## RHINEFIELD TIMESHARE LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements

30 November 2017

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**COMPANIES HOUSE** 

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## RHINEFIELD TIMESHARE LIMITED Company Information

### **Directors**

K Arkley P Fullerton S Fairs

### Secretary

Jordans Company Secretaries Limited

### Auditor

BDO LLP 55 Baker Street London W1U 7EU

### Registered office

The Old Library The Drive Sevenoaks Kent TN13 3AB

### Registered number

01964892

### RHINEFIELD TIMESHARE LIMITED

Registered number:

01964892

**Directors' Report** 

The directors present their report and financial statements for the 53 week period ended 30 November 2017. (2016: 52 week period).

### **Principal activities**

The company's principal activity during the period continued to be that of the sale and letting of timeshare apartments.

### **Business review**

The results for the period and financial position of the company are as shown in the annexed financial statements

The company turnover has decreased by 19.5% to £9.0k (2016: £11.2k), operating profit was £6.6k compared to £6.3k in 2016. This is due to a reduction in administrative expenses in the period.

The directors are satisfied with the performance of the company.

### **Dividends**

No dividends were paid during the period ended 30 November 2017 (2016: £nil).

#### Directors

The following persons served as directors during the period:

K Arkley

P Fullerton

J Hands (resigned 9th March 2018)

Subsequent to the year-end, the following directors were appointed on the following dates

S Fairs (appointed 9th March 2018)

### 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland". 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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.

### RHINEFIELD TIMESHARE LIMITED

Registered number:

01964892

**Directors' Report (continued)** 

### Provision of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware;
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any information needed by the company's auditor in connection with preparing their report and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

This report was approved by the board on 21 August 2018

and signed on its behalf.

K Arkley Director

# RHINEFIELD TIMESHARE LIMITED Independent Auditor's Report to the members of RHINEFIELD TIMESHARE LIMITED

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Rhinefield Timeshare Limited (the 'Company') for the period ended 30 November 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 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 30 November 2017 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice:
- 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 report and financial statements, 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.

## RHINEFIELD TIMESHARE LIMITED Independent Auditor's Report to the members of RHINEFIELD TIMESHARE LIMITED

### 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 period 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.

### 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.

### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, 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: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# RHINEFIELD TIMESHARE LIMITED Independent Auditor's Report to the members of RHINEFIELD TIMESHARE LIMITED

### 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.

BDO UP

lan Clayden (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
London

Date: 23/08/18

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

# RHINEFIELD TIMESHARE LIMITED Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period ended 30 November 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover		9,020	11,200
Administrative expenses		(1,609)	(4,051)
Operating profit	2	7,411	7,149
Interest payable	4	(841)	(802)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		6,570	6,347
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	-	-
Profit for the period		6,570	6,347
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		6,570	6,347

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

## RHINEFIELD TIMESHARE LIMITED Registered number: 01964892 Statement of Financial Position as at 30 November 2017

		30 November		24 November	
	Notes		2017		2016
Current assets			£		£
Debtors	6	299		306	
Cash and cash equivalents	Ū	56,449		48,451	
· ·	_	56,748		48,757	
Creditors: amounts falling du	e				
within one year	7	(30,812)		(29,391)	
Net current assets	_		25,936		19,366
Total assets less current		-	25,936	_	19,366
navinues			25,550		10,000
Net assets			25,936	_	19,366
		•		_	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		259,580		259,580
Profit and loss account	9		(233,644)		(240,214)
Total equity		-	25,936	- -	19,366

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

K Arkley Director

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

21 August 2018

# RHINEFIELD TIMESHARE LIMITED Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 30 November 2017

	Share capital	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
	£		
At 25 November 2016	259,580	(240,214)	19,366
Profit for the period	•	6,570	6,570
At 30 November 2017	259,580	(233,644)	25,936
At 27 November 2015	259,580	(246,561)	13,019
Profit for the period	-	6,347	6,347
At 24 November 2016	259,580	(240,214)	19,366

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

### 1 Accounting policies

### General information

Rhinefield Timeshare Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on the company information page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

### Basis of preparation

The current year financial statements are prepared on a 53 week financial period (2016: 52 week period).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the preceding and current periods.

### Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A;
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Hand Picked Hotels Limited as at 30 November 2017 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

### Turnover

Turnover represents the aggregate of amounts receivable for the sale of timeshare units and rentals of timeshare units, excluding value added tax. Turnover is recognised at the point at services are delivered to the customer. All turnover arose in the United Kingdom.

### Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

### Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

#### Financial instruments .

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

### Accounting policies (continued)

### Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the country where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

### Interest

Interest income and expense is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

### Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1A of the Financial Reporting Standard 102 not to disclose transactions with other wholly owned members of the group.

### 2 Operating profit

The auditor's remuneration and any tax advice fees for the period ended 30 November 2017 have been borne by another group company.

### 3 Staff costs

None of the directors received any remuneration for the period (2016: £nil).

There are no other employees of the company.

4	Interest payable	2017 £	2016 £
	Group interest payable	841	802
5	Taxation	2017 £	2016 £
	Current tax	2.	~
	UK corporation tax at 19.35% (2016: 20.00%)	. <b>-</b>	-
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities		•
	Movement in deferred tax provision		
	Provision at start of period	-	-
	Deferred tax charged in the statement of		
	comprehensive income for the period	-	-
	Provision at end of period	-	•
	,	2017	2016
	Reconciliation of tax charge	£	£
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	6,570	6,347
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard CT rate of 19.35%		
	(2016:20%)	1,271	1,269
	Effects of:		
	Group relief claimed	(1,271)	(1,269)
	Tax charge for the period		<u> </u>

6	Debtors			2017 £	2016 £
	Prepayments and accrued income		-	299	306
7	7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			2017 £	2016 £
	Payments in advance Amounts due to intermediate parent undertaking Amounts due to fellow subsidiary undertaking Other creditors Accruals and deferred income			3,409 18,009 4,617 1,577 3,200 30,812	3,409 17,168 2,997 1,577 4,240 29,391
8	Share capital	2017 Number	2016 Number	2017 £	2016 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid: Ordinary shares of £1 each	259,580	259,580	259,580	259,580

### 9 Reserves

Profit & loss account

This is cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

### 10 Contingent liabilities

The company has granted fixed and floating charges over its assets in respect of group borrowing facilities. The amount owed by the Hand Picked Hotels Limited group as at 30 November 2017 was £80,000,000 (2016: £80,000,000).

### 11 Ultimate parent company and controlling party

On 7 March 2018, the entire share holdings of the Handpicked Hotels Limited held by its ultimate parent, Alscot S.a.r.I, were transferred to Hand Picked Hotels Holdings (Guernsey) Limited resulting in Hand Picked Hotels Holdings (Guernsey) Limited becoming the ultimate parent of the company as of that date.

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Rhinefield House Hotel Limited. The company's intermediate parent undertaking is Hand Picked Hotels Limited. Hand Picked Hotels Limited is the largest and smallest group in whose financial statements the results of the company will be consolidated. The consolidated financial statements of Hand Picked Hotels Limited will be available to the public and will be obtainable in due course from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff.

The ultimate controlling party is Mr G Hands.