ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

**COMPANIES HOUSE COPY** 

TUESDAY

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## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

A S Greystoke

J Clarke

(Appointed 29 September 2016)

S P Redrupp

AMF Snell

D W Morse

(Appointed 1 June 2016)

Secretary

Connaught Secretaries Limited

Company number

03930321

Registered office

42-50 Hersham Road

Walton-on-Thames

Surrey

United Kingdom

KT12 1RZ

**Auditor** 

**UHY Hacker Young** 

Quadrant House

4 Thomas More Square

London E1W 1YW

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2016.

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

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company in the year is the renting of a school to a fellow subsidiary, Abercorn School Limited.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

A S Greystoke

J Clarke (Appointed 29 September 2016)

A P Millard (Retired 31 May 2016)

S P Redrupp

AMF Snell

D W Morse (Appointed 1 June 2016)

#### **Auditor**

UHY Hacker Young were appointed auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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;
- 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.

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

A S Greystoke

Director



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF ABERCORN EDUCATION LTD

We have audited the financial statements of Abercorn Education Ltd for the year ended 31 August 2016 set out on pages 5 to 15. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 1 - 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

#### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 August 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year 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.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ABERCORN EDUCATION LTD

#### 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 where 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' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Colin Wright (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young

22 May 2017

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

	•		
	•	2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
Turnover		652,011	500,000
Administrative expenses		(207,981)	(228,487)
Operating profit		444,030	271,513
Interest receivable and similar income		, <del>-</del>	874,983
Interest payable and similar expenses		(177,402)	(183,903)
Profit before taxation		266,628	962,593
Taxation		(56,678)	(189,057)
Profit for the financial year		209,950	773,536
·		<del></del>	

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 AUGUST 2016

		20	)16	2015	
t.	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets				•	
Tangible assets	3		15,540,076		15,481,800
Current assets					
Debtors	4	3,374,143		3,449,810	
Cash at bank and in hand		44,359		-	
5 W	_	3,418,502		3,449,810	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,908,706)		(2,876,827)	
Net current assets			1,509,796		572,983
Total assets less current liabilities			17,049,872		16,054,783
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(5,640,985)		(4,862,599)
Provisions for deferred tax liability			(1,835,915)		(1,829,162
Net assets			9,572,972		9,363,022
6 41 1			<del></del>		======
Capital and reserves			50,000		50.000
Called up share capital Revaluation reserve	7 8		50,000		50,000
	ð		8,332,849		8,332,849
Profit and loss reserves			1,190,123		980,173
			9,572,972		9,363,022

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

A S Greystoke

**Director** 

Company Registration No. 03930321

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Abercorn Education Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 42-50 Hersham Road, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, United Kingdom, KT12 1RZ.

#### 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  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2016 are the first financial statements of Abercorn Education Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 September 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of rent charged to a fellow subsidiary company.

## 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.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold property

50 years with a residual value of 75%

Land and buildings Leasehold

25 years

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.5 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue 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.

#### 1.10 Leases

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

#### 2 Employees

There were no employees in the year.

## 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings
Cost	£
	15 500 000
At 1 September 2015	15,500,000
Transfers	80,592
At 31 August 2016	15,580,592
Depreciation and impairment	_ <del></del>
At 1 September 2015	18,200
Depreciation charged in the year	19,092
Transfers	3,224
At 31 August 2016	40,516
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2016	15,540,076
At 31 August 2015	15,481,800
<del>-</del>	

The properties held by the Company continue to be held as tangible assets as they do not meet the definition of an investment property. The intended use of the property is to operate as a school not to earn rentals or for long term capital appreciation.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

4	Debtors	2016	2015
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2016 £	2015 £
	Amount due from parent undertaking	2,312,882	2,569,001
	Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	-	874,983
	Amounts due from related parties	835,833	-
	Other debtors	225,428	5,826
		3,374,143	3,449,810
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	159,015	357,377
	Amounts due to group undertakings	1,681,693	2,287,048
	Corporation tax	49,925	189,057
	Other creditors	-	34,345
	Accruals and deferred income	18,073	9,000
		1,908,706	2,876,827
	The bank loans are secured over the company's freehold land and building	s.	
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	y cui	2016	2015
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	5,640,985	4,862,599

During the year, the company, drew down a new £5.8m facility with The Royal Bank of Scotland. The loan is secured by a fixed charge over properties held within Abercorn Education Ltd the directors' valuation of these properties amounted to £15m as at 31 August 2016. The interest rate charged on the facility is fixed at 2.84% for the first tranche of £1,934k, 2.86% for the second tranche of £1,933k and 2.83% for the third tranche of £1,933k.

