ASSOCIATION OF TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN KENT LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COMPANIES HOUSE

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ASSOCIATION OF TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN KENT LIMITED COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

Miss S Belsom Directors:

> S Bromley Mrs L Crisp

Ms L Dickson J Gardner Ms S Hirsch **G** Hukins

Company number:

02608373 (England and Wales)

(appointed 7 December 2017)

Registered office:

1 Mount Cottages

Hatch Lane

Chartham Hatch

Canterbury

Kent

CT47LS

Accountants:

NJH Accounting Services Ltd.

Worschach

Hearts Delight Road

Tunstall

Sittingbourne

Kent ME98JA

ASSOCIATION OF TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN KENT LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 AUGUST 2018

Notes	£	2018 £	£	2017 £
	2	~	~	~
3	6,616		406	
	14,640	_	19,951	
	21,256		20,357	
4	(4,867)	_	(4,803)	
		16,389		15,554
s		16,389	_	15,554
,				,
		10,154		10,154
		6,235		5,400
		16,389		15,554
	3	\$ 6,616 14,640 21,256 4 (4,867)	\$ 6,616 14,640 21,256 4 (4,867) 16,389 	\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

The Directors of the Company have elected not to include a copy of the Income Statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 August 2018 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- the Members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with Section 476; and
- the Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

ASSOCIATION OF TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN KENT LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 AUGUST 2018 (CONTINUED)

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 6 December 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Miss S Belsom

Director

Company Registration No. 02608373

ASSOCIATION OF TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN KENT LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

1. Accounting policies

Company information

Association of Tourist Attractions in Kent Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Mount Cottages, Hatch Lane, Chartham Hatch, Canterbury, Kent, CT4 7LS.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with FRS 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified by the revaluation of certain financial instruments to fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of the consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

1.3 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The current tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Income Statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

ASSOCIATION OF TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN KENT LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018 (CONTINUED)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the Income Statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.2 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" and Section 12 "Other Financial Instruments Issues" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to release the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are simultaneously carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

ASSOCIATION OF TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN KENT LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018 (CONTINUED)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financial transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

2. Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the Company during the year was 7 (2017: 7).

3. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
VAT repayable Prepayments	1,155 5,461	406
	6,616	406

ASSOCIATION OF TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN KENT LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018 (CONTINUED)

3,565	1,584
113	-
894	829
295	2,390
4,867	4,803
	113 894 295

5. Company status

The Company is a private Company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have a share capital. Each of the Directors is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the Company in the event of liquidation.

Company registration number: 03114198 Charity registration number: 1050794

Aylesham And District Community Workshop Trust

(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Batchelor Coop Ltd The New Barn Mill Lane Eastry Sandwich CT13 0JW





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COMPANIES HOUSE

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Reference and Administrative Details

Trustees L J Brazier

C Bryan (Resigned 13 December 2017)

W R Cornelius (Resigned 4 September 2018)

A Doggett

A Hockley (Resigned 18 October 2017) L Jeavons (Resigned 18 October 2017)

Dr L Keen (appointed 14 May 2018 and Resigned 1 May 2017)

S Manion

B Morgan (appointed 8 September 2017)

G Cowan (appointed 21 September 2017 and Resigned 4 May 2018)

J Davies (appointed 13 December 2017) N Scrivener (appointed 13 November 2017)

S Elgar (appointed 13 December 2017)

Secretary D Garrity M.B.E.

Principal Office Ackholt Road

Aylesham Kent CT3 3AJ

Registered Office Ackholt Road

Aylesham Kent CT3 3AJ

The charity is incorporated in England & Wales.

Company Registration Number 03114198

Charity Registration Number 1050794

Solicitors Furley Page

52-54 High Street Whitstable Kent

CT5 1BG

Bankers Lloyds Bank PLC

49 High Street Canterbury Kent CT1 2SE

Independent Examiner Batchelor Coop Ltd

The New Barn Mill Lane Eastry Sandwich CT13 0JW

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2018, in compliance with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Financial review

Policy on reserves

The Trustees review the amount of reserves that are required to ensure that they are adequate to provide financial stability and fulfil the charity's continuing obligations in order to meet its charitable objective for the foreseeable future.

The strategic report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 12 December 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

D Garrity M.B.E.

Company Secretary

Trustees' Report

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present the annual report together with the financial statements of the charitable company for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Objectives and activities

Objects and aims

The principle object of the charity is to benefit the persons of Aylesham and the rural district with the objective of improving the quality of life for those persons, by providing or assisting in the provision of facilities for the advancement of education, recreation and employment.

Public benefit

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the requirements of section 4 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Structure, governance and management

Nature of governing document

The company is registered as a charitable company Limited by Guarantee and was set up by a Memorandum of Association on 16 October 1995.

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

The Trust had policies and procedures in place for the recruiting, induction and training of new trustees.

