Annual report and Financial Statements
Year Ended
31 December 2019

Company Number 09308578

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Contents

		Page	
Company Information		•	
Directors' Report		· 1 - 2	
Directors' Responsibilities	Statement	3	
Independent Auditor's Rep	ort	4 - 6	
Statement of Comprehensi	ve Income	7	
Statement of Financial Pos	ition	8	
Statement of Changes in E	quity	9	
Notes to the Financial State	Notes to the Financial Statements		
	Company Information		
Directors	D F Robbins S A Bateman		
Registered number	09308578	· .	
Registered office	Harbour House 60 Purewell Christchurch BH23 1ES		
Independent auditor	BDO LLP Arcadia House Maritime Walk Ocean Village Southampton		

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activity

The company's principal activity is that of holding investment property.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

D F Robbins

S A Bateman

N J Roach (resigned 1 February 2019)

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

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

Going concern

The comprehensive measures that the UK Government has taken to limit the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant effect on the hospitality sector across the United Kingdom. While the company itself is not impacted directly by the pandemic, its continued viability is contingent upon fellow subsidiaries that operate within this sector. Despite the challenges arising as a consequence of the pandemic, the directors and senior management believe that the business is well positioned to be able to navigate through the impact caused by COVID-19 due to its available cash and working capital position and its ability to manage costs.

For more information regarding the basis of preparation see note 2 to the financial statements.

Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to the year end, the impact of COVID-19 on the UK economy has been significant. The consequence of COVID-19 is considered a non-adjusting post balance sheet event given the impact was not known at the statement of financial position date therefore no adjustments have been made to the financial statements.

Auditor

The auditor, BDO LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' Report (continued) For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

D F Robbins Director

Date: 15-4-21

Directors' Responsibilities Statement For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 year.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 Alexandra Dock Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Alexandra Dock Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Alexandra Dock Limited (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and
 from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Alexandra Dock Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

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, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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.

Christopher Driver (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor

Southampton United Kingdom

16th AM 2021

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	£	£
Turnover	266,743	129,240
Cost of sales	(6,413)	(166,714)
Gross profit/(loss)	260,330	(37,474)
Administrative expenses	(6,100)	(93,071)
Operating profit/(loss)	254,230	(130,545)
Interest receivable and similar income	-	1,467
Interest payable and similar charges	(142,832)	(82,809)
Profit/(loss) before tax	111,398	(211,887)
Tax on profit/(loss)	(2,502)	74,272
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	108,896	(137,615)
•		

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 (2018: £Nil).

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Registered number:09308578

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2019 £	2018 £	2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	5		5,055,000		5,055,000
Current assets					
Debtors	6	2,332,578		4,028,557	
Cash at bank and in hand		105,331		163,042	
		2,437,909		4,191,599	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(3,208,920)		(5,162,109)	
Net current liabilities			(771,011)		(970,510)
Total assets less current liabilities			4,283,989		4,084,490
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(3,033,000)		(2,944,899)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	. 9	(171,876)		(169,374)	
			(171,876)		(169,374)
Net assets			1,079,113		970,217
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		1		1
Profit and loss account			1,079,112		970,216
Total Equity		,	1,079,113		970,217

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 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 15-4-21



D F RobbinsDirector

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2018	1	1,107,831	1,107,832
Comprehensive loss for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(137,615)	(137,615)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(137,615)	(137,615)
At 1 January 2019	1	970,216	970,217
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	108,896	108,896
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	108,896	108,896
At 31 December 2019	1	1,079,112	1,079,113

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

Alexandra Dock Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office can be found on the Company Information page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activity are set out in the Directors' Report.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The financial statements are prepared in GBP and rounded to the nearest £.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

Notwithstanding the net current liabilities at 31 December 2019, the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate.

The comprehensive measures that the UK Government has taken to limit the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant effect on the hospitality sector across the United Kingdom. While the company itself is not impacted directly by the pandemic, its continued viability is contingent upon fellow subsidiaries that operate within this sector. Despite the challenges arising as a consequence of the pandemic, the directors and senior management believe that the business is well positioned to be able to navigate through the impact caused by COVID-19 due to its available cash and working capital position and its ability to manage costs.

