

Company Registration No. 07050162 (England and Wales)

NATURAL LAND 3 LIMITED
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2017



NATURAL LAND 3 LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr T Dennis Mr E J Kearney Mr M D Spence Mr A Wild
Company number	07050162
Registered office	1st Floor Whitecroft House 51 Water Lane Wilmslow Cheshire SK9 5BQ
Auditor	RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants 3 Hardman Street Manchester M3 3HF

NATURAL LAND 3 LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the period was that of the ownership and rental of furnished holiday accommodation.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr T Dennis
Mr E J Kearney
Mr M D Spence
Mr A Wild

Auditor

A resolution to reappoint RSM UK Audit LLP as auditor for the ensuing year will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Going concern

As part of its going concern review the Board has followed the guidelines published by the Financial Reporting Council entitled "Going Concern and Liquidity Risk: Guidance for UK Companies 2009". The Board has prepared detailed financial forecasts and cash flows. In drawing up these forecasts the Board has made assumptions based upon its view of the current and future economic conditions that will prevail over the forecast period. In extending its going concern assessment for the period from December 2018 to approximately twelve months from the date of signing these financial statements, the Board took account of the support of the loan holder (and major shareholder of the ultimate parent company), the support of the ultimate parent company and an indicative view of trading performance.

The company is currently in its development phase with the balance sheet showing net current liabilities of £2,861,738 (2016 - £2,775,162).

The company has support from related parties, including its ultimate parent undertaking, and in turn, from the loan holder (and main shareholder) in the ultimate parent undertaking. The loan holder (and major shareholder) is considered to have adequate capabilities to provide support as required and has formally confirmed that he will support the company and its parent undertaking for at least the next 12 months.

The current cash funding requirements prepared by management have given the directors a reasonable expectation that the company will have sufficient resources available to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, with the confirmed continued support of its parent company and loan holder as noted above. For these reasons, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

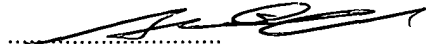
NATURAL LAND 3 LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



Mr A Wild
Director

Date: 18/9/18

NATURAL LAND 3 LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF NATURAL LAND 3 LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Natural Land 3 Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF NATURAL LAND 3 LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the directors' report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's member as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RSM UK Audit LLP

Ian Taylor (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

3 Hardman Street

Manchester

M3 3HF

21 SEPTEMBER 2013

NATURAL LAND 3 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

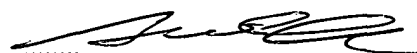
	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Cost of sales		(1,376)	(1,730)
Administrative expenses		(23,999)	(33,143)
Other operating income		58,740	11,340
Operating profit/(loss)		33,365	(23,533)
Interest receivable and similar income	3	126,689	85,921
Other gains and losses	4	1,319,095	33,836
Profit before taxation		1,479,149	96,224
Tax on profit		-	-
Profit for the financial year		1,479,149	96,224

NATURAL LAND 3 LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		1,100		1,005
Investment properties	6		4,519,913		2,954,283
			<u>4,521,013</u>		<u>2,955,288</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	7	251,044		530,126	
Cash at bank and in hand		324		1,673	
		<u>251,368</u>		<u>531,799</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(3,113,106)</u>		<u>(3,306,961)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(2,861,738)</u>		<u>(2,775,162)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,659,275</u>		<u>180,126</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		4		4
Other reserves	11		2,196,594		877,499
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(537,323)</u>		<u>(697,377)</u>
Total equity			<u>1,659,275</u>		<u>180,126</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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



Mr A Wild
Director

18/9/18

NATURAL LAND 3 LIMITED

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

	Share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2016	4	843,663	(759,765)	83,902
Year ended 31 December 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	96,224	96,224
Transfers	-	33,836	(33,836)	-
Balance at 31 December 2016	4	877,499	(697,377)	180,126
Year ended 31 December 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,479,149	1,479,149
Transfers	-	1,319,095	(1,319,095)	-
Balance at 31 December 2017	4	2,196,594	(537,323)	1,659,275

NATURAL LAND 3 LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Natural Land 3 Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1st Floor Whitecroft House, 51 Water Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 5BQ.

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 investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

As part of its going concern review the Board has followed the guidelines published by the Financial Reporting Council entitled "Going Concern and Liquidity Risk: Guidance for UK Companies 2009". The Board has prepared detailed financial forecasts and cash flows. In drawing up these forecasts the Board has made assumptions based upon its view of the current and future economic conditions that will prevail over the forecast period. In extending its going concern assessment for the period from December 2018 to approximately twelve months from the date of signing these financial statements, the Board took account of the support of the loan holder (and major shareholder of the ultimate parent company), the support of the ultimate parent company and an indicative view of trading performance.