Organisational structure

The management of the charity is the responsibility of the Trustees who are elected and co-opted under the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company. They form a board of Directors which is responsible for the general control of the charity. Trustees/Directors are volunteers, give their time freely and receive no remuneration or other financial benefits in respect of their voluntary position, save that reasonable expenses (notably travel) may be paid. Trustees/Directors meet together on a regular basis.

Day to day management of the charity and its assets are delegated to paid staff and volunteers.

Risk management

The Trustees examine the major risks that the charity faces each financial year and where necessary seek to develop systems to monitor and control these risks, to mitigate any impact which they may have on the future of the charity.

Trustees' Report

Development, activities, achievements and performance

Aylesham & District Community Workshop Trust delivered all its charitable aims and objectives this year.

We are now into our 22nd year and there is much maintenance work to be done on the site to comply with modern regulations and standards.

We are modernising the fire alarm system in units 11 to 20, we have put new pump sump system in Garrity House, we have to upgrade the external lighting system, we have to retest all of the electrical system and update all of the main building these tasks are technical but with the help of our subcontractors this work should be completed within the next three years.

We are also investing in a window replacement programme and a total redecoration of all of our properties.

This again will take between three to five years but to keep the estate up to the standard we are used too it is vital work.

The work is expensive, but we have earned the funds and cannot afford not to do the work.

Aylesham & District Community Workshop Trust continue to encourage local entrepreneurs to relocate from the black economy to Aylesham business Park.

We work with many people with a business idea and some are able to succeed and some do not but it's great to see a person delivering their dream.

We have 25 businesses on site employing in the region of 300 people and putting probably £4.5 million into the local economy.

The 25 businesses and organisations probably spend £1.25 million on services and materials in the local economy.

In our small units the rent is manageable for a one or two-person business and we have a stone mason, vets, hairdresser, coffee wholesaler, an undertaker, and builder who are working hard and are servicing the local economy.

Our 10 medium size units are also fully occupied and employ about 45 people working in various industries from flood defence system and to working in dentistry with the National Health Service.

The larger 2,500 square feet units employ up to 80 people in business from a local building company who has been on the site for many years. Karllee Construction started in the small unit, graduated to the 1,500 square feet unit and now are the largest building company in the area.

Karlee Construction have moved on into the Aylesham Industrial Estate with their own property we helped in their success and we wish them all the best in the future.

The Garrity House office building with 17 office has been another success East Kent Housing have their head office in the building and work with the local councils of Dover, Folkestone, Thanet and Canterbury managing their housing stock.

Trustees' Report

We have created a purpose designed modern business estate that is the home for a variety of businesses together with community and educational opportunities.

In south east Kent there is a shortage of good quality modern serviced offices, but funding prevents us expanding and modernising the local economy.

We have been operating since 1996 and the trust continues to put training and education for the local people as one of its priority.

Aylesham Business Hub run by KCC continues to promote training but there are big changes at KCC and the future is uncertain.

Bechange Community Hub is an important partner in the community who specialise in helping young people and families reach their full potential and together build a better futurer for themselves and their families.

Aylesham conference centre has 4 well equipped training rooms and organisations from all over the south east train here. Our client's main business is to provide health & safety training and manual handling and courses that enable people to get into the work place.

We have also seen the creation of Emporium Plus of KCC who supply children's equipment to play groups and voluntary organisations. They are offering a new service by allowing individual people to become members and giving them access to the whole range of equipment.

There is a bright future for all the inhabitants of Aylesham; working, living and socialising together as a new town.

Our web site is under construction and will be launched at this years annual general meeting; energetic exiting and new

The trust is also working with KCC and the army to ensure that the army cadets based on site continue to thrive sergeant Smith has advertised for more recruits to the cadets. They have a great mixture of young boys and girls who have an exciting programme of events.

They go camping, on different schemes and learn life skills of fending for themselves in survival exercises.

There are plenty of clubs and organisations in Aylesham working hard to give the villagers worthwhile activities?

Aylesham & District Community Workshop Trust award grants to local clubs and organisations in the former coalfield villages of Aylesham, Elvington, Chislet and Betteshanger and since the grant making started in 2003 have given £130,000 to local former coalfield clubs and organisations.

The Aylesham & District Workshop Trust awards grants from its work each year and this year we funded the Aylesham dance group to have a weekend of dancing in Blackpool the home of ballroom dancing, the Aylesham 90th celebrations, Green Howards visit to Passchendaele, new shirts for Aylesham Bowls Club, the Aylesham Welfare Junior Football portacabin. the Elvington & Eythorne Heritage Group, a contribution to Aylesham Ladies Choir, Aylesham Village Hall Group, Kent Mining Heritage Foundation at Betteshanger Park, helped the Aylesham Community Tea Room buy equipment for their kitchen and sponsored Snowdown Rugby Club 7 aside competition games.