The directors of the company and the wider group have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The forecasts have been sensitised and include plausible downside scenarios as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak and its impact. These demonstrate the Group has sufficient cash reserves to enable the Group to meet its obligations as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

As such, the directors are satisfied that the company has adequate resources to continue to operate for the foreseeable future. For this reason the company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

2.3 Rental income

Revenue is recognised on rental income earned during the financial year, net of discounts and excluding value added tax.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors.

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than its legal form.

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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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 reporting 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 reporting date.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgements:

• The company's most significant asset represents its investment in investment property which is carried at fair value within the balance sheet. The fair value must be assessed each year and requires the judgement and estimation of certain general market and property specific factors. In making this assessment, management use the services of professional and independent third parties to provide valuation reviews of the property annually. The valuation techniques used are those that have been established and set by the supervising professional body being recognised and adopted across the industry. This is considered to provide appropriate evidence that the investment property is correctly carried at fair value.

4. Employees

In the current year and prior year the company had no employees other than the directors.

The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their current and prior year services to the company because their services to the company were merely incidental to their services to the group as a whole.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

5. Tangible fixed assets

Tangialo naca access	
	Investment property £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2019	5,055,000
At 31 December 2019	5,055,000
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	5,055,000
At 31 December 2018	5,055,000

The property was valued in 2017 by Savills (UK) Limited on the basis of current open market value for vacant possession. The directors have reviewed the valuation as at 31 December 2019 and do not consider any adjustment to be required.

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	-	2,095
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,254,756	-
Other debtors	77,822	4,026,462
- - -	2,332,578	4,028,557

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	-	70,481
Trade creditors	-	674,930
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,100,000	4,279,449
Other taxation and social security	-	1,000
Accruals and deferred income	108,920	136,249
	3,208,920	5,162,109

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	•·	2,944,899
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,033,000	-
	3,033,000	2,944,899

The amount owing to group undertakings is repayable on 27 January 2024.

Secured loans

The bank loan was repaid in full in January 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

9.	Deferred taxation		·
		·	2019 £
	At beginning of year		169,374
	Charged to profit or loss		2,502
	At end of year	-	171,876
	The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	5,394	3,142
	Tax losses	(1,818)	(2,068)
	Revaluations	168,300	168,300
	•	171,876	169,374
10.	Share capital		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	-	
	1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1

11. Security

The bank loans of Harbour Hotels Group Limited, an intermediate parent company, are secured by a cross guarantee and a fixed and floating charge debenture over the company's assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

12. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into transactions with related parties outside of the Harbour Hotels Holdings Limited group of companies, as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Purchases from related parties		
Management recharges	<u>-</u>	1,815
Purchase ledger balances outstanding		95,408
Loans to related parties		
At beginning of year	4,022,768	831,825
Advanced	24,989	3,423,406
Repaid	(3,969,936)	(232,463)
At end of year	77,821	4,022,768
Loans from related parties		
At beginning of year	578,569	578,569
Advanced	191,500	-
Repaid	(770,069)	-
At end of year	-	578,569

13. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Harbour Hospitality Group Limited. The ultimate parent company is Harbour Hotels Holdings Limited, a company controlled by Mr N J Roach. Consolidated financial statements for Harbour Hotels Holdings Limited are publically available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Harbour Hospitality Group Limited and the largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Harbour Hotels Holdings Limited. The registered office of Harbour Hospitality Group Limited and Harbour Hotels Holdings Limited is Harbour House, 60 Purewell, Christchurch, Dorset, BH23 1ES.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

14. Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to the year end, the impact of COVID-19 on the UK economy has been significant. The consequence of COVID-19 is considered a non-adjusting post balance sheet event given the impact was not known at the statement of financial position date therefore no adjustments have been made to the financial statements.