was as follows:

Mr B S E Freshwater

The director does not have a service contract, nor does he receive any emoluments from the company.

The majority of the day-to-day management of the company's properties and its operations is carried out by Freshwater Property Management Limited and Highdorn Co. Limited. Mr BSE Freshwater is a director of, but has no beneficial interest in the share capital of, either of these companies.

Mr BSE Freshwater is also a Trustee of the parent undertaking of Freshwater Property Management Limited, but has no interest in that company.

#### RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the year are set out in the attached profit and loss account and explanatory notes. The financial position of the company at year end is set out in the attached balance sheet and explanatory notes.

The company did not pay a dividend in the year (2017: £nil). The director does not propose a final dividend for the year (2017: £nil).

#### **DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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.

#### **DIRECTOR'S REPORT** (continued)

#### **YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

The director is 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. He is 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.

#### **DONATIONS**

During the year the company made no charitable donation nor political contribution.

#### 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.

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors on ...

board by:

M RM Jenner, F.C.I.S.

DEC. 2018/and signed on behalf of the

Company Secretary

Registered office: Freshwater House 158-162 Shaftesbury Avenue London WC2H 8HR

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRIGADE PROPERTIES LIMITED

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### **OPINION**

We have audited the financial statements of Brigade Properties Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the profit and loss account and other comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity 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 2018 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRIGADE PROPERTIES LIMITED (continued)

#### **YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

#### **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 director is 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 director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has 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 directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRIGADE PROPERTIES LIMITED (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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.

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 director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRIGADE PROPERTIES LIMITED (continued)

#### **YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

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.

Joshua Neumann (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Cohen Arnold Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor

New Burlington House 1075 Finchley Road London NW11 0PU

17/12/18

# BRIGADE PROPERTIES LIMITED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

TURNOVER	Note 4	2018 £ 54,190	2017 £ 46,908
Cost of sales		(4,655)	(8,511)
GROSS PROFIT		49,535	38,397
Administrative expenses Net valuation gains on investment property		(4,415) 570,400	(4,376) 16,750
OPERATING PROFIT	5	615,520	50,771
Interest receivable Interest payable	7	10 (9,000)	44 (8,549)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		606,530	42,266
Tax on profit	8	(102,794)	(1,887)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		503,736	40,379

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

#### **BALANCE SHEET**

#### 31 MARCH 2018

		2018	3	2017	7
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			4.4=0.000		<b>505.600</b>
Investment properties	9		1,278,000		707,600
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	10	485,178		478,025	
Cash at bank and in hand		127,459		100,950	
		612,637		578,975	
CREDITORS: amounts falling due					
within one year	11	(209,321)		(204,924)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			403,316		374,051
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT			1 (01 21 (		1 001 651
LIABILITIES	•		1,681,316		1,081,651
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES					
& CHARGES	12		(184,444)		(88,515)
NET ASSETS			1,496,872		993,136
CARTAL AND DECEMBER					
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			100		100
Called up share capital	14		100		100
Profit and loss account	15		1,496,772		993,036
TOTAL EQUITY			1,496,872		993,136

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1.7. DEC 2018 and are signed on behalf of the board by:

B S E Freshwater
Director

Company registration number: 730498

# BRIGADE PROPERTIES LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Called up	Profit and	
·:	share capital l	oss account	Total
	£	£	£
AT 1 APRIL 2016	100	952,657	952,757
Profit for the year		40,379	40,379
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		40,379	40,379
AT 31 MARCH 2017	100	993,036	993,136
Profit for the year		503,736	503,736
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	_	503,736	503,736
AT 31 MARCH 2018	100	1,496,772	1,496,872
			<del> </del>

The balance on the profit and loss account at 31 March 2018 includes £928,389 of unrealised profits which are not available for distribution.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Brigade Properties Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated in the UK. The Company's Registered Office is Freshwater House, 158-162 Shaftesbury Avenue, London WC2H 8HR. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling.

#### 2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and voluntarily adopting the disclosure requirements of 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 under the historical cost convention except that investment property is measured at fair value.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles appropriate to a going concern, as the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due, based on the net current asset position of the company and available sources of finance.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Judgements made by the director, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 19.

#### Disclosure exemptions

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, The Raphael Freshwater Memorial Association Limited, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of The Raphael Freshwater Memorial Association Limited are prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP and are available to the public and may be obtained from Freshwater House, 158-162 Shaftesbury Avenue, London WC2H 8HR.

