Registration number: 04466922

Lone Eagle Properties Limited

Filleted Annual Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Thompson Jenner LLP Chartered Accountants 28 Alexandra Terrace Exmouth Devon EX8 1BD

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Company Information

Directors P J Goodes

N I Hole

Registered office Eagle House

1 Babbage Way Exeter Science Park

Exeter Devon EX5 2FN

Bankers Lloyds Bank Plc

Accountants Thompson Jenner LLP

Chartered Accountants 28 Alexandra Terrace

Exmouth Devon EX8 1BD

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Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	3,300,000	3,300,000
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>5</u>	894,469	641,454
Cash at bank and in hand		1	1
		894,470	641,455
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	(250,309)	(167,462)
Net current assets		644,161	473,993
Total assets less current liabilities		3,944,161	3,773,993
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>6</u>	(2,145,000)	(2,145,000)
Net assets		1,799,161	1,628,993
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Revaluation reserve		584,792	584,792
Profit and loss account		1,214,368	1,044,200
Total equity		1,799,161	1,628,993

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

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 2

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2017

Approved and authorised by the Board on 22 March 2018 and signed on its behalf by:
P J Goodes
Director
The notes on pages 4 to 7 form an integral part of these financial statements Page 3

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is:

Eagle House
1 Babbage Way
Exeter Science Park
Exeter
Devon
EX5 2FN

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The company recognises revenue when:

- the amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
- it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
- legal completion has taken place.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Investment property

No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties and they are revalued annually. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is transferred to the revaluation reserve unless a deficit below original cost, or its reversal, on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year.

This treatment as regards the company's investment properties may be a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act concerning the depreciation of fixed assets. However, these properties are not held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy adopted is therefore necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 1 (2016 - 1).

4 Tangible assets

	Investment properties	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 July 2016	3,300,000	3,300,000
At 30 June 2017	3,300,000	3,300,000
Depreciation		
Carrying amount		
At 30 June 2017	3,300,000	3,300,000
At 30 June 2016	3,300,000	3,300,000

Revaluations

The freehold investment properties class of fixed assets has a current value of £3,300,000 (2016 - £3,300,000) and a carrying amount at historical cost of £2,715,208 (2016 - £2,715,208). The depreciation on this historical cost is £nil (2016 - £nil). The directors have confirmed that there were no changes to the valuation at the year end.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

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	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	-	99,302
Other debtors	894,469	542,152
Total current trade and other debtors	894,469	641,454
6 Creditors		
	2017	2016
No	ote £	£
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	-	4,830
Corporation tax	41,791	2,976
Accrued expenses	208,518	159,656
	250,309	167,462
Due after one year		
Loan owed to related parties	2,145,000	2,145,000

Creditors amounts falling due after more than one year includes the following liabilities, on which security has been given by the company: Loan owed to related parties £2,145,000 (2016 - £2,145,000).

7 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate controlling party is Mr M R Kay.

8 Transition to FRS 102

Upon transition to FRS102 there have been no changes in the comparative data to disclose.

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