Trustees' Report

We also sponsor Aylesham Carnival Association by lending them our minibus on long loan so they can attend all of their carnival commitments and the agreement to let the minibus out to any of the clubs and voluntary organisation associated with us in east Kent.

We have also been successful being awarded £30,000 from the Coalfield Regeneration Trust to distribute to deserving community-based organisations in the mining villages of Aylesham, Elvington and Betteshanger and Mill Hill Deal who have a great project for their people.

This fund is separate from our grant system and is distributed in accordance with the CRT criteria.

Who said that there was nothing to do in Aylesham? Aylesham is full of opportunity and the people who have come to the village have bonded and are now part of the community.

We do regard ourselves as a vehicle for the regeneration of the Aylesham rural area and we work very closely with East Kent Spatial Development Company and other funding sources to compliment the local economy.

We have land on the site for more workshops and offices and we want to support the wider community to come to Aylesham to set up businesses and be the foundation of a new town.

The expansion of Aylesham is an ongoing project and on the whole it is a major positive step for Aylesham and its people.

The centre of the village from the Boulevard to the railway station is modern and a credit to the planners.

The people of Aylesham have great services and great facilities and is developing into a modern town it would be nice if some of the social media contributors would count the blessings rather than list their own omissions.

Aylesham is a great place to live in and a great place to visit residents need to support their organisations, services and amenities they have; use it or lose it

I would like to thank our staff for their dedication and support Lisa for administration and planning, Keith for looking after the estate and buildings and our customer service /cleaner staff of Kenny Devine, Erin Coats and Jane Barton they all work as a close team delivering great outcomes for the trust and the local community.

The trust would like to thank our trustees for making their contribution Roy Cornelius the chairman for his constant support and knowledge of business, our treasurer Lonnie Brazier for meticulous scrutiny of our accounts and for Linda Keen, Barbara Morgan, Steve Manion, Jim Davis, Neil Scrivener, Stuart Elgar and Angela Doggett for their work keeping the trust in touch with the community we serve.

We thank our auditors Batchelor Coop Ltd and our auditor Martin Roby for their work on the charities behalf.

We celebrated 21 years of Aylesham & District Community Workshop Trust operations on this site, but it is time to look forward, the future is bright and there is plenty of regeneration work to do.

The annual report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 12 December 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

D Garrity M.B.E.

Company Secretary

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also the directors of Aylesham And District Community Workshop Trust for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees 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 charitable company and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- · make judgements and 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 charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable 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 charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Examiner's Report to the trustees of Aylesham And District Community Workshop Trust

I report on the accounts of the charity for the year ended 31 March 2018 which are set out on pages 9 to 23.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

The trustees (who are also the directors of the company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. The trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144(2) of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act) and that an independent examination is needed.

Having satisfied myself that the charity is not subject to audit under company law and is eligible for independent examination, it is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts under section 145 of the 2011 Act;
- to follow the procedures laid down in the general Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act; and
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of independent examiner's report

My examination was carried out in accordance with the general Directions given by the Charity Commission. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit and consequently no opinion is given as to whether the accounts present a 'true and fair view' and the report is limited to those matters set out in the statement below.

Independent examiner's statement

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention:

- (1) which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the requirements:
 - to keep accounting records in accordance with section 386 of the Companies Act 2006; and
 - to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records, comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the Companies Act 2006 and with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities

have not been met; or

(2) to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Mark A Batchelor BSC FCA

Chartered Accountant Batchelor Coop Ltd

The New Barn

The New Barn Mill Lane

Eastry

Sandwich

CT13 0JW

13 December 2018

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 March 2018 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

		Note	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds £	Total 2018 £
Land of Francisco Action		Note	&	*	.
Income and Endowments from:		_	•••		
Donations and legacies		3	200	-	200
Charitable activities		4	131,427	10,000	141,427
Other trading activities		5	88,434	-	88,434
Investment income		6	884		884
Total Income			220,945	10,000	230,945
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds			(12,583)	-	(12,583)
Charitable activities		7	(208,555)	(31,767)	(240,322)
Total Expenditure			(221,138)	(31,767)	(252,905)
Net expenditure			(193)	(21,767)	(21,960)
Transfers between funds			(14,016)	14,016	
Net movement in funds			(14,209)	(7,751)	(21,960)
Reconciliation of funds					
	1° 5		r 448,084	1,470,210	1,918,294
Total funds carried forward		20	433,875	1,462,459	1,896,334

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 March 2018 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

	Note	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds £	Total 2017 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Charitable activities	4	140,119	-	140,119
Other trading activities	5	88,453	-	88,453
Investment income	6	940	_	· 940
Total Income		229,512	<u></u> .	229,512
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds		(13,502)	-	(13,502)
Charitable activities	7	(206,132)	(21,898)	(228,030)
Total Expenditure		(219,634)	(21,898)	(241,532)
Net income/(expenditure)		9,878	(21,898)	(12,020)
Transfers between funds		(13,097)	13,097	-
Other recognised gains and losses				
Gains/losses on revaluation of fixed assets		_	123,000	123,000
Net movement in funds		(3,219)	114,199	110,980
Reconciliation of funds 4				•
Total funds brought forward		451,302	1,356,012	1,807,314
Total funds carried forward	20	448,083	1,470,211	1,918,294

All of the charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods.

