Company Registration No. 06774343

Zest Investment (Bohill) Limited

Report and Financial Statements

30 September 2012

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Report and financial statements 2012

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Report and financial statements 2012

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

E J Coyle G Sizer P H Scott (Appointed 3 December 2012)

Registered Office

2nd Floor, Tirren House 16 High Street Yarm TS15 9AE

Bankers

Ulster Bank Limited 11-16 Donegall Square East Belfast BT7 5UB

Solicitors

DLA Piper UK LLP Princes Exchange Princes Square Leeds LS1 4BY

Auditor

Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Newcastle upon Tyne

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report, together with the financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended 30 September 2012.

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

Activities

The principal activity of the company during the year has been the letting of investment property.

Directors

The directors who served throughout the year and since were as follows:

E J Coyle

G Sizer

P H Scott (Appointed 3 December 2012)

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the accounting policies note, on page 8, of the financial statements.

Auditor

Each of the persons who are directors of the company at the date of this report confirms that:

- So far as the director is aware there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware,
- the director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of this information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006

A resolution to reappoint Deloitte LLP will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

Director

28 June 2013

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 judgments 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Zest Investment (Bohill) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Zest Investment (Bohill) Limited for the year ended 30 September 2012 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, statement of total recognised gains and losses, and the related notes 1 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)

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, 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 (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

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 30 September 2012 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 matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Independent auditor's report to the members of Zest Investment (Bohill) Limited (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, 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

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Paul Williamson BSc FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom

28 June 2013

Profit and loss account Year ended 30 September 2012

]	l I July 2011 to 30 September
	Notes	2012 £	2011 £
Turnover	1	588,746	131,536
Administrative expenses		(25)	(20)
Operating profit		588,721	131,516
Interest payable		(215,561)	(46,055)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	3	373,160	85,461
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	4	(121,669)	(21,365)
Profit for the financial year/period	12	251,491	64,096

All activities derive from continuing operations

Statement of total recognised gains and losses Year ended 30 September 2012

	Notes	2012 £	2011 £
Profit for the financial year		251,491	64,096
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of investment properties	5	(399,820)	505,901
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year/period		148,329	569,997

Balance sheet 30 September 2012

	Notes	2012 £	2011 £
Fixed assets		7 500 000	# 000 000
Tangible assets	5	7,800,000	7,800,000
Current assets			
Cash		-	-
Debtors	6	192,706	84,613
		192,706	84,613
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(7,428,003)	(7,293,251)
Net current liabilities		(7,235,297)	(7,208,638)
Total assets less current liabilities		564,703	591,362
Provision for liabilities and charges	9	(143,034)	(21,365)
Net assets		421,669	569,998
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	1	1
Investment revaluation reserve	11	106,081	505,901
Profit and loss account	11	315,587	64,096
Shareholders' funds	12	421,669	569,998

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements of Zest Investment (Bohill) Limited, registered number 06774343 were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 June 2013

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 September 2012

1. Accounting policies

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted by the directors are described below, and have been applied consistently for the current and preceding financial period.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets

Going concern

The company's principal activity is described in the directors' report. The financial position of the company is set out on page 7.

The current economic conditions create uncertainty over (a) the property yield and valuation, and (b) the liquidity position of the company

As highlighted in notes 7 and 8 to the financial statements, the company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through a bank loan facility and inter-company borrowings. As disclosed in note 13 the company is also party to an omnibus guarantee in relation to the group's borrowings and therefore it is also necessary to consider the financial position of the group. The company and group's loan facility is a 12 month term loan due for renewal in October 2013. The directors have held conversations with the bank, and no matters have been drawn to the directors' attention to suggest that renewal may not be forthcoming on acceptable terms.

The group and company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the group and company should be able to operate within the level of their current facility, subject to its renewal

On the basis of their assessment of the group and company's financial position and of the enquiries made of the directors of Zest Investment Group Limited, the company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable in respect of rental income on investment properties, and is derived from the company's principal activity. All turnover originates in the United Kingdom

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in line with the terms of the relevant lease

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Investment properties are initially capitalised at cost. Cost includes all costs of development including capitalisation of interest where appropriate. The commencement of capitalisation begins when both finance costs and expenditures for the asset are being incurred and activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are in progress.

In accordance with SSAP19 'Accounting for Investment Properties', investment properties are revalued annually and the aggregate surplus or deficit is transferred to the revaluation reserve, except that a deficit which is expected to be permanent and which is in excess of any recognised surplus over cost relating to the same property, or the reversal of such a deficit, is charged (or credited) to the profit and loss account

Depreciation is not provided in respect of freehold investment properties. The directors consider this accounting policy, which represents a departure from the statutory accounting rules, is necessary to provide a true and fair view as required under SSAP19 'Accounting for Investment Properties'. The financial effect of the departure from the statutory accounting rules cannot be reasonably quantified as there are a number of factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount, which otherwise might have been shown, and cannot be separately identified.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 September 2012

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax liabilities are not discounted.

