

Company Registration No. 08960896 (England and Wales)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE CENTRAL (9) LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



KNIGHTSBRIDGE CENTRAL (9) LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2-6

KNIGHTSBRIDGE CENTRAL (9) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

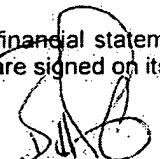
AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		400		400
Current assets					
Stocks	4	2,235,000		2,225,000	
Debtors	5	8,149,945		8,581,250	
Cash at bank and in hand		24,276		173,387	
		<u>10,409,221</u>		<u>10,979,637</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(11,305,269)</u>		<u>(11,566,893)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(896,048)		(587,256)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(895,648)</u>		<u>(586,856)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(895,748)		(586,956)
Total equity			<u>(895,648)</u>		<u>(586,856)</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 28.10.2020 and are signed on its behalf by:


B H Pull FCMA FStratPS CGMA
Director

Company Registration No. 08960896

KNIGHTSBRIDGE CENTRAL (9) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Knightsbridge Central (9) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Routeco Office Park, Davy Avenue, Knowlhill, Milton Keynes, MK5 8HJ.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

As at 31 October 2019 the company had net liabilities of £895,648. The directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis as the parent undertaking of the company has undertaken to provide financial support to the company as and when required to ensure the company remains a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

1.3 Reporting period

Last year the financial statements were prepared for an extended period of 18 months from 1 May 2017 to 31 October 2018 in order for the accounting period end to be in line with the parent company's period end. The comparative amounts presented in the financial statements are therefore not entirely comparable.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks of properties are held at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in acquiring the properties.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE CENTRAL (9) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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.

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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, 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.

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.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE CENTRAL (9) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

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.

1.10 Other operating income

The properties were purchased and are being held and managed specifically for trading purposes. Until the appropriate point of sale, the properties are being rented to offset the holding costs of the properties.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE CENTRAL (9) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

2 Employees

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

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Total	4	4

3 Fixed asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	400	400

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation At 1 November 2018 & 31 October 2019	700
Impairment At 1 November 2018 & 31 October 2019	300
Carrying amount At 31 October 2019	400
At 31 October 2018	400

4 Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Properties held for resale	2,235,000	2,225,000

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	6,846,930	8,578,250
Other debtors	1,303,015	3,000
	8,149,945	8,581,250

KNIGHTSBRIDGE CENTRAL (9) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	138	60
Amounts owed to group undertakings	11,298,076	11,566,633
Other creditors	7,055	200
	<u>11,305,269</u>	<u>11,566,893</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Andrew Lawes MA MSc FCA.
The auditor was Mercer & Hole.

9 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions within FRS 102 from disclosing related party transactions between the companies and entities within the ABDJ Holdings Limited group, 100% of whose voting rights are controlled within the group.

10 Directors' transactions

Included within debtors is an amount of £1,293,645 due from J Kevill, one of the company's directors. Interest of £21,868 has been charged on the amount outstanding.

11 Parent company

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Lancer Property Holdings Limited. The company's ultimate parent undertaking is ABDJ Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales. In the opinion of the directors, there is no ultimate controlling party as at 31 October 2019.

The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is that headed by ABDJ Holdings Limited. These are publicly available from: Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.