The funds breakdown for 2017 is shown in note 20.

(Registration number: 03114198) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	13	1,212,749	1,243,897
Investments	14	650,000	650,000
		1,862,749	1,893,897
Current assets			
Debtors	15	53,720	69,074
Cash at bank and in hand		201,251	195,815
		254,971	264,889
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	16	(59,255)	(63,363)
Net current assets		195,716	201,526
Total assets less current liabilities		2,058,465	2,095,423
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	17	(162,131)	(177,129)
Net assets	:	1,896,334	1,918,294
Funds of the charity:			
Restricted funds		1,462,459	1,470,211
Unrestricted income funds			
Unrestricted funds		433,875	448,083
Total funds	20	1,896,334	1,918,294

For the financial year ending 31 March 2018 the charity was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the charity to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

(Registration number: 03114198) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

The financial statements on pages 9 to 23 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on 12 December 2018 and signed on their behalf by:

L\ Brazier

Trustee

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

1 Charity status

The charity is a charity limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the trustees is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £10 towards the assets of the charity in the event of liquidation.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

Aylesham And District Community Workshop Trust meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes.

Going concern

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern nor any significant areas of uncertainty that affect the carrying value of assets held by the charity.

Exemption from preparing a cash flow statement

The charity opted to early adopt Bulletin 1 published on 2 February 2016 and have therefore not included a cash flow statement in these financial statements.

Income and endowments

All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received, and the amount of income receivable can be measured reliably. Income derived from the provision of goods or services is stated after any discounts and net of VAT.

Donations and legacies

Donations are recognised when the charity has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance by the charity before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that these conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Grants receivable

Grants are recognised when the charity has an entitlement to the funds and any conditions linked to the grants have been met. Where performance conditions are attached to the grant and are yet to be met, the income is recognised as a liability and included on the balance sheet as deferred income to be released.

Investment income

Dividends are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due.

Expenditure

All expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to that expenditure, it is probable settlement is required and the amount can be measured reliably. All costs are allocated to the applicable expenditure heading that aggregate similar costs to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of resources, with central staff costs allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges allocated on the portion of the asset's use. Other support costs are allocated based on the spread of staff costs.

Raising funds

These are costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, the management of investments and those incurred in trading activities that raise funds.

Charitable activities

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Grant provisions

Provisions for grants are made when the intention to make a grant has been communicated to the recipient but there is uncertainty about either the timing of the grant or the amount of grant payable.

Support costs

Support costs include central functions and have been allocated to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources, for example, allocating property costs by floor areas, or per capita, staff costs by the time spent and other costs by their usage.

Governance costs

These include the costs attributable to the charity's compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, including audit, strategic management and trustees's meetings and reimbursed expenses.

Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing £50.00 or more are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class

Plant and machinery
Fixtures and fittings
Freehold property
Motor vehicles
Leasehold improvements

Investment asset

Depreciation method and rate

25% reducing balance 15% reducing balance Not depreciated 25% reducing balance Straight line over 50 years Straight line over 40 years

Investment properties

Investment property is carried at fair value, derived from the current market prices for comparable real estate determined annually by the trustees. The trustees use observable market prices, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the charity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Statement of Financial Activities over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the charity has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Fund structure

Unrestricted income funds are general funds that are available for use at the trustees's discretion in furtherance of the objectives of the charity.

Restricted income funds are those donated for use in a particular area or for specific purposes, the use of which is restricted to that area or purpose.

3 Income from donations and legacion	es			
			Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2018 £
Donations and legacies;				
Donations from community groups			200	200
			200	200
4 Income from charitable activities				
	Unrestricted funds			
•	General £	Restricted funds £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
Rental income	131,427	-	131,427	140,119
Grants receivable	_	10,000	10,000	
	131,427	10,000	141,427	140,119
5 Income from other trading activities	es			
		Unrestricted funds		
			Total	Total
•		General £	2018 £	2017 £
Property rental income		88,434	* 88,434	88,453
		88,434	88,434	88,453
				

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

6 Investment income

	Unrestricted funds		
		Total	Total
	General	2018	2017
	£	£	£
Interest receivable and similar income;			
Interest receivable on bank deposits	884	884	940

7 Expenditure on charitable activities

		Unrestricted funds			
	Note	General £	Restricted funds £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
Charitable activities Grant funding of		188,987	31,767	220,754	206,421
activities		7,026	-	7,026	9,595
Governance costs	8	12,542		12,542	12,014
	. • .	208,555	31,767	240,322	228,030