In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to the end of the period;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Key Management Personnel compensation; and
- Basic and Other Financial Instruments.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Turnover

Turnover comprises rents and service charges receivable. Rental income from investment property leased out under operating leases is recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period to the first break clause. Lease incentives granted to tenants are recognised on a straight line basis over the period to the first break clause. Service charge income is recognised as the services are provided.

#### **Property outgoings**

The costs of repairs are recognised in the profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

Lease payments under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

#### **Taxation**

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Provision is made for consideration payable to or receivable from other group undertakings for the surrender of losses under group relief provisions.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the additional tax that will be paid or avoided on differences between the amount at which an asset (other than goodwill) or liability is recognised in a business combination and the corresponding amount that can be deducted or assessed for tax.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. For investment property that is measured at fair value, deferred tax is provided at the rate and allowances applicable to the sale of the property.

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

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### **YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

#### 3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### **Investment property**

Investment properties are properties which are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. Investment properties are recognised initially at cost.

Subsequent to initial recognition

- Investment properties whose fair value can be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are held at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period that they arise; and
- No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties applying the fair value model.

Investment property fair value is based on a valuation by an external, independent valuer, having an appropriate recognised professional qualification and recent experience in the location and class of property being valued.

#### Disposals of properties

The company generally holds its properties for the long term in order to generate rental income and capital appreciation although in the right circumstances any property could be available for sale. When an outright sale does occur the resulting surplus based on the excess of sales proceeds over valuation is included within the company's profit on ordinary activities, and taxation applicable thereto is shown as part of the taxation charge. Disposals are recognised on the date the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. In addition the company also 'sells' leasehold extensions when requested by leaseholders. The proceeds of these leasehold extension sales, less directly applicable costs, are also included in profit on disposal of investment properties.

#### Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all its financial liabilities.

#### **Basic financial instruments**

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate for a similar debt instrument.

#### Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate for a similar debt instrument.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Income and expenses

Interest receivable and Interest payable:

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in the profit and loss account as they accrue, using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or redevelopment of an asset that takes a substantial time to be prepared for use are expensed as incurred.

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable on intercompany loans and late payment charges.

#### Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions in FRS102 in order to dispense with the requirements to disclose transactions with other companies in The Raphael Freshwater Memorial Association Limited group.

#### 4. TURNOVER

Turnover arises from:

	2018	2017
	£	£.
Rent receivable	54,190	46,908

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

#### 5. OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	4,116	4,164

Amounts receivable by the company's auditor in respect of services to the company, other than the audit of the company's financial statements, have not been disclosed as the information is required instead to be disclosed on a consolidated basis in the consolidated financial statements of the company's ultimate parent undertaking, The Raphael Freshwater Memorial Association Limited.

#### 6. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

No salaries or wages have been paid to employees including the director during the year (2017: £Nil).

#### 7. INTEREST PAYABLE

	2018	2017
	£	£
Group interest payable	9,000	8,549

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### **YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

#### 8. TAX ON PROFIT

#### Major components of tax expense

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax:		
Consideration payable for group relief	6,865	5,103
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	95,929	1,880
Impact of change in tax rate	<del>_</del>	(5,096)
Total deferred tax	95,929	(3,216)
Tax on profit	102,794	1,887

All tax is recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2017: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 20%).

	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	606,530	42,266
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	115,241	8,453
Timing differences on unrealised gains	(12,447)	(1,470)
Impact of change in tax rate	<del>_</del>	(5,096)
Tax on profit	102,794	1,887

#### Factors that may affect future tax expense

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 15 September 2016. This will reduce the Company's future tax charge accordingly.

The deferred tax liability at 31 March 2018 has been calculated based on the rate of 17% (2017: 17%).

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 9. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Freehold property £	Long leasehold property £	Total £
Fair Value			
At 1 April 2017	156,100	551,500	707,600
Revaluations	580,400	(10,000)	570,400
At 31 March 2018	736,500	541,500	1,278,000
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2018	736,500	541,500	1,278,000
At 31 March 2017	156,100	551,500	707,600

#### Investment properties held at valuation

An independent professional revaluation of the Company's property was carried out at 31 March 2018 by Colliers International Property Advisers UK LLP, RICS Registered Valuers. The revaluation figures are based on open market value assessed in accordance with the RICS Valuation - Professional Standards (2014).