The loan is fully repayable in 60 months.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

7	Called up share capital		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	50,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
8	Revaluation reserve		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	At beginning and end of year	8,332,849	8,332,849
			<del></del>

## 9 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date the company was owed £835,833 (2015: £874,983) from Astroline Limited, a company controlled by is A S Greystoke.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 "Related party disclosures" whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

#### 10 Parent company

At the year end the company's ultimate parent company is Sea Cloud 1 Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales on 7 April 2016.

#### 11 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Under previous UK GAAP the amounts due from parent undertaking were classified as due after twelve months and recognised in the statement of financial position as a debtor due after more than one year. Under FRS 102, if such a loan is given, in the absence of a contract which states a repayment date that is in greater than twelve months, then the amount is to be recognised as a debtor due within one year.

This change has increased the debtors due in less than one year and decreased the debtors due in greater than one year, resulting in a nil effect on the net assets.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

Reconciliations o	n adoption of FRS 1	02				(Continued)
Reconciliation of	equity					
				1 Se <sub>l</sub>	otember 2014	31 August 2015
				Notes	£	£
Equity as reported	under previous UK (	GAAP		10	,418,648	11,192,184
<del>-</del>	ng from transition to I	FRS 102:				
Deferred tax on re	valuation reserve			(1,	,829,162)	(1,829,162)
Equity reported un	nder FRS 102	·		8	,589,486	9,363,022
Reconciliation of	profit for the financ	cial period				2015 £
Profit as reported 102	under previous UK G	AAP and und	der FRS			773,536
Reconciliation of	equity					
	At 1	September 2	2014	At 3	1 August 20	015
		Effect of transition		Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
	Notes £	£	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	15,500,000	) -	15,500,000	15,481,800	-	15,481,800
Current assets						
Debtors	2,577,496		0.500.406	3,449,810		3,449,810

Revaluation reserve

Profit and loss

Total equity

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

1	Reconciliations on adopti		(	Continued)			
		September 2014		At 3	1 August 20	15	
	·	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
	Notes	s . £	£	£	£	£	£
	Creditors due within one	year					
	Loans and overdrafts	(343,914)	-	(343,914)	(357,377)	-	(357,377)
	Taxation	(47,489)	-	(47,489)	(189,057)	-	(189,057)
	Other creditors	(2,041,813)	-	(2,041,813)	(2,330,393)	-	(2,330,393)
		(2,433,216)	-	(2,433,216)	(2,876,827)	_	(2,876,827)
	Net current assets	144,280	-	144,280	572,983	-	572,983
	Total assets less current			<del></del>		<del>,</del>	
	liabilities	15,644,280	-	15,644,280	16,054,783	-	16,054,783
	Creditors due after one y	ear					
	Loans and overdrafts	(5,225,632)	-	(5,225,632)	(4,862,599)	-	(4,862,599)
	Provisions for liabilities						
	Deferred tax	-	(1,829,162)	(1,829,162)	-	(1,829,162)	(1,829,162)
	Net assets	10,418,648	(1,829,162)	8,589,486	11,192,184	(1,829,162)	9,363,022
	Capital and reserves						
	Share capital	50,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000

10,162,011 (1,829,162) 8,332,849

206,637

10,418,648 (1,829,162) 8,589,486 11,192,184 (1,829,162) 9,363,022

206,637

10,162,011 (1,829,162) 8,332,849

980,173

980,173

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

#### 11 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(Continued)

#### Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

	Year ended 31 August 2015					
•		Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102		
	Notes	£	£	£		
Turnover		500,000	-	500,000		
Administrative expenses		(228,487)	-	(228,487)		
Interest receivable and similar income		874,983	-	874,983		
Interest payable and similar expenses		(183,903)	-	(183,903)		
Profit before taxation		962,593	-	962,593		
Taxation		(189,057)	-	(189,057)		
Profit for the financial period		773,536	-	773,536		

#### Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

#### **Deferred Tax**

The company has accounted for deferred taxation on transition as follows:

Revaluation of land and buildings — Under previous UK GAAP the company was not required to provide for taxation on revaluations, unless the company had entered into a binding sale agreement and recognised the gain or loss expected to arise. Under FRS 102 deferred taxation is provided on the temporary difference arising from the revaluation. A deferred tax charge of £1,829,161 arose on transition to FRS 102.