UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017



ST AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04862102

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JULY 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		693,243		715,272
Investment property	8		2,265,482		2,265,482
			2,958,725		2,980,754
Current assets					
Stocks	9	19,203		18,172	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	114,900		103,515	
Cash at bank and in hand	11	177,180		169,844	
		311,283		291,531	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,443,146)		(1,526,463)	
Net current liabilities			(1,131,863)		(1,234,932)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,826,862	-	1,745,822
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	14	(194,019)		(280,018)	
			(194,019)		(280,018)
Net assets		:	1,632,843		1,465,804
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		1,000		1,000
Share premium account	16		343,599		343,599
Revaluation reserve	16		1,590,125		1,558,308
Profit and loss account	16		(301,881)		(437,103)
	٠	,	1,632,843	- -	1,465,804

ST AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE LIMITED **REGISTERED NUMBER: 04862102**

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 JULY 2017

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

269 April 2018.

Jeff Elliott Director

Roy Magro Director

The notes on pages 5 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 August 2016	1,000	343,599	1,558,308	(437,103)	1,465,804
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	125,906	125,906
Deferred tax movement relating to revaluation of tangible assets	-	-	41,133	-	41,133
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	41,133	125,906	167,039
Transfer of excess depreciation charge relating to revaluation of tangible assets	-	-	(9,316)	9,316	-
At 31 July 2017	1,000	343,599	1,590,125	(301,881)	1,632,843
	FOR THE YEAR I				
	Called up	Share premium	Revaluation	Profit and	Total equity
	share capital	premium account	reserve	loss account	Total equity
At 1 August 2015		premium			£
At 1 August 2015 Comprehensive income for the year	share capital	premium account £	reserve £	loss account	Total equity £ 1,503,563
-	share capital	premium account £	reserve £	loss account	£
Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the year Deferred tax movement relating to	share capital	premium account £	reserve £	loss account £ (401,771)	£ 1,503,563 (44,649)
Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the year Deferred tax movement relating to revaluation of tangible assets Total comprehensive income for the	share capital	premium account £	reserve £ 1,560,735	loss account £ (401,771)	£ 1,503,563 (44,649) 6,890
Comprehensive income for the year	share capital	premium account £	reserve £ 1,560,735	(401,771)	£

The notes on pages 5 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1. General information

St Augustine's College Limited is a private limited company which is incorporated and registered in England and Wales (04862102).

The principal activity of the company is a wedding and conference centre with facilities for fully serviced offices.

The company's registered office is:

125 Canterbury Road Westgate on Sea Kent CT8 8NL

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 19.

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company has sufficient funds available, with the support of the bank and the directors to meet liabilities as they fall due.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods and services supplied, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

Revenue is recognised to coincide with the date that the venue centre is hired and when rental income falls due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property

- 2% straight line

Fixtures and fittings

- 10% - 33% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the directors and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.6 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Were a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The company may be required to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and judgements are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The principal areas where judgement was exercised is as follows:

Carrying value of investment property - Investment property is held at fair value which is determined annually by the directors on an open market existing use base. If professional valuations are obtained the directors use these valuations to assist in their annual review.

Carrying value of freehold property - Freehold property is held at deemed cost. The directors annually assess both the carrying value and the expected useful life of these assets.

Deferred tax: A deferred tax asset of £80,401 has been recognised in the financial statements is respect of trading losses carried forward. The directors believe that sufficient trading profits will be made in the short term in order to utilise these losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

4.	Operating profit/(loss)		
	The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	34,497	36,937
5.	Employees		
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during t	he year was 33 (2	016 - 33).
	During the year no director received any emoluments (2016 - £nil).		
6.	Taxation		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	4,376	-
	Total current tax	4,376	-
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(44,866)	-
	Total deferred tax	(44,866)	-
	Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	(40,490)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

6. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.67% (2016 - 20.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	<u>85,416</u>	(44,649)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.67% (2016 - 20.00%)	16,798	(8,930)
Effects of:		
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for capital allowances	3,180	2,820
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	78	-
Differences due to deferred tax rate being lower than standard corporation tax rate	4,747	306
Movement on unrecognised deferred tax asset	(65,293)	5,804
Total tax charge for the year	(40,490)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 August 2016	810,427	225,096	1,035,523
Additions	~	12,468	12,468
At 31 July 2017	810,427	237,564	1,047,991
Depreciation			
At 1 August 2016	132,371	187,880	320,251
Charge for the year on owned assets	16,208	18,289	34,497
At 31 July 2017	148,579	206,169	354,748
Net book value			
At 31 July 2017	<u>661,848</u>	31,395	693,243
At 31 July 2016	<u>678,056</u>	37,216	715,272

