Registered number: 08711598

Companies House copy

BIDEFORD VENTURES (UK) LIMITED

COMPANIES HOUSE FILING VERSION FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors J A Dunlop

A G Loudon A R Perry

Registered number 08711598

Registered office 10 Spaces Business Centre

15-17 Ingate Place

London SW8 3NS

Independent auditor Rawlinson & Hunter Audit LLP

Statutory Auditor and Chartered Accountants

Eighth Floor
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London EC4A 3AQ

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BIDEFORD VENTURES (UK) LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 08711598

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	5		186,454		335,618
Investment property	6		30,775,000		30,550,000
			30,961,454		30,885,618
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,516,005		1,018,440	
Cash at bank and in hand	,	1,174,950		1,653,571	
		2,690,955		2,672,011	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,222,690)		(1,112,692)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,468,265		1,559,319
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			32,429,719		32,444,937
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(15,687,500)		(15,937,500)
NET ASSETS			16,742,219		16,507,437
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		•	h ari da an 18 i kari da an 19 a		
Called up share capital	11		200,000		200,000
Profit and loss account			16,542,219		16,307,437
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			16,742,219		16,507,437

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 profit and loss account 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 on

1 5 MAY 2019

A R Perry Director

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

•		Total equity
£	£	£
200,000	16,307,437	16,507,437
-	815,112	815,112
-	(580,330)	(580,330)
200,000	16,542,219	16,742,219
	share capital £ 200,000 - -	share capital loss account £ £ 200,000 16,307,437 - 815,112 - (580,330) 200,000 16,542,219 ES IN EQUITY

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 October 2016	200,000	16,694,842	16,894,842
Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the year	-	(387,405)	(387,405)
At 30 September 2017	200,000	16,307,437	16,507,437

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1

Bideford Ventures (UK) Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is 10 Spaces Business Centre, 15-17 Ingate Place, London, SW8 3NS.

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 ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured.

Turnover comprises wholly of rental and related income and service charges charged during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account using the effective interest method.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account 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.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.7 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, 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.

2.8 Intangible assets and amortisation

Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. It is amortised to the Profit and Loss Account over its estimated economic life of 5 years.

2.9 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 Profit and Loss Account.

2.10 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.

2.11 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 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.12 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.

2.13 Financial instruments

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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 Profit and Loss Account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

2.14 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.

3. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 0 (2017 - 0).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

4.	DIVIDENDS		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Dividend paid on equity capital	580,330	
5.	INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
			Goodwill £
	COST		
	At 1 October 2017		745,821
	At 30 September 2018	-	745,821
	AMORTISATION	-	
	At 1 October 2017		410,203
	Charge for the year		149,164
	At 30 September 2018	_	559,367
	NET BOOK VALUE		
	At 30 September 2018	-	186,454
	At 30 September 2017		335,618

Goodwill arose on the acquisition of the assets and liabilities, consisting of 8 commercial rental properties together with its associated liabilities from Bideford Ventures Limited, a company under common ownership, on 22 December 2014. Goodwill is amortised over its estimated economic life of 5 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

6. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Freehold investment property £
VALUATION	
At 1 October 2017	30,550,000
Surplus on revaluation	225,000
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018	30,775,000
Comprising	
Cost Annual revaluation surplus/(deficit):	14,621,000
To 2016	17,019,000
2017	(1,090,000)
2018	225,000
At 30 September 2018	30,775,000

The company holds three investment properties at the year end. The directors consider £30,775,000 to be a fair reflection of the investment properties as at 30 September 2018. This is based on a desktop valuation, on an existing use basis, performed by external commercial property agents registered with the RICS as at 30 September 2018.

7. DEBTORS

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	115,543	39,557
Amounts owed by group undertakings (Note 12)	634,640	-
Other debtors	649,831	793,109
Prepayments and accrued income	115,991	185,774
	1,516,005	1,018,440
	-	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

8.	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Rent deposits	47,657	47,624
	Bank loans	250,000	62,500
	Trade creditors	52,279	950
	Corporation tax	76,674	212,974
	Other taxation and social security	176,658	190,530
	Accruals and deferred income	619,422	598,114
ย		1,222,690	1,112,692
9.	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	2018	2017
		£	£
	Bank loans	15,687,500	15,937,500
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2018 £	2017 £
	AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	~	~
	Bank loans AMOUNTS FALLING DUE 1-2 YEARS	250,000	62,500
	Bank loans AMOUNTS FALLING DUE 2-5 YEARS	15,687,500	250,000
	Bank loans	_	15,687,500
	Dank loans	-	10,007,000

The loan is held with Lloyds Bank Plc and is charged interest at 2.35% over LIBOR. Loans are secured on the three investment properties held by the company. It is repayable in quarterly instalments of £62,500 commencing 10 July 2018 with any remaining balance being payable on the termination date of 25 June 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

2018 2017 £ £

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

1,174,950 *1,653,571*

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

11. SHARE CAPITAL

.	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid	2	~
1,000 (2017 - 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each 199,000 (2017 - 199,000) Preference shares of £1.00 each	1,000 199,000	1,000 199,000
	200,000	200,000

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Included within administrative expenses is an amount of £23,744 (2017: £24,595) invoiced for legal and professional fees by Adam Perry & Co LLP and its predecessor Adam Perry & Co, in which A R Perry, a director of the company, is a designated member and ultimate owner. At the year end there were no amounts outstanding (2017: £nil).

During the year, A R Perry was reimbursed expenses of £953 (2017: £1,874). At the year end there were no amounts outstanding (2017: £nil).

Included within amounts owed to group undertakings is an amount of £634,640 (2017: £nil) due from Bideford Ventures NZ Limited, the sole shareholder of the company. The amount is interest free and repayable on demand.

13. CONTROLLING PARTY

In the opinion of the directors the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of the company is Bideford NZ Limited, a company incorporated in New Zealand and the sole shareholder of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

14. AUDITOR'S INFORMATION

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018 was unqualified and there were no matters to which the auditor drew attention.

The audit report was signed on 15 May 2019 by Christopher Bliss (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Rawlinson & Hunter Audit LLP.