

ROCCABELLA LIMITED
UNAUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

ROCCABELLA LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:04237086

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	100	133
Investment property	6	1,230,000	1,230,000
		<u>1,230,100</u>	<u>1,230,133</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	14,377	3,845
Cash at bank and in hand	8	52,758	51,750
		<u>67,135</u>	<u>55,595</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(92,366)	(104,023)
Net current liabilities		<u>(25,231)</u>	<u>(48,428)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,204,869</u>	<u>1,181,705</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(8,433)	(17,669)
		<u>(8,433)</u>	<u>(17,669)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,196,436</u></u>	<u><u>1,164,036</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Investment property reserve	11	462,187	452,951
Profit and loss account	11	734,149	710,985
		<u>1,196,436</u>	<u>1,164,036</u>

ROCCABELLA LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:04237086

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

H Gover
Director

Date: 28 June 2018

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

1. General information

Roccabella Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is 89 Vicarage Hill, Benfleet, Essex, SS7 1PD.

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of investment in property.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, despite the net current liabilities, due to the continuing support of the directors.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.4 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery	-	25%	reducing balance
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.5 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 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. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.8 Financial instruments**

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet 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.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

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

- 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 tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2016 -3).

ROCCABELLA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

4. Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	22,816	23,738
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(9,236)	(4,568)
	<u>13,580</u>	<u>19,170</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities		

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Other fixed assets £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2016	8,230
At 30 September 2017	<u>8,230</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2016	8,097
Charge for the year on owned assets	33
At 30 September 2017	<u>8,130</u>
Net book value	
At 30 September 2017	<u>100</u>
At 30 September 2016	<u>133</u>

ROCCABELLA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

6. Investment property

	Freehold investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 October 2016	1,230,000
	<u> </u>
At 30 September 2017	1,230,000
	<u> </u>

The 2017 valuations were made by H Gover, a director of the company, on an open market value for existing use basis.

	2017 £	2016 £
Revaluation reserves		
At 1 October 2016	452,951	448,383
Revaluation movement in investment properties	9,236	4,568
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 30 September 2017	462,187	452,951
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

If the Investment properties had been accounted for under the historic cost accounting rules, the properties would have been measured as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Historic cost	759,380	759,380
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	13,877	2,239
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	104
Prepayments and accrued income	500	1,502
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	14,377	3,845
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

ROCCABELLA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>52,758</u>	<u>51,750</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	-	82
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,903	-
Corporation tax	22,821	23,743
Other taxation and social security	6,645	6,977
Other creditors	30,935	43,398
Accruals and deferred income	30,062	29,823
	<u>92,366</u>	<u>104,023</u>

10. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	17,669	22,237
Charged to profit or loss	(9,236)	(4,568)
At end of year	<u>8,433</u>	<u>17,669</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Revaluation of investment properties	<u>8,433</u>	<u>17,669</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

11. Reserves**Investment property revaluation reserve**

This reserve forms part of the profit and loss reserve representing the non-distributable element arising from the revaluation of investment property net of deferred tax.

Profit & loss account

All reserves in respect of profit and loss are distributable.

12. First time adoption of FRS 102

The company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 October 2015. The impact of the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

Reconciliation of equity at 1 October 2015

	£
Equity at 1 October 2015 under previous UK GAAP	1,176,800
Transitional adjustment 1	(22,237)
	<hr/>
Equity shareholders funds at 1 October 2015 under FRS 102	<u><u>1,154,563</u></u>

Reconciliation of equity at 30 September 2016

	£
Equity at 30 September 2016 under previous UK GAAP	1,181,705
Transitional adjustment 1	(17,669)
	<hr/>
Equity shareholders funds at 30 September 2016 under FRS 102	<u><u>1,164,036</u></u>

Reconciliation of profit and loss account for the year ended 30 September 2016

	£
Profit for the year under previous UK GAAP	94,905
Transitional adjustment 1	4,568
	<hr/>
Profit for the year ended 30 September 2016 under FRS 102	<u><u>99,473</u></u>

The following were changes in accounting policies arising from the transition to FRS 102:

- 1 Deferred tax on the revaluation of investment properties is now recognised under FRS 102 reporting requirements.

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