

Company registration number 04103278 (England and Wales)

**KAIKOURA (SWANSEA) LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# KAIKOURA (SWANSEA) LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	Mrs H M R Brake Miss J C Hughes
<b>Secretary</b>	Mrs H M R Brake
<b>Company number</b>	04103278
<b>Registered office</b>	37 Great Pulteney Street Bath BA2 4DA
<b>Accountants</b>	Pearson May 37 Great Pulteney Street Bath BA2 4DA
<b>Bankers</b>	Lloyds Bank plc 47 Milsom Street Bath BA1 1DN

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**KAIKOURA (SWANSEA) LIMITED**

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# KAIKOURA (SWANSEA) LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Investment properties	3		2,800,000		2,800,000
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors		63,563		54,483	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,937		8,624	
		<u>65,500</u>		<u>63,107</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	4	<u>(2,617,587)</u>		<u>(1,456,573)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(2,552,087)</u>		<u>(1,393,466)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			247,913		1,406,534
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	5		<u>(32,497)</u>		<u>(1,234,428)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>215,416</u>		<u>172,106</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			215,415		172,105
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>215,416</u>		<u>172,106</u>

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (SI 2008/409)(b).

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 2023 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 Companies Act 2006 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.

# **KAIKOURA (SWANSEA) LIMITED**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2023***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1 September 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Miss J C Hughes  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 04103278**

# **KAIKOURA (SWANSEA) LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Kaikoura (Swansea) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 37 Great Pulteney Street, Bath, BA2 4DA.

#### **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, 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.

#### **1.2 Going concern**

After making enquiries, the directors have formed a judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, and with the continued support of the directors, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

#### **1.4 Investment property**

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 profit or loss.

#### **1.5 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.

#### **1.6 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.

# KAIKOURA (SWANSEA) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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### 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.

### 1.7 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.

### 1.8 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.

# KAIKOURA (SWANSEA) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

### 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.

### 1.9 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.

### 2 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	2	2

### 3 Investment property

2023  
£

#### Fair value

At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 2,800,000

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on a basis of a valuation carried out in 2023 by R L Brake, a director of the parent company. The valuation was made on an open market basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices to similar properties. In the opinion of the directors there has been no material change to the valuation during the year.



# KAIKOURA (SWANSEA) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

### 4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Included in creditors is an amount in the sum of £1,175,985 (2022 - £nil) which is secured by fixed and floating charges over all of the company's property and assets.

Bank loans amounting to £2,866 (2022 - £4,330) are secured by a Government backed guarantee under the Bounce Back Loan Scheme. The Government pays any fees and interest payments for the first 12 months of the loan as a Business Interruption Payment.

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

Included in creditors is an amount in the sum of £nil (2022 - £1,203,393) which is secured by fixed and floating charges over all of the company's property and assets.

Bank loans amounting to £32,498 (2022 - £31,035) are secured by a Government backed guarantee under the Bounce Back Loan Scheme. The Government pays any fees and interest payments for the first 12 months of the loan as a Business Interruption Payment.

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Payable by instalments	15,176	13,713
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 6 Called up share capital

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 7 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has guaranteed the bank borrowings of its parent undertaking, namely Kaikoura Investments Limited. As at 31 March 2023 the amount of Kaikoura Investments Limited's bank borrowings was £1,077,214 (2022 - £1,183,798).

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.