Company Registration No. 04103278 (England and Wales)
KAIKOURA (SWANSEA) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors Mrs H M R Brake

Miss J Hughes

Company number 04103278

Registered office 11 Quiet Street

Bath BA1 2LB

Accountants Westbury Incorporating KC Partners

2nd Floor

145-157 St John Street

London EC1V 4PY

Bankers Lloyds TSB

47 Milsom Street

Bath BA1 1DN

## CONTENTS

	Page	
Balance sheet	1 - 2	
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 6	

## **BALANCE SHEET**

#### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	2		2,800,000		2,800,000
Current assets					
Debtors	3	7,148		6,167	
Cash at bank and in hand		21,848		7,159	
		28,996		13,326	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(58,021)		(62,876)	
Net current liabilities			(29,025)		(49,550)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,770,975		2,750,450
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(2,734,306)		(2,650,669)
Provisions for liabilities			72,482		59,860
Net assets			109,151		159,641
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Revaluation reserve	7		393,466		393,466
Profit and loss reserves			(284,316)		(233,826)
Total equity			109,151		159,641

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 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 member has 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.

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

## **AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 May 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs HMR Brake **Director** 

Miss J Hughes Director

Company Registration No. 04103278

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Kaikoura (Swansea) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 11 Quiet Street, Bath, BA1 2LB.

#### 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 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Kaikoura (Swansea) 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 April 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 represents rental income, excluding value added tax.

#### 1.3 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.

#### 1.4 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.

#### 1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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 payments 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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 2 Investment property

2017

£

#### Fair value

At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017

2,800,000

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out in 2015 by R Brake (a director of the parent company), The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

#### 3 Debtors

	Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	2,614	_
	Other debtors	4,534	6,167
		7,148	6,167
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	40,000	40,000
	Trade creditors	8,032	12,165
	Other creditors	9,989	10,711
		58,021	62,876

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	851,489	877,867
Other creditors	1,882,817	1,772,802
	2,734,306	2,650,669
Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as fo	ollows:	
Payable by instalments	691,488	717,867
Payable other than by instalments	1,882,816	1,772,802
	2,574,304	2,490,669

The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charge over the undertaking and all property and assets present and future, including goodwill, book debts, uncalled capital, buildings, fixtures, fixed plant & machinery.

### 6 Called up share capital

		2017 £	2016 £
	Ordinary share capital	~	~
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary of £1 each	1	1
7	Revaluation reserve		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	At beginning of year	393,466	293,466
	Revaluation surplus arising in the year	-	100,000
	At end of year	393,466	393,466

## 8 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is Kaikoura Investments Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

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.