#### Valuation techniques and key inputs

The company's residential apartments and houses (£1.1m, 2017: £0.6m) were valued using a sales valuation approach, derived from recent comparable transactions in the market, adjusted by applying discounts to reflect status of occupation and condition. The largest discounts were applied to those properties subject to registered tenancies, reflecting the relative difference in security of tenure, whilst the smallest discounts were applied to those properties subject to assured shorthold tenancies. Sales value assumptions were £447 per square foot (2017: £436).

The company's commercial units (£0.1m, 2017: £0.1m) were valued using the income capitalisation method, requiring the application of an appropriate market based yield to net operating income. Adjustments are made to allow for voids when less than five years are left under the current tenancy and to reflect market rent at the point of lease expiry or rent review. Equivalent yields used fell in the range 7.44% to 7.86% (2017: 7.15% to 7.86%) with an average of 7.62% (2017: 7.44%) and estimated rental values used fell in the range £12.17 to £51.78 per square foot (2017: £12.17 to £51.28), with an average of £25.45 per square foot (2017: £25.45).

#### Historical cost model

The historical cost of investment properties at 31 March 2018 is £165,167 (2017: £165,167).

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 10. DEBTORS

<i>P</i> er 1	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	7,094	_
Amounts owed by group undertakings	474,766	474,766
Other debtors	3,318	3,259
	485,178	478,025

All debtors are repayable within one year or repayable on demand. Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest-free sterling loans repayable on demand.

#### 11. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	8,604	8,252
Amounts owed to group undertakings	129,218	124,115
Other creditors	71,499	72,557
	209,321	204,924

Amounts owed to group undertakings are sterling loans repayable on demand and comprise £106,415 (2017: £106,415) including interest payable at 8% per annum with the remaining intragroup loans being interest-free.

Other creditors include £56,358 (2017: £59,128) owed to Highdorn Co. Limited (see note 17). The amounts are interest-free sterling loans repayable on demand.

Deformed tor

#### 12. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES & CHARGES

		D	eferred tax
			(note 13)
			£
	At 1 April 2017		88,515
	Charge for the year		95,929
	At 31 March 2018		184,444
13.	DEFERRED TAX		
	The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Included in provisions for liabilities & charges (note 12)	184,444	88,515
	The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing difference	es in respect of	:
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Revaluation of investment properties	184,444	88,515

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 14. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Issued, called up and fully paid

2018		2017	
No.	£	No.	£
100	100.00	100	100.00
	No.	No. £ 100 100.00	No. £ No.

#### 15. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Called-up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

#### 16. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

#### As lessor

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	36,925	40,923
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	147,700	141,600
Later than 5 years	225,481	255,333
	410,106	437,856

#### 17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The majority of the day-to-day management of the company's properties and its operations is carried out by Freshwater Property Management Limited ("FPM") and Highdorn Co. Limited ("Highdorn"). Mr BSE Freshwater is a director of, but has no beneficial interest in the share capital of, either of these companies.

Mr BSE Freshwater is also a Trustee of the parent undertaking of FPM, but has no beneficial interest in that company.

In their capacity as property managing agents, Highdorn and FPM collect rents and incur direct property expenses on behalf of the company. During the year no charges were payable to either of these companies and no amounts were owing for these services at 31 March 2018 (2017: £Nil).

#### 18. PARENT COMPANY AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is controlled by its immediate parent undertaking, Bastion Products Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up is The Raphael Freshwater Memorial Association Limited, a company incorporated in England for charitable purposes.

Copies of these financial statements can be obtained from the following address:

Freshwater House, 158-162 Shaftesbury Avenue, London WC2H 8HR.

The Raphael Freshwater Memorial Association Limited has no controlling party.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### **YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

#### 19. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

#### i. Property valuations

The valuation of the company's property portfolio is inherently subjective, depending on many factors, including the individual nature of each property, its location and expected future net rental values, market yields and comparable market transactions (as set out in Note 9). Therefore the valuations are subject to a degree of uncertainty and are made on the basis of assumptions which may not prove to be accurate, particularly in periods of difficult market or economic conditions. As noted in Note 3 above, all the company's properties are valued by external valuers with appropriate qualifications and experience.

#### ii. Trade debtors

Management uses details of the age of trade debtors and the status of any disputes together with external evidence of the credit status of the counterparty in making judgements concerning any need to impair the carrying values.