8 Analysis of governance and support costs

Governance costs

	Unrestricted funds		
	General £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
Bank charges and interest	372	372	353
Insurance	4,175	4,175	5,201
Telephone and fax	2,312	2,312	2,466
Printing, postage and stationery	603	603	963
Companies House	13	13	13
Payroll administration	477	477	1,068
Independent examiner's fee	2,515	2,515	1,825
Legal and professional fees	1,950	1,950	-
Trade subscriptions	125	125	125
	12,542	12,542	12,014

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

9 Grant-making

Analysis of grants

Analysis of grants	Grants to in	ıstitutions
	2018 £	2017 £
Analysis		
Grants awarded	7,026	9,595

The support costs associated with grant-making are £Nil (31 March 2017 - £Nil).

Below are details of material grants made to institutions by the Trust:

		2018	2017
Name of institution	Activity	£	£
A&SSWS	Charitable activities	-	1,000
Aylesham Community Tearoom	Charitable activities	1,000	750
Bechange	Charitable activities	-	619
Betteshangar Bowls Club	Charitable activities	-	1,000
Elvington and Eythorne Heritage Grou	p Charitable activities	675	697
Green Howards	Charitable activities	250	1,000
KCs Dancers	Charitable activities	-	936
S&A Bowls Club	Charitable activities	1,000	1,000
SCWRC	Charitable activities	500	1,000
Snowdown & Aylesham FC	Charitable activities	-	594
Support Aylesham Youth	Charitable activities	-	1,000
Aylesham Dance Group	Charitable activities	1,000	-
Aylesham Community Village Hall	Charitable activities	971	_
Aylesham Ladies Choir	Charitable activities	630	-
S&A Youth FC	Charitable activities	1,000	-
		7,026	9,595

10 Trustees remuneration and expenses

No trustees, nor any persons connected with them, have received any remuneration from the charity during the year.

No trustees have received any other benefits from the charity during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

11 Staff costs

The monthly average number of persons (including senior management team) employed by the charity during the year expressed as full time equivalents was as follows:

	2018	2017
	No	No
Average number of employees	5	6

No employee received emoluments of more than £60,000 during the year.

12 Taxation

The charity is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation.

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture and equipment	Motor vehicles £	Other tangible fixed asset	Total £
Cost					
At 1 April 2017 Additions	426,790	220,792 1,028	35,252	1,297,713	1,980,547 1,028
At 31 March 2018	426,790	221,820	35,252	1,297,713	1,981,575
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2017	-	194,672	32,243	509,735	736,650
Charge for the year		4,253	752	27,171	32,176
At 31 March 2018		198,925	32,995	536,906	768,826
Net book value	•				
At 31 March 2018	426,790	22,895	2,257	760,807	1,212,749
At 31 March 2017	426,790	26,120	3,009	787,978	1,243,897
14 Fixed asset investmen	nts				
				2018	2017
Investment properties			_	£ 650,000	£ 650,000

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Investment	properties
IIIVCStillCill	properties

	Investment properties £
Cost or Valuation	
At 1 April 2017	650,000
Provision	
At 31 March 2018	
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018	650,000
At 31 March 2017	650,000

The investment properties were subject to a formal valuation by an independent valuer in November 2017. The trustees consider that the fair value of investment properties would not have been materially different to this valuation at the Balance Sheet date.

15 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	46,802	53,119
Prepayments	1,553	4,061
Other debtors	5,365	11,894
	53,720	69,074
16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans	14,999	14,016
VAT	11,896	12,419
Other creditors	25,928	33,275
Accruals	6,432	3,653
	59,255	63,363

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

17 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans	162,131	177,129

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Included in the creditors are the following amounts due after more than five years:

	2018	2017
	£	£
After more than five years by instalments	90,867	110,543

18 Related party transactions

During the year the charity made the following related party transactions:

S Manion

(one of the trustees)

During the year the company charged rent and utilities charges of £2,418 (2017 - £1,980) to a business operated by S Manion. These transactions were carried out at arms length on normal commercial terms.. At the balance sheet date the amount due to/from S Manion was £Nil (2017 - £Nil).

N Scriviner

(one of the trustees)

During the year the company charged rent and utilities charges of £5,151 (2017 - £4,752) to N Scriviner. These transactions were carried out at arms length on normal commercial terms.. At the balance sheet date the amount due to/from N Scriviner was £Nil (2017 - £Nil).

Bechange

(a company in which A Doggett, one of the trustees, is the chief executive)

During the year the company charged rent and utilities of £4,701 (2017 - £5,990) and awarded grant funding totalling £Nil (2017 £619) to Bechange. These transactions were carried out at arms length on normal commercial terms. At the balance sheet date the amount due to/from Bechange was £Nil (2017 - £Nil).