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

8.	Investment property		
			Freehold
			investment property
			£
	Valuation		
	At 1 August 2016		2,265,482
	At 31 July 2017	-	2,265,482
	At 31 July 2017	=	<u> </u>
9.	Stocks		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Stocks	<u>19,203</u>	18,172
	Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £	155,239 <i>(2016 -</i> £1	74,915).
10.	Debtors		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade debtors	54,804	39,314
	Other debtors	60,096	64,201
		114,900	103,515
11.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2017	2016
	Cook at hard, and in hand	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	<u>177,180</u>	<u>169,844</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within or	one year
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	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdraft	1,004,522	1,064,522
Payments received on account	220,145	290,024
Trade creditors	44,522	43,053
Corporation tax	4,376	-
Other taxation and social security	49,811	45,612
Other creditors	119,770	83,252
	<u> 1,443,146</u> _	1,526,463

The bank loans and overdraft are secured by a first legal charge over the freehold and investment property of the company.

13. Financial instruments

2017 2016 £ £

Financial assets

Financial assets measured at amortised cost <u>292,080</u> <u>273,359</u>

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

<u>(1,168,814)</u> <u>(1,190,827)</u>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, other debtors and cash at bank and in hand.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise bank loans and overdrafts, trade creditors and other creditors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

14.	Deferred taxation		
		2017 £	2016 £
	At beginning of year	(280,018)	(286,908)
	Charged to profit or loss	44,866	-
	Deferred tax movement relating to revaluation of tangible assets	41,133	6,890
,	At end of year	(194,019)	(280,018)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(35,569)	-
	Tax losses carried forward	80,401	-
	Short term timing differences	34	
	Revaluation of tangible assets	(238,885)	(280,018)
		(194,019)	(280,018)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

15. Share capital

2017 2016 £ £

Allotted, called up and fully paid

1,000- Ordinary shares shares of £1 each

16. Reserves

Share premium account

The share premium reserve represents the premium paid to shareholders over the nominal value of the shares purchased.

Revaluation reserve

Represents gains/(losses) on the revaluation of the company's freehold and investment property net of deferred tax up to the balance sheet date.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss reserve represents the accumulation of all profits and losses since the incorporation of the company less any distributions to shareholders.

17. Related party transactions

During the year the company made purchases of £435 (2016 - £nil) from Millwood Designer Homes Limited, a company in which both John Elliott and Jeff Elliott are also directors and have a controlling interest. At the year end £nil (2016 - £nil) was payable to Millwood Designer Homes Limited. All transactions were made under normal commercial terms.

18. Controlling party

There is no ultimate controlling party.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

19. First time adoption of FRS 102

The company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 August 2015. The impact of the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

	Note	As previously stated 1 August 2015 £	Effect of transition 1 August 2015 £	FRS 102 (as restated) 1 August 2015 £	As previously stated 31 July 2016 £	Effect of transition 31 July 2016 £	FRS 102 (as restated) 31 July 2016 £
Fixed assets		3,008,640	-	3,008,640	2,980,754	-	2,980,754
Current assets		222,186	-	222,186	291,531	-	291,531
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(1,440,355)	-	(1,440,355)	(1,526,463)	-	(1,526,463)
Provisions for liabilities	1	-	(286,908)	(286,908)	-	(280,018)	(280,018)
							
Net assets		<u>1,790,471</u>	(286,908)	1,503,563	1,745,822	(280,018)	1,465,804
Capital and reserves		1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Share premium account		343,599	-	343,599	343,599	-	343,599
Revaluation reserve	1	1,847,643	(286,908)	1,560,735	1,838,326	(280,018)	1,558,308
Profit and loss account		(401,771)	-	(401,771)	(437,103)	-	(437,103)
Shareholders' funds			(286,908)	1,503,563	1,745,822	(280,018)	1,465,804

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

19. First time adoption of FRS 102 (continued)

	Note	As previously stated 31 July 2016 £	Effect of transition 31 July 2016 £	FRS 102 (as restated) 31 July 2016 £
Turnover		865,649	-	865,649
Cost of sales		(494,934)	-	(494,934)
Administrative expenses		(384,564)	-	(384,564)
Interest receivable and similar income	•	10	-	10
Interest payable and similar charges		(30,810)	-	(30,810)
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation and for the financial year		(44,649)		(44,649)

Explanation of changes to previously reported profit and equity:

1 Deferred taxation

In accordance with Section 29 of FRS 102 the company now recognises deferred tax in respect of freehold and investment property. Previously deferred tax would not have been recognised unless the company had entered into a binding agreement to sell or if it had recognised any gains or losses expected to arise on the sale of such an asset. A deferred tax liability of £286,908 was recognised on the revaluation gain at the FRS 102 transition date of 1 August 2015. £6,890 of this gain was subsequently released to the revaluation reserve in the year ending 31 July 2017.