

Company registration number 02316429 (England and Wales)

KESTREL GUARDS LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

KESTREL GUARDS LIMITED

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KESTREL GUARDS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	2,917	4,091
Tangible assets	5	372,489	49,784
Investments	6	222,305	184,705
		<u>597,711</u>	<u>238,580</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		3,422	3,579
Debtors	8	2,461,295	2,109,671
Cash at bank and in hand		88,858	569
		<u>2,553,575</u>	<u>2,113,819</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(2,249,104)</u>	<u>(1,461,464)</u>
Net current assets		<u>304,471</u>	<u>652,355</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>902,182</u>	<u>890,935</u>
Provisions for liabilities		<u>15,775</u>	<u>9,687</u>
Net assets		<u><u>917,957</u></u>	<u><u>900,622</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		10,000	10,000
Profit and loss reserves		907,957	890,622
Total equity		<u><u>917,957</u></u>	<u><u>900,622</u></u>

KESTREL GUARDS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2022

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

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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 25 January 2023

Mr J A E Matthews

Director

Company Registration No. 02316429

KESTREL GUARDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Kestrel Guards Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Yeoman Business Park, Test Lane, Nursling, Southampton, Hampshire, England, SO16 9JX.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT and trade discounts, except in respect of service contracts where turnover is recognised when the company obtains the right to consideration.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Revenue from contracts for maintenance visits and key holding is recognised when received and invoices are raised in respect of services provided.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with a business acquisition during 1996, was fully written down by 2007.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Software	20% Straight line
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KESTREL GUARDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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	10% on cost
Leasehold improvements	nil
Plant and machinery	25% on reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	27.5% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% on reducing balance

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.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

Investments, including interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities, are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

KESTREL GUARDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.11 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.12 Equity instruments

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

KESTREL GUARDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

1.14 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.15 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.16 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.17 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

KESTREL GUARDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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 assumptions 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.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	188	185

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Software £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 May 2021 and 30 April 2022	35,913	5,872	41,785
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 May 2021	35,913	1,781	37,694
Amortisation charged for the year	-	1,174	1,174
At 30 April 2022	35,913	2,955	38,868
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2022	-	2,917	2,917
At 30 April 2021	-	4,091	4,091

KESTREL GUARDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings leasehold	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 May 2021	17,083	-	91,783	64,168	132,504	305,538
Additions	-	338,010	3,775	4,294	-	346,079
Disposals	(17,083)	-	(73,814)	(42,717)	-	(133,614)
At 30 April 2022	-	338,010	21,744	25,745	132,504	518,003
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 May 2021	9,208	-	80,720	53,681	112,145	255,754
Depreciation charged in the year	963	-	3,181	3,256	5,090	12,490
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(10,171)	-	(72,392)	(40,167)	-	(122,730)
At 30 April 2022	-	-	11,509	16,770	117,235	145,514
Carrying amount						
At 30 April 2022	-	338,010	10,235	8,975	15,269	372,489
At 30 April 2021	7,875	-	11,063	10,487	20,359	49,784

6 Fixed asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	108,005	108,005
Other investments other than loans	114,300	76,700
	222,305	184,705

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in subsidiaries £	Other investments £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 May 2021	108,005	76,700	184,705
Additions	-	37,600	37,600
At 30 April 2022	108,005	114,300	222,305
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2022	108,005	114,300	222,305
At 30 April 2021	108,005	76,700	184,705

KESTREL GUARDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

7 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 April 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Active Eye Security Systems Limited	England	Ordinary	100.00

8 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,612,737	1,148,780
Corporation tax recoverable	41,161	10,924
Other debtors	683,162	824,672
Prepayments	124,235	125,295
	<u>2,461,295</u>	<u>2,109,671</u>

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	20,939
Trade creditors	278,544	149,002
Amounts owed to group undertakings	16,247	39,234
Corporation tax	-	111,120
Other taxation and social security	580,811	616,618
Other creditors	1,151,120	327,528
Accruals and deferred income	222,382	197,023
	<u>2,249,104</u>	<u>1,461,464</u>

The aggregate amount of creditors due within one year of which security has been given total to £1,116,963 (2021: £291,092). The security comprises a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

The amount of debts factored and still owing at the balance sheet date totalled £1,657,022 (2021: £1,097,477).

There is a fixed and floating charge covering all the property or undertaking of the company in respect of a property purchased by a related party. The charge also contains a negative pledge.

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Angela Trainor.

KESTREL GUARDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

10 Audit report information

(Continued)

The auditor was HJS Accountants Limited.

11 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2022	2021
£	£
370,246	335,093
<u>370,246</u>	<u>335,093</u>

12 Related party transactions

The following interest-free amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts due to related parties		
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	16,247	39,234
Key management personnel	1,321	-
Other related parties	107,341	54,784
	<u>124,909</u>	<u>94,018</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts due from related parties		
Entity under common control	214,391	182,940
Key management personnel	-	18,841
Other related parties	-	4,410
	<u>214,391</u>	<u>206,191</u>

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.