Batchelor Coop Ltd

(the independent examiner)

During the year the company charged rent of £3,600 (2017 - £850) to Batchelor Coop Ltd. These transactions were carried out at arms length on normal commercial terms. At the balance sheet date the amount due to/from Batchelor Coop Ltd was £Nil (2017 - £Nil).

19 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds		
		Restricted	
	General ₤	funds £	Total funds £
Tangible fixed assets	223,161	989,588	1,212,749
Fixed asset investments	-	650,000	650,000
Current assets	254,971	-	254,971
Current liabilities	(44,256)	(14,999)	(59,255)
Creditors over 1 year		(162,131)	(162,131)
Total net assets	433,876	1,462,458	1,896,334

Aylesham And District Community Workshop Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

20 Funds						
	Balance at 1 April 2017 £	Incoming resources	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Other recognised gains/(losses)	Balance at 31 March 2018 £
Unrestricted funds		· LORES				
Unrestricted general funds General Funds Restricted Funds	448,084	220,945	(31,767)	(14,016)		433,875
Total funds	1,918,294	230,945	(252,905)		1	1,896,334
	Balance at 1 April 2016 £	Incoming resources	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Other recognised gains/(losses)	Balance at 31 March 2017 £
Unrestricted funds		- حس				
Unrestricted general funds General Funds Restricted Funds	451,302	229,512	(219,634)	(13,097)	123,000	448,083
Total funds	1,807,314	229,512	(241,532)	•	123,000	1,918,294

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Registered number: 04400592

Visit Kent Limited
(A company limited by guarantee)

Directors' report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

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Visit Kent Limited

(A company limited by guarantee)

Company Information

Directors

W Benson C Carmichael M Dance W Ferris R Hicks D Hughes J Keefe

S Matthews-Marsh

J Neame D Statham S Wood

Registered number

04400592

Registered office

28-30 St Peter's Street

Canterbury Kent CT1 2BQ

Independent auditors

Kreston Reeves LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

37 St Margaret's Street

Canterbury Kent CT1 2TU

Bankers

National Westminster Bank Plc

11 The Parade Canterbury Kent CT1 2SG

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Independent auditors' report	3 - 6
Statement of income and retained earnings	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 15

Directors' report For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity is to carry on business and activities as may promote, market, advertise and develop nationally and internationally the tourist industry in the county of Kent and all the bodies, entities, persons associated and involved therein.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 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'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 to 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements and other information included in directors' reports may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

W Benson

C Carmichael

M Dance

W Ferris

R Hicks

D Hughes

J Keefe

S Matthews-Marsh

J Neame

D Statham

S Wood

Directors' report (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Provision of in-kind services

The services which can be reliably measured have been recognised in the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of public benefit entity reporting under FRS102.

In-kind services can not be reliably measured and therefore have not been recognised in the financial statements. These goods and services have been estimated by the directors based on their experience and the market value of similar services received. Goods and Services with an estimated value in the region of £750k (2017: £508k) were provided by a number of private sector investors.

Visit Kent Limited is grateful to the providers of these services, without which much of the work undertaken could not have been achieved.

Disclosure of information to auditors

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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

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.

This report was approved by the board on 6 December 2018 and signed on its behalf.

S Matthews-Marsh (MBE)

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Director

J Neame Director

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Statement of income and retained earnings For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		1,353,006	1,883,690
Cost of sales		(1,348,099)	(1,735,808)
Gross profit		4,907	147,882
Administrative expenses		(128,224)	(120,395)
Operating (loss)/profit		(123,317)	27,487
Interest receivable and similar income		47	379
(Loss)/profit before tax		(123,270)	27,866
Tax on (loss)/profit		(9)	(76)
(Loss)/profit after tax		(123,279)	27,790
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		222,024	194,234
(Loss)/profit for the year		(123,279)	27,790
Retained earnings at the end of the year		98,745	222,024

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2018 or 2017 other than those included in the statement of income and retained earnings.

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

Independent auditors' report to the members of Visit Kent Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Visit Kent Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2018, which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet and the related notes, 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 March 2018 and of its loss 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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 auditors' report to the members of Visit Kent Limited (continued)

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 auditors' 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.

Opinion 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 auditors' report to the members of Visit Kent Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement on page 1, 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that
 are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the
 effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Visit Kent Limited (continued)

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 auditors' 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.

Peter Manser FCA DChA (senior statutory auditor)

Kreston Roever LL

for and on behalf of Kreston Reeves LLP

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Canterbury

7 December 2018

Visit Kent Limited

(A company limited by guarantee) Registered number: 04400592

Balance sheet As at 31 March 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets			~		_
Tangible assets	5		25,848		7,948
Investments	6		1		1
		•	25,849	•	7,949
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	509,114		246,866	
Cash at bank and in hand		106,743		417,484	
	•	615,857	-	664,350	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(542,961)		(450,275)	
Net current assets	•	<u> </u>	72,896		214,075
Total assets less current liabilities		•	98,745	•	222,024
Net assets		-	98,745	•	222,024
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account		_	98,745	_	222,024
		•	98,745	•	222,024
		:			

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 .6 December 2018.

S Matthews-Marsh

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Director

J Neame Director

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

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

1. General information

Visit Kent Limited is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated in England and Wales. Each of the members are liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

The company is considered to be a public benefit entity in accordance with the requirements of FRS102.

The company's principal activity is to carry on business and activities as may promote, market, advertise and develop nationally and internationally the tourist industry in the county of Kent and all the bodies, entities, persons associated and involved therein.

The registered office is 28 - 30 St. Peters Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2BQ.

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 judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

During the year the company made a loss of £123,279 but retains net assets of £98,745.

The company's forecasts and projections show that the business is projecting a surplus for the period to 31 March 2020.

The company benefits from core income from private sector investors and local authorities to promote the tourist industry in Kent. The timings of other cash flows can be unpredictable for the award of grants and income derived from special campaigns. The business is forecast to be cash positive for the next twelve months to December 2019. Beyond that, trading uncertainties may mean additional liquidity is required to support the business and the directors are confident that they will be able to arrange appropriate additional facilities.

As a result of the actions mentioned above and the company's forecast and projections, together with the implementation of steps to contain costs and generate additional income, the directors believe that the company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.3 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The Company, and the Group headed by it, qualify as small as set out in section 383 of the Companies Act 2006 and the parent and Group are considered eligible for the exemption to prepare consolidated accounts.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

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

Grant income

Grant funding is recognised under the accrual model as prescribed by FRS102. Grant funding is only recognised when the relevant claim has been submitted in circumstances where the Board are confident that the claim will be accepted, in the relevant periods in which the entity recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

In-kind services

In-kind services or facilities are recognised when the company has control over the item, any conditions associated with the item have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use of the company of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably. On receipt, in-kind services and facilities are recognised on the basis of the value of the gift to the company which is the amount the company would have been willing to pay to obtain services or facilities of equivalent economic benefit on the open market; a corresponding amount is then recognised in expenditure in the period of receipt.

In-kind services of which the fair value can not be reliably measured have not been recognised in the financial statements but disclosure has been made of their estimated value.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles - 25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings - 20% straight line
Office equipment - 20% straight line
Computer equipment - 33% straight line

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

2.6 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.8 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.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2.10 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Pounds Sterling.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of income and retained earnings within 'other operating income'.

2.11 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings, 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.

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

The preparation of the financial statements requires the directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that can affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities, and the results for the year. The nature of estimation is such though that actual outcomes could differ significantly from those estimates.

The following judgement has had the most significant impact on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Public benefit entity

The company receives a number of in-kind services from both Kent County Council and other private sector investors as disclosed in the directors' report. The services which can be reliably measured have been recognised in the financial statements on the basis that the directors consider the company to be a public benefit entity in accordance with the requirements of FRS102.

In-kind services received comprise staff time, advertising and publications, event hire, catering, accommodation, trade contracts, entry to attractions and rates reductions. The value of these services has been estimated by the directors based on their experience and the market value of similar services received.

Recognition of the in-kind services which can be reliably measured are shown within income with a matching cost and there is therefore no effect on profitability. In-kind services of which the fair value can not be reliably measured have not been recognised in the financial statements and the directors' estimate that these services are valued in the region of £750k (2017: £508k).

Grant income

The company's entitlement to grant funding (see note 2.3) is dependent on it meeting certain "key delivery outcomes" as specified within the grant documentation. In the opinion of the directors the company has continued to meet these "key delivery outcomes".

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 21 (2017 - 18).

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2017	6,896	5,320	10,933	23,149
Additions	-	8,734	18,008	26,742
At 31 March 2018	6,896	14,054	28,941	49,891
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2017	6,896	2,521	5,784	15,201
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	1,613	7,229	8,842
At 31 March 2018	6,896	4,134	13,013	24,043
Net book value				
At 31 March 2018	-	9,920	15,928	25,848
At 31 March 2017	-	2,799	5,149	7,948

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

6. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary
	company
	£
At 1 April 2017	1
At 31 March 2018	1
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018	1
At 31 March 2017	1

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Go To Places Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Promotion of tourism

7. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	269,132	62,826
Amounts due from subsidiary	87,757	-
Grant debtors	140,007	168,715
Prepayments and accrued income	12,218	15,325
	509,114	246,866

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	88,376	79,321
Corporation tax	9	76
Other taxation and social security	102,867	54,924
Other creditors	6,241	4,696
Accruals and deferred income	345,468	311,258
	542,961	450,275

9. Contingent liabilities

The company's entitlement to grant funding (see note 2.3) is dependent on it meeting certain "key delivery outcomes" as specified within the grant documentation. In the opinion of the directors the company has continued to meet these "key delivery outcomes". Therefore whilst failure to adhere to these requirements could result in an obligation to repay part of the funds, no attempt has been made to quantify the amount of this contingent liability as in the opinion of the directors the likelihood of the company being obliged to make any repayment is negligible.

10. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2018 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	876	1,056
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,095	-
	1,971	1,056
•		

11. Controlling party

In the opinion of the directors there is no one ultimate controlling party.

Company Registration No. 03230721 (England and Wales) LOCATE IN KENT LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018
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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

		2018	2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Current assets						
Debtors	4	285,447		122,283		
Cash at bank and in hand		79,141		325,709		
		364,588		447,992		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one						
year	5	(123,421)		(91,134)		
Net current assets			241,167		356,858	
Capital and reserves						
Profit and loss reserves			241,167		356,858	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 November 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

D Fitzsimmons G Cleary

Director Director

Company Registration No. 03230721

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Locate In Kent Limited is a private company limited by guarantee in England and Wales and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation. The registered office is 1st Floor International House, Dover Place, Ashford , Kent, TN23 1HU.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings

50% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

At each reporting date, fixtures and fittings are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.9 Retirement benefits

The company operated a defined contribution scheme for the benefits of its employees. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2 Employees

5

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 15 (2017 - 13).

3 Tangible fixed assets

l angible fixed assets	Plant and ma	achineny etc
	riant and me	£
Cost		
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018		14,414
Depreciation and impairment		
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018		14,414
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2018		
At 31 March 2017		
Debtors		
Amounts falling due within one year:	2018 £	2017 £
, ,	_	_
Trade debtors	227,110	112,944
Other debtors	58,337	9,339
	285,447	122,283
		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2018 £	2017 £
	_	
Bank loans and overdrafts	17,827	15,613
Trade creditors	38,276	23,375
Corporation tax	54	45
Other taxation and social security	44,294	37,081
Other creditors	22,970	15,020 ———
	123,421	91,134

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

6 Related party transactions

During the year, contributions were received from Kent Developers Group, a member of the company, amounting to £112,783 (2017: £79,000).

During the year, contributions were received from Kent County Council, a member of the company, amounting to £ 1,108,440 (2017: £962,435).

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.

REGISTERED NUMBER: 05259365 (England and Wales)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 FOR

TRADING STANDARDS SOUTH EAST LIMITED

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TRADING STANDARDS SOUTH EAST LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

DIRECTORS: P J Dart S M F Murphy A L Poole C D Robinson S J Ruddy M Golledge J S Woodhouse R I Webb G J Jackson J Player J Kerman V De Haan J C Peerless-Mountford A Gregory S C Crawley D R Cross I G Gilmore R Zambra L C Corrie J C Edsell P Lipscomb R W Sargeant A J Clooney J Crosbie S M Rock S Harvey E C Skinner J A Chambers N Nash SECRETARY: G J Jackson **REGISTERED OFFICE:** Surrey County Council, Fairmount House Bull Hill Leatherhead Surrey **KT22 7AY REGISTERED NUMBER:** 05259365 (England and Wales) SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR: Anthony Brain

CG LEE Limited

Statutory Auditors Ingram House Meridian Way Norwich Norfolk NR7 0TA

Chartered Certified Accountants

AUDITORS:

TRADING STANDARDS SOUTH EAST LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 05259365)

BALANCE SHEET 31 MARCH 2018

OURDENT ASSETS	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
CURRENT ASSETS	4	277 607	264.654
Debtors	4	277,687	364,651
Cash at bank		1,726,437	2,290,927
		2,004,124	2,655,578
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	5	1,403,602	1,703,094
NET CURRENT ASSETS		600,522	952,484
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT			
LIABILITIES		600,522	952,484
RESERVES			
		000 500	050 404
Income and expenditure account		600,522	952,484
		600,522	<u>952,484</u>

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 19 December 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

S C Crawley - Director

TRADING STANDARDS SOUTH EAST LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 05259365)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Trading Standards South East Limited is a private company, limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover represents the net value of services provided, excluding value added tax.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Grants receivable

Revenue grants received are matched against the expenditure to which they relate.

Grants received in respect of capital expenditure are credited to the deferred income account and are released to the profit and loss account by equal instalments over the expected useful lives of the assets.

Any unmatched surplus revenue grants at the end of the period are carried forward in reserves.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 29 (2017 - 29).

4. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	=010	
	£	£
Trade debtors	77,889	169,215
Other debtors	199,798	195,436
	277,687	364,651

Page 3 continued...

2018

2017

TRADING STANDARDS SOUTH EAST LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 05259365)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

5. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	236,974	612,127
Taxation and social security	165	423
Other creditors	1,166,463	1,090,544
	1,403,602	1,703,094

6. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Auditors' Report was unqualified.

Anthony Brain (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of CG LEE Limited

7. APB ETHICAL STANDARD - PROVISIONS AVAILABLE FOR SMALL ENTITIES

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors to prepare