PORTHLEVEN HARBOUR & DOCK COMPANY UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

		20	18	2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		30,228		37,903
Investment properties	4		1,199,500		968,500
			1,229,728		1,006,403
Current assets					
Debtors	5	240,679		176,593	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,327		7,912	
		248,006		184,505	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(752,344)		(525,724)	
Net current liabilities			(504,338)		(341,219)
Total assets less current liabilities			725,390		665,184
Provisions for liabilities			(86,600)		(46,300)
Net assets			638,790		618,884
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		20,000		20,000
Profit and loss reserves	8		618,790		598,884
Total equity			638,790		618,884

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

For the financial year ended 30 September 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10:01.2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

T Osborne Director

Company Registration No. ZC000150

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Porthleven Harbour & Dock Company is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lynton House, 7-12 Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9BQ.

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, modified to include the revaluation of investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The directors do not expect the company to generate trading profits in the coming financial year and any cash requirements arising from losses will be funded by the ultimate parent company for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the continued support of the parent company, The Trevor Osborne Property Group Limited

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

1.4 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:

Plant and machinery 15% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% reducing balance
Harbour equipment 15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is stated at its fair value as at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.6 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).

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company only has financial instruments that are classified as basic financial instruments,

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price and are subsequently carried at amortised cost less impairment.

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.

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 creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

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.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 8 (2017 - 8).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3	Tangible fixed assets Plant and ma	
	Cost	£
	At 1 October 2017	117,103
	Transfers	(4,645)
	At 30 September 2018	112,458
	Depreciation and impairment	
	At 1 October 2017	79,201
	Depreciation charged in the year	6,598
	Transfers	(3,569)
	At 30 September 2018	82,230
	Carrying amount	
	At 30 September 2018	30,228
	At 30 September 2017	37,903
4	Investment property	
		2018 £
	Fair value	T.
	At 1 October 2017	968,500
	Additions	86,199
	Transfers	1,076
	Revaluations	143,725
	At 30 September 2018	1,199,500

The valuations of investment properties were made as at 30 September 2018 by T Osborne, a qualified surveyor who is internal to the company. The basis of this valuation was open market basis. This class of assets has a current value of £1,199,500 (2017 - £968,500) and a carrying amount at historical cost of £282,217 (2017 - £194,942).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

5	Debtors	2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	16,722	9,806
	Corporation tax recoverable	17,942	34,614
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	199,025	125,107
	Other debtors	6,990	7,066
		240,679	176,593
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade creditors	28,568	6,572
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	676,172	472,086
	Taxation and social security	5,991	5,130
	Other creditors	41,613	41,936
		752,344	525,724
7	Called up share capital		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	200 Ordinary of £100 each	20,000	20,000

8 Profit and loss reserves

Total profit and loss reserves at the year end amounted to £618,790 (2017 - £598,884). An amount of £829,732 (2017 - £726,307) relating to unrealised gains arising from investment property fair value adjustments is included within the company's profit and loss reserves, in accordance with the requirements of FRS 102. This element of the company's profit and loss reserve relating to unrealised gains is not distributable. The total value of distributable reserves included within the company's profit and loss reserve at the year end amounted to a deficit of £210,942 (2017 - £127,423).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

9 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Purchase of goods and services	
	2018	2017
	£	£
Other related parties	7,271	255

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
	2018	2017
Amounts owed to related parties	£	£
Other related parties	8,531	306

10 Parent company

The directors regard The Trevor Osborne Property Group Limited as the ultimate parent company. The parent undertaking of both the smallest and largest group within which the company belongs and for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is The Trevor Osborne Property Group Limited and these consolidated financial statements are available from The Registrar of Companies.