

CYGNET PROPERTY LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended

31 March 2022



REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2022

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OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

M J Kimpton-Smith
S Kimpton-Smith
C P Smith
J E Smith

SECRETARY

J Stephens

REGISTERED OFFICE

Swan House
Kimpton Drive
Off Wincham Lane
Wincham
Northwich
Cheshire
CW9 6GG

BANKERS

Barclays PLC
Level 11
20 Chapel Street
Liverpool
L3 9AG

AUDITOR

MHA Moore and Smalley
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
80 Mosley Street
Manchester
M2 3FX

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company was previously that of holding and developing the property of the Cygnet Group. On disposal of all property during the prior financial year, the company became inactive.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company who served during the period and thereafter are listed on page 1.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

AUDITOR

The auditor MHA Moore and Smalley is deemed to be reappointed under section 487 (2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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

On behalf of the board



M J Kimpton-Smith
Director

26 September 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CYGNET PROPERTY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cygnet Property Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31st March 2022 which comprise of the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 31st March 2022, 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the entity's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included: the review of management's going concern assessment including the cashflow forecasts prepared by management and the terms of the key finance facilities in place, performing sensitivity analysis on the key assumptions embedded within management's going concern assessment, and reviewing sector specific market information that may inform our assessment.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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 contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CYGNET PROPERTY LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Enquiries with management, about any known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their key accounting estimates, in particular in relation to provisions and future performance; and
- Auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness.
- Reviewing board minutes and legal and professional expenditure to identify any evidence of ongoing litigation or enquiries.

Because of the field in which the client operates we identified that health and safety legislation, employment law, and compliance with the UK Companies Act are the areas most likely to have a material impact on the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CYGNET PROPERTY LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-for-auditors/Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit/Description-of-auditors-responsibilities-for-audit.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, 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 members 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

MHA Moore and Smalley.

Alexander Kelly
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of MHA Moore and Smalley
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
80 Mosley Street
Manchester
M2 3FX
26 September 2022

INCOME STATEMENT
For the year ended 31 March 2022

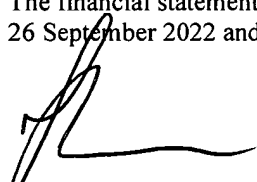
	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
TURNOVER		-	-
Cost of sales		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
GROSS PROFIT		-	-
Administrative expenses		-	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>
OPERATING PROFIT		-	1
Exceptional items		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
OPERATING PROFIT AFTER EXCEPTIONALS		-	1
Interest payable and similar charges		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		-	1
Taxation		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION AND PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	5	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets		-	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors		-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		-	-
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	3	(547)	(547)
		<u>(547)</u>	<u>(547)</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(547)	(547)
		<u>(547)</u>	<u>(547)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		(547)	(547)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	4	-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
NET LIABILITIES		(547)	(547)
		<u>(547)</u>	<u>(547)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		-	-
Profit and loss account	5	(547)	(547)
		<u>(547)</u>	<u>(547)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		(547)	(547)
		<u>(547)</u>	<u>(547)</u>

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

The financial statements on pages 6 to 11 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:



M J Kimpton-Smith
Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 March 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General information

Cygnat Property Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England.

The registered office address of the Company is included on page 1.

Basis of accounting

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"), the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime, and under the historical cost convention. 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.

Amounts are presented in pounds sterling and rounded to the nearest £1,000.

Going concern

At 31 March 2022 the Company had net current liabilities of £547,000 (2021: £547,000). Cygnat Group Limited has confirmed it does not intend to call in the intercompany balance within 12 months of the date of signing these financial statements.

As a result of the above, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements 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 tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from total comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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 is not discounted.

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.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited in profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to 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 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 2022

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Turnover

Turnover arises wholly in the United Kingdom and represents rental income from the leasing of premises to group companies. It is stated at the fair value of the consideration receivable, net of value added tax, rebates and discounts.

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, in full, to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Group and other debtors

Group and other debtors which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price. Group and other debtors are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments 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.

Equity instruments

Financial instruments classified as equity instruments are recorded at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

Group and other creditors

Group and other creditors payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Where the arrangement with a creditor constitutes a financing transaction, the creditor is initially measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar instrument and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price, including transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and other similar charges.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

2. EMPLOYEES

	2022 No.	2021 No.
The average number of persons employed in the year was:	-	-

Directors of the Company are remunerated by other undertakings in the Cygnet Group Limited group of companies. Those Directors have to account in turn to those undertakings. There are no employees or Directors paid from the Company in the current or prior year.

3. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	547	547
	<u>547</u>	<u>547</u>

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand. No interest is charged on trading balances or short-term loans.

4. PROVISIONS

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Deferred tax		
Fixed asset timing differences	-	-
Short-term timing differences	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	£'000	
Movement in period		
Balance at 1 April 2021	-	
Profit and loss account	-	
	<u>-</u>	
Balance at 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>	

5. RESERVES

	Profit and loss account £'000
At 1 April 2021	(547)
Profit for the year	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>(547)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

6. SHARE CAPITAL

Share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, issued and fully paid		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Ordinary share rights

The Company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the Company.

Profit and loss account

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

7. OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

The Company has a cross guarantee and debenture agreement relating to any monies owing to Barclays PLC by other Group undertakings. At 31 March 2022 there was a liability with Barclays Plc across the Group of £1,041,667 (2021: £1,250,000).

At 31 March 2022, the Group had access to an debt facility of £2,600,000 (2021: £1,750,000) of which £1,858,992 (2021: £1,075,926) was undrawn. At 31 March 2022, £407,319 (2021: £674,074) was attributable to bank guarantees.

8. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The directors regard Cygnet Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, as the ultimate parent company.

Cygnet Group Limited is the smallest and largest company for which consolidated accounts including Cygnet Property Limited are prepared. The consolidated accounts of Cygnet Group Limited are available from its registered office, which is the same as this company and is detailed on page 1.