The company is currently in its development phase with the balance sheet showing net current liabilities of £2,861,738 (2016 - £2,775,162).

The company has support from related parties, including its ultimate parent undertaking, and in turn, from the loan holder (and main shareholder) in the ultimate parent undertaking. The loan holder (and major shareholder) is considered to have adequate capabilities to provide support as required and has formally confirmed that he will support the company and its parent undertaking for at least the next 12 months.

The current cash funding requirements prepared by management have given the directors a reasonable expectation that the company will have sufficient resources available to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, with the confirmed continued support of its parent company and loan holder as noted above. For these reasons, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

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:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	33.33% per annum
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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.

NATURAL LAND 3 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments 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.

Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised 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 trade and other debtors, amounts due from group undertakings 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.

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 trade and other creditors are initially recognised at transaction price.

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

NATURAL LAND 3 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill.

For non-depreciable assets measured using the revaluation model and investment properties measured at fair value (except investment property with a limited useful life held by the company to consume substantially all of its economic benefit), deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset or property.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

NATURAL LAND 3 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2 Auditor's remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	4,200	4,025

3 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £	2016 £
Interest receivable and similar income includes the following:		
Interest receivable from group companies	126,689	85,921

4 Other gains and losses

	2017 £	2016 £
Fair value gains/(losses)		
Changes in the fair value of investment properties	1,319,095	33,836

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	1,599
Additions	767
At 31 December 2017	2,366
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2017	594
Depreciation charged in the year	672
At 31 December 2017	1,266
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	1,100
At 31 December 2016	1,005

NATURAL LAND 3 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6 Investment property

	2017 £
Fair value	
At 1 January 2017	2,954,283
Additions	246,535
Revaluations	1,319,095
At 31 December 2017	<u>4,519,913</u>

The investment properties were valued on an open market existing use basis at 31 December 2017 based on a valuation by the directors. No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties or land.

The historic costs of the investment properties were £2,323,319 (2016 - £2,076,784).

Investment properties includes an amount of £3,943,000 (2016 - £2,379,000) for land held for development and resale.

7 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,196	66
Amounts owed by group undertakings	240,666	391,546
Other debtors	9,182	138,514
	<u>251,044</u>	<u>530,126</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	5,299	136,363
Other creditors	3,107,807	3,170,598
	<u>3,113,106</u>	<u>3,306,961</u>

9 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is not recognised in respect of losses of £584,331 (2016: £772,193) as it is not probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

NATURAL LAND 3 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
4 Ordinary shares of £1 each	4	4
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

11 Other reserves

Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve represents the cumulative revaluation gains and losses in respect of investment properties.

12 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of Section 33 FRS102, from disclosing transaction with group companies.

The company's directors EJ Kearney, MD Spence and A Wild have interests in The Great Travel Company Limited, The UK Great Travel Company Limited (formerly Natural Retreats UK Limited) is a subsidiary of The Great Travel Company Limited.

During the year the company purchased services amounting to £246,240 (2016 - £258,302) from The UK Great Travel Company Limited. The company owed The UK Great Travel Company Limited £52 (2016 - £132,705) at the year end.

Also during the period income amounting to £81 (2016- £129) was received from The UK Great Travel Company Limited.

The company's directors EJ Kearney, MD Spence and A Wild together with the controlling party D Gorton have an interest in Natural Retreats Limited Partnership.

At 31 December 2016 trade creditors includes £500 (2016 - £500) owing to Natural Retreats Limited Partnership.

D Gorton is a shareholder and ultimate controlling party of the parent company Natural Assets Investments Limited. At 31 December 2017 creditors includes £3,100,000 (2016 - £3,100,000) owing to D Gorton. No interest is provided on this amount.

The company has entered into a composite unlimited multilateral guarantee dated 22 December 2014 in respect of the bank borrowings of other group companies and K2 Equity Partners LLP. At 31 December 2017 the total borrowings covered by the guarantee amounted to £4,101,728 (2016 £3,920,222).

The bank holds a debenture for any borrowings, which includes a fixed charge over all present freehold and leasehold property; a first fixed charge over book and other debts, chattels, goodwill and uncalled capital, both present and future; and a first floating charge over all assets and undertakings both present and future.

NATURAL LAND 3 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

13 Parent company

The company is wholly owned by Natural Assets Investments Limited, a company registered in England and Wales which is the immediate controlling party and ultimate parent company. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public from Companies House.

The ultimate controlling party is considered to be Mr D Gorton.