Cash flow statement

The company is not presenting a cash flow statement in accordance with the exemption in FRS 1 - Cash Flow Statements The company qualifies as a small company in companies legislation

2. Employees

The average number of employees (including directors) were

Directors 2		2012 No.	2011 No.
	Directors	2	2

No emoluments were received or are receivable by any director in respect of services during the current or preceding year

3. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Audit fees of £2,500 (2011 £2,500) have been paid by another group entity

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 September 2012

4. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

1) Analysis of tax charge on ordinary activities

	2012 £	2011 £
United Kingdom corporation tax on the profit for the year	_	_
Total current tax charge	-	-
Deferred tax		
Timing differences, origination and reversal	93,290	23,072
Effect of changes in tax rates	(12,438)	(1,707)
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	40,817	
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	121,669	21,365

11) Factors affecting tax charge for the current period

The tax assessed for the year is lower than that resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 25% (2011 27%)

The differences are explained below

	2012 £	2011 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	373,160	85,460
Tax at % (2011 27%) thereon	93,290	23,072
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Losses not utilised	(91,244)	(130,961) 107,889
Utilisation of tax losses Tax losses arising in the year	(3,692) 1,646	-
Current tax charge for the year	-	-

The UK Government announced in March 2012 that it intended to reduce the main rate of UK corporation tax from 25% to 23% and Finance Act 2012, which was substantively enacted on 17 July 2012, included provisions to reduce the rate of corporation tax to 23% with effect from 1 April 2013 Accordingly, deferred tax balances have been revalued to the lower rate of 23% in these accounts, which has resulted in a credit to the profit & loss account of £12,438

The UK Government announced in March 2013 it intends to enact further reductions of the main rate of corporation tax, reducing it to 21% with effect from 1 April 2014 and then by a further 1% to 20% by 1 April 2015. As this legislation was not substantively enacted by 30 September 2012, the impact of the anticipated rate change is not reflected in the tax provisions reported in these accounts. If the deferred tax assets and liabilities of the company were all to reverse after 1 April 2014, the effect of the changes from 23% to 20% would be to reduce the deferred tax liability by £18,854.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 September 2012

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Investment Properties £
Cost or valuation At 1 October 2011	7,800,000
At 30 September 2012	7,800,000
Net book value At 30 September 2012	7,800,000
At 30 September 2011	7,800,000

At 30 September 2012 £220,790 (2011 £220,790) of interest had been capitalised within Investment Properties

The investment property was valued by Christie + Co, London at 30 November 2011 on a going concern basis at £7,800,000

If the property had not been revalued it would have been included at £7,693,919 according to the historic cost convention

6. Debtors

7.

	2012 £	2011 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	9,406
Amounts owed by related parties	192,706	75,207
	192,706	84,613
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2012	2011
	£	£
Amounts owed in respect of secured bank loan (see note 13)	5,386,790	5,386,790
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,806,211	936,561
Accruals	148,722	969,900
Amounts due to related parties	86,280	
	7,428,003	7,293,251

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 September 2012

8. Borrowings

Amounts owed in respect of bank loan:

	2012 £	2011 £
Amounts due within one year	5,386,790	5,386,790
Between one and two years	-	-
Between two and five years	-	-
In five years or more	-	-
	5,386,790	5,386,790

The bank loan is an on-demand loan facility of £5,451,500 provided by Ulster Bank $\,$ Interest is currently payable at 3% per annum above 3 month LIBOR

9 Provisions for liabilities and charges

			Deferred tax £
	At 1 October 2011		21,365
	Profit and loss account charge (note 4)		121,669
	At 30 September 2012		143,034
	The amounts of deferred taxation provided in the financial statements are as follows		
		2012	2011
		£	£
	Accelerated capital allowances	144,548	150,576
	Tax losses available	(1,514)	(129,211)
		143,034	21,365
10.	CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL		
		2012	2011
		£	£
	Allotted, called-up and fully paid		
	1 ordinary share of £1 each	1	1

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 September 2012

11. Reserves

		Profit and loss account £	Revaluation reserve
	At 1 October 2011	64,096	505,901
	Profit for the financial year	251,491	-
	Movement in investment revaluation reserve	-	(399,820)
	At 30 September 2012	315,587	106,081
12.	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds		
		2012 £	2011 £
	Profit for the financial year	251,491	64,096
	Movement in investment revaluation reserve	(399,820	505,901
	Net increase to shareholders' funds	(148,329) 569,997
	Opening shareholders' funds	569,998	1
	Closing shareholders' funds	421,669	569,998

13. Commitments

The company is party to an omnibus guarantee in favour of Ulster Bank to secure group borrowings. The total borrowings outstanding at the period end were £28,937,269 (2011 £27,544,711)

The bank loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over all the assets of the company

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 September 2012

14. Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Zest Investment Group Limited and is exempt from the requirements of FRS 8 'Related Party Disclosures' to disclose transactions with other members of the group headed by Zest Investment Group Limited There have been no transactions with the directors of the company (refer to note 2), or of the group in the year

The company consider Island Construction Limited to be a related party for the purposes of FR8 'Related Party Disclosures' as that company has a common director

The aggregate transactions with the company during the period were as follows

	2012 £	2011 £
Amounts payable in relation to construction costs	-	3,754,595
The amounts outstanding at the period end were as follows		
	2012 £	2011
	*	ı.
Amounts payable in relation to construction costs	_	-
Short term funding	(192,706)	(161,487)
Retention sum due	86,280	86,280
	(106,426)	(75,207)

15. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The directors regard Zest Investment Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, as being the company's immediate and ultimate parent company

Zest Investment Group Limited is jointly controlled by the directors who each individually hold 33 33 per cent of the issued share capital of the company