UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr M McCarthy Miss M Pinkus Mr C Whitehouse Ian Henderson

Mrs C S Sharples

Company number

04019374

Registered office

Farringdon Chambers 180 Bermondsey Street

London SE1 3TQ

Accountants

Philip Friede & Co

3rd Floor, Descartes House

8 Gate Steet London WC2A 3HP

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BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

		20	17	2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	2		800,000		775,000
Current assets					
Debtors	3	60,525		4,393	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,464		3,086	
		72,989		7,479	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(82,521)		(99,731)	
Net current liabilities			(9,532)		(92,252)
Total assets less current liabilities			790,468		682,748
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(379,815)		(17,000)
Net assets			410,653		665,748
					 -
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		18		18
Share premium account	8		77,398		77,398
Revaluation reserve	9		265,847		265,847
Profit and loss reserves			67,390		322,485
Total equity			410,653		665,748

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 March 2017 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 Act 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 31 MARCH 2017

Martin Mathy

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 December 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M McCarthy

Director

Company Registration No. 04019374

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Dolphin Riders (Properties) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Farringdon Chambers, 180 Bermondsey Street, London, SE1 3TQ.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Dolphin Riders (Properties) Limited 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 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents rents receivable net of value added tax.

1.3 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value 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.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.5 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 MARCH 2017

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2017

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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. 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, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Investment property

	2011
	£
Fair value	
At 1 April 2016	775,000
Revaluations	25,000
At 31 March 2017	800,000

Investment property comprises the leasehold property, Ground Floor, Gemini House, 180-182 Bermondsey Street, London SE1 3TQ. The fair value of the investment property at 31 March 2016 was arrived at based on a valuation carried out by Gibbs Gillespie Chartered Surveyors, who are not connected with the company. The directors have revalued the property at £800,000 as at 31 March 2017.

3 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
Other debtors	5,225	4,393
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		<u> </u>
Deferred tax asset	55,300	
Total debtors	60,525	4,393
Total destore	=====	====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	22,000	3,230
	Amounts due to group undertakings and undertakings in		
	which the company has a participating interest	48,151	83,151
	Corporation tax	6,920	8,845
	Other taxation and social security	2,950	2,417
	Other creditors	2,500	2,088
		82,521	. 99,731
		= 	
5	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	379,815	_
	Other creditors	•	17,000
	•		
		379,815 ======	17,000
6	Loans and overdrafts		
		2017 £	2016 £
		£	L
	Bank loans	401,815	698
	Bank overdrafts	-	2,532
	Other loans	-	17,000
		404.045	20.220
		401,815 ======	20,230
	Payable within one year	22,000	3,230
	Payable after one year	379,815	17,000
		=	

The long term bank loan is secured by a mortgage debenture over all the assets of the company in favour of Allied Irish Bank PLC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

7	Called up share capital	2017	2016
	Ordinary share capital	£	£
	Issued and fully paid 180 Ordinary shares of 10p each	18	18
	·	18	18
8	Share premium account	2017	2016
		£	£
	At beginning and end of year	77,398 ———	77,398
9	Revaluation reserve		
		2017 £	2016 £
	At beginning of year Revaluation surplus arising in the year	265,847	62,047 203,800
	At end of year	265,847	265,847
			