

Company Registration No. 6030553 (England and Wales)

AAIM LAGONDA PURCHASER LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

AAIM LAGONDA PURCHASER LTD

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AAIM LAGONDA PURCHASER LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	5		1		1
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		60,908		68,773	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(233,764)		(218,236)	
Net current liabilities			(172,856)		(149,463)
Total assets less current liabilities			(172,855)		(149,462)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(28,724,595)		(28,445,399)	
Net liabilities			(28,897,450)		(28,594,861)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			854		854
Share premium account			28,835,872		28,835,872
Profit and loss reserves			(57,734,176)		(57,431,587)
Total equity			(28,897,450)		(28,594,861)

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 31 December 2020 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D Maxwell

Director

Company Registration No. 6030553

AAIM LAGONDA PURCHASER LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

AAIM Lagonda Purchaser Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 22 Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, London, SW1P 1RR.

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 freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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

The company has long term funding in place comprising unsecured subordinated loan note funding which is not ultimately repayable until 2031, and a loan of £1,000,000 which is due for repayment in January 2023. The Directors have a reasonable expectation that sufficient working capital and loan facilities will be available to the company in order to allow it to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The interest payable on the loan due in 2023 is unhedged. The interest payable on the unsecured subordinated loan notes is fixed at 1% and if unpaid, is accrued through the period of the debt instrument.

The asset cover covenant is tested on an annual basis by reference to the most recent formal valuation. As the company has disposed of its investment properties both the asset cover covenant and the interest cover covenant have been waived by the lender as at 31st December 2020.

After making enquiries the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

AAIM LAGONDA PURCHASER LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

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.

AAIM LAGONDA PURCHASER LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.9 Investments

Investments are shown at their market value after accounting for impairment.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

AAIM LAGONDA PURCHASER LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

3 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	2	2

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	4,999,591
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	4,999,591
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	-
At 31 December 2019	-

5 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	1	1

6 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
DPK Quay Ltd	22 Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, London. SW9 1RR	Property Investment	Ordinary Shares	100.00

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Capital and Reserves £	Profit/(Loss) £
DPK Quay Ltd	(135,651)	(129,660)

AAIM LAGONDA PURCHASER LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	3,272	7,715
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2	2
Other creditors	230,490	210,519
	<u>233,764</u>	<u>218,236</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other creditors	27,724,595	27,445,399
	<u>28,724,595</u>	<u>28,445,399</u>

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Payable other than by instalments	<u>(27,445,399)</u>	<u>(27,445,399)</u>

9 Parent company

The immediate parent company is DPK Real Estate Services Ltd a company incorporated in Great Britain who's registered office is 22 Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, London, SW1P 1RR. DPK Real Estate Services Ltd is part of a small group who's main controlling entity is DPK Real Estate LLP, a limited liability partnership incorporated in Great Britain with the same registered office as its parent.

The ultimate controlling party is David Maxwell by virtue of his holding in DPK Real Estate LLP.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.