FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	3
Current assets					•
Debtors	3	10,689 `		10,689	
			•		
Net current assets			10,689		10,689
					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		5,000		5,000
Profit and loss reserves			5,689		5,689
Total equity			10,689		10,689
			====		===

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 29 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Director

Company Registration No. 2600192

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hart Retirement Developments (Thamesnorth) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Mount Manor House, 16 The Mount, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 4HN.

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.

Following the year end, the directors made the decision to wind down the company. It is intended to transfer any remaining assets of the company to the ultimate parent company, Kaye Enterprises Limited, and therefore the financial statements are not prepared on the going concern basis.

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.

1.2 Profit and loss account

The company has not traded during the year or the preceding financial period. During this time the company received no income and incurred no expenditure and therefore no Profit and loss account is presented in these financial statements.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.4 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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, 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.

1.5 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.

2 Employees

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

		2020 Number	2019 Number
	Total	4	4
3	Debtors		
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,739	2,739
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	7,950	7,950
	Total debtors	10,689	10,689

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

4	Called up share capital		
	•	2020	2019
	·	£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	5,000 Ordinary of £1 each	5,000	5,000

5 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.

Emphasis of matter - financial statements prepared on a basis other than a going concern

We draw attention to note 1 of the financial statements which explains that the directors intend to simplify the group structure following the year end and transfer any remaining assets of the company to the ultimate parent company, Kaye Enterprises Limited, and therefore do not consider it to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than gong concern, as described in note 1.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

The senior statutory auditor was Robert Southey.

The auditor was Azets Audit Services.

6 Events after the reporting date

As disclosed in the note 1, following the year end the directors made the decision to wind down the company. It is intended to transfer any remaining assets of the company into the ultimate parent company, Kaye Enterprises Limited, in order to simplify the group structure.

7 Parent company

The directors regard Kaye Enterprises Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, as the ultimate parent company by virtue of its 100% holding in the equity share capital of the parent company Hart Retirement Holdings Limited, the immediate parent company. Consolidated group accounts can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

There is no ultimate controlling party.