Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 March 2016

Company Number 05526726

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Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

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Directors

S Lalji

R Arora

D Bakhai

C Glass

S Menon

P McPoland

Secretary and registered office

S Menon, 93 Park Lane, London W1K 7TB

Company number

05526726

Auditors

BDO LLP, 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2016

The directors present their strategic report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of the provision of self-service storage facilities.

Review of the business and future developments

The statement of comprehensive income and retained earnings is set out on page 6 and shows turnover for the year of £25,156,000 (2015 - £22,696,000) and loss for the year after taxation of (£283,000) (2015 profit -£171,000). During the year the company purchased the trade and assets from a fellow subsidiary undertaking for total consideration of £2,834,945.

The Board reviews the company's cash flow on a regular basis and ensures appropriate facilities are available to be drawn upon as necessary.

Both the level of business and the year end financial position are satisfactory and the directors expect that the present level of activity will be sustained for the foreseeable future.

There have been no events since the balance sheet date which materially affect the position of the company. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2015 - £Nil).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company operates in the self storage market. It is estimated from the latest membership survey that this industry in the UK now generates revenue of £440m and has 1,077 self storage facilities. At the end of the year the company had about 9,500 customers and 25 sites. Many of the company's customers are linked to movements in the domestic property market, others use the company's facilities as an ongoing part of their business or lifestyle. The company only operates from what it considers to be prime locations close to major concentrations of population and is not wholly dependent on any particular geographic area of England.

Property and treasury risks are taken elsewhere in the group. The company's credit risk is principally from its customers which are monitored closely and are well dispersed.

On behalf of the Board

Director

Date

CLARE GLASS
26/09/2016

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 March 2016

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year after taxation amounted to £283,000 (2015 - profit £171,000).

The director does not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Directors

The directors of the company during the year were as follows:

S Lalii

R Arora

D Bakhai

C Glass

S Menon

P McPoland

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report, the strategic 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;
- 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.

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 March 2016 (continued)

Auditors

All the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purpose of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information that the auditors are unaware.

BDO have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to reappoint BDO LLP as auditors will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

By order of the Board

Director Date

CLARE GLASS 26/09/2016

Independent auditor's report

TO THE MEMBERS OF ACCESS SELF STORAGE LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Access Self Storage Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income and retained earnings, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and the related notes. 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, 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 Financial Reporting Council'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 Financial Reporting Council'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 March 2016 and of its loss for the year 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year 2016 for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.

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Tim Neathercoat (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
London,
United Kingdom

Date 26 September 2016.

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

Statement of comprehensive income and retained earnings for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Turnover	3	25,156	22,696
Administrative expenses - Lease rental payments to group undertakings - Other		(11,407) (15,103)	(8,794) (13,738)
Total administrative expenses		(26,510)	(22,532)
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(1,354)	164
Interest receivable and similar income Gain on disposal of fixed assets	7	1,063 ————	7
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(283)	. 171
Tax charge on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	8		<u>-</u>
(Loss)/Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		(283)	171
Other comprehensive income for the year	,	-	-
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year		(283)	171
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		3,107	2,936
(Loss)/profit for the year		(283)	171
Retained earnings at the end of the year		2,824	3,107

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet at 31 March 2016

Company number 05526726	Note	2016 £'000	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2015 £'000
Fixed assets				•	
Intangible assets Tangible assets	9 10	.•	4,506 4,059		118 · 2,116
•					
			8,565		2,234
Current assets					
Debtors	11	2,411		7,450	
Cash at bank and in hand	,	3,573		4,493	
		5,984		11,943	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(11,725)		(11,070)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(5,741)		873
Net assets			2,824		3,107
	•				
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	15		- 2,824		3,107
Tone and 1000 dooding					<u> </u>
Shareholder's funds			2,824		3,107

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on

Director

CLARE GLASS 26/09/2016

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities (Loss)/profit for the financial year		(283)	171
Adjustments for:		(200)	,,,
Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets	9/10	792	384
Decrease in trade and other debtors		5,039	10,773
Increase in trade and other creditors		655	8,448
Net interest receivable	7 .	(8)	(7)
Cook from an artisms		6,195	2,873
Cash from operations Interest paid		-	_,
Taxation paid		-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		6,195	2,873
Cash flows from investing activities			•
Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets	9/10	360 (7,483)	(1,166)
Purchases of tangible fixed assets Interest received	9/10 7	(7,463) 8	(1,100)
		(7.445)	(4.450)
Net cash from investing activities		(7,115)	(1,159)
Net cash used in financing activities		-	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(920)	1,714
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		4,493	2,779
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		3,573	4,493

The notes on page 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

1 Accounting policies

Access Self Storage Limited is a company incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on the contents page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

These financial statements are the first financial statements prepared under FRS 102 and information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 19.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates (see note 2). It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Basis of preparation

The company has received assurance from Oakdene Finance Ltd that sufficient funds will be made available to meet the company's requirements for at least twelve months from the date of approving these accounts. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover, which excludes value added tax and trade discounts, represents the invoiced value of goods and services supplied, less amounts invoiced in advance.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the share of the net identifiable assets acquired at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions is included in 'intangible assets'. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill amortisation is calculated by applying the straight-line method to its estimated useful life. If a reliable estimate cannot be made, the useful life of goodwill is presumed to be 5 years. Goodwill is being amortised to 'administrative expenses' over periods of 10 years.

Estimates of the useful economic life of goodwill are based on a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired business, the expected useful life of the cash generating units to which the goodwill is attributed, any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that can limit useful life and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequently the intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment. Amortisation is charged on a straight line basis with the useful economic lives attributed as follows:

Trade name - 10 years Customers lists - 3 years

Amortisation is charged to other operating expenses with the consolidated income statement.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets 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 values, on a straight-line basis over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Leasehold improvements -

30 to 40 years or over life of lease if less

Plant and machinery

10 years 4 to 10 years

Fixtures and fittings
Computer equipment

3 years

The assets residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Operating leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Lease incentives are spread over the term of the lease.

Financial assets

Financial assets, other than investments and derivatives, are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at cost, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form. Financial liabilities, excluding convertible debt and derivatives, are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at amortised cost.

Pension costs

Contributions to the defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they became payable

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which has accrued at the balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the balance sheet date.

Reserves

The company's reserves are as follows:

- Called up share capital reserve represents the nominal value of the shares issued.
- Profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

2 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

 Determine whether are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible and intangible assets, including goodwill. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include economic viability and expected future financial performance.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

Tangible fixed assets (see note 10)

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

3 Turnover

Turnover consists entirely of sales made in the UK and arose from the principal activity of the company.

4 Operating (loss)/profit

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
This is arrived at after charging:		
Staff costs (note 5)	5,560	5,721
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets (note 9)	178	-
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 10) Operating lease charges:	614	384
- Rentals payable to group companies (note 16)	11,407	8,794
Auditors' remuneration in respect of audit services	6	6
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	•	5

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 *(continued)*

Employees		
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Staff costs (including directors) consist of:	£ 000	2.000
Wages and salaries	5,017	5,265
Social security costs	445	460
Other pension costs	98	96
	5,560	5,721
The average weekly number of employees (including executive of	lirectors) during the year was	as follows:
	2016 Number	
Administration	Number	Number
Administration Management		2015 Number 96 44
	Number 97	Number 96 44
	Number 97 43 ——— 140 ——— the employees. The assets	96 44

6 Directors' remuneration

The directors received no remuneration for their services to the company during the current or preceding year.

7	Interest receivable and similar income	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
	Bank deposit interest	8	7

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 (continued)

8	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	2040	2045
		2016 £'000	2015 £'000
	UK corporation tax Current tax on profit of the year	•	· .
			·
	Total current tax	-	-
	Deferred tax	•	
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	•	• -
	Toyotion on profit on ordinary activities		
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities		
	The UK corporation tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate once allowances are made for the following factors:	e of corporation t	ax in the UK
		2016 £'000	2015 £'000
	(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(283)	171
	Profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 23%)	(57)	36
		,	
	Effect of: Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	-	7
	Profit on disposal of fixed assets not taxable	(213)	-
	Accelerated capital allowances and other timing differences	19	(39)
	Group relief surrendered	289	(2)
	Current toy (realaim)/abarga for the year		
	Current tax (reclaim)/charge for the year	-	-

No deferred tax credit has been recognised in respect of losses carried forward due to the unpredictability of future profit stream against which most losses could be offset. Under present legislation those losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 (continued)

9	Intangible fixed assets		-4			
		Cu	stomer	Brand	Goodwill	Total
			list £'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Cost				440	440
	At 1 April 2015		-	4 700	119	119
	Additions		442	1,768	2,356	4,566
	Disposal		-	<u>-</u>		
	At 31 March 2016		442	1,768	2,475	4,685
	Amortisation	_		<u> </u>		
	At 1 April 2015		-	_	1	1
	Charge for year		-	_	178	178
	Disposal			-	-	-
	At 31 March 2016	· .		-	179	179
						
	Net book value					4.500
	At 31 March 2016		442	1,768 	2,296	4,506
	At 31 March 2015		-	-	118	118
10	Tangible fixed assets					
	-	Leasehold improvements £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Computer equipment £'000	Total £'000
			2000		2000	
	Cost	400	4.004	4.040	4 004	£ 202
	At 1 April 2015	466	1,994	1,842 880	1,021 104	5,323 2,917
	Additions	656	1,277 (548)	(418)	(15)	(1,014)
	Disposal	(33)	(546)	(410)		
	At 31 March 2016	1,089	2,723	2,304	1,110	7,226
	Depreciation	 				
	At 1 April 2015	107	1,060	1,451	589	3,207
	Charge for year	32	199	164	219	614
	Disposal	(6)	(267)	(371)	(10)	(654)
	At 31 March 2016	133	992	1,244	798	3,167
	Net book value					
	At 31 March 2016	956	1,731	1,060	312	4,059
	At 31 March 2015	359	934	391	432	2,116

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 *(continued)*

11	Debtors		
		2016 £'000	2015 £'000
	Trade debtors	276	379
	Amounts owed by group undertakings Prepayments and accrued income	766	6,536 535
	Other debtors	633 736	-
		2,411	7,450
	Amounts owed by group undertakings are repayable on demand, all other an	nounts fall due wit	hin one year.
12	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2016	2015
		£'000	£'000
	Trade creditors	292	503
	Amounts due to group undertakings	6,552	7,891
	Other creditors	1,643	1,429
	Taxation and social security	680	248
	Accruals and deferred income	2,558 ————	999
		11,725	11,070
	Amounts due to group undertakings are repayable on demand.		
13	Financial instruments		
	The company's financial instruments may be analysed as follows:		
		2016	2015
		£'000	£'000
	Financial assets Financial assets measured at amortised cost	5,497	11,408
	, mariolal accosts measured at amortious cost		
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	8,633	9,823
	•	•	

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash, trade debtors, other debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, other creditors and accruals and amounts due to group undertakings.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 (continued)

14 Pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for its employees, contributions to which were £98,000 for the year (2015 - £96,000).

15 Share capital

Share capital	· .	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Allotted and fully paid 1 ordinary share of £1 each		1	1

16 Commitments under operating leases

The company had minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

Lessee

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Land and buildings		•
Not later than one 1 year Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years Later than 5 years	13,535 58,899 47,711	10,884 45,178 37,944
Total .	120,145	94,005

The company had no commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as at the balance sheet date.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 (continued)

17 Related party disclosures

The company had the following transactions with group companies:

		Intercompany	Balance as at 31 March	Balance as at 31 March
Company	Rent	transfers	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Access Self Storage (Insurance				
Administration) Ltd	-	162	(117)	(279)
Access Self Storage Properties Ltd	-	(26)	` 63 [°]	` 89 [°]
Access Self-Storage Holdings S.A.	-	2,770	-	(2,770)
Access Storage Holdings S.a r.l.	-	· <u>-</u>	•	-
Access Self Storage (Brent) Ltd	-	24	-	(24)
Access Self Storage (Beckenham)				` .
Ltd	367	(108)	(10)	98
Access Self Storage (Chelsea) Ltd	334	`(46)	`33	79
Access Self Storage (Camberley) Ltd	196	(331)	-	331
Access Self Storage 1 Ltd	-	`816	647	(169)
Access Self Storage 2 Ltd	•	(448)	(5)	443
Castlefield Ltd	7	· • .	`-	-
Catford Properties Ltd	-	-	(1)	(1)
Endorra Ltd	-	24	•	(24)
Jaffna Properties Ltd	2,921	-	(3)	(3)
Merton Properties Ltd	6,393	(3)	(3)	-
Musculus Property Ltd	1,066	-	• •	-
Nicanor Investments Ltd	-	32	12	(20)
Oakdene Finance Ltd	-	(635)		635
Precis investments Ltd	-	(10,535)	(6,413)	4,122
Precis Properties Ltd	_ -	-	•	-
Precis Management Services Ltd	· <u>-</u>	3,979	9	(3,970)
Shallowmar Corporation	-	(70)		70
Soneva Properties Limited	-	`40	•	(40)
Spindor Estates Ltd	123	-	-	
Valley Court Development Ltd	-	(77)	-	77
	11,407	(4,432)	(5,788)	(1,355)

The companies listed above are all related parties by virtue of being owned, by the same ultimate parent undertaking (See note 16).

Key management personnel include all directors who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company.

The total compensation paid to key management personnel for services provided to the company is included within Precis Investments Ltd above and cannot be accurately separated.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 (continued)

18 Ultimate parent undertaking

Oakdene Finance Ltd, a company registered in the British Virgin Islands, is the ultimate parent undertaking. Precis Investments Ltd., is the immediate parent undertaking. The companies in note 17 are related by virtue of their common ultimate parent undertaking being Oakdene Finance Ltd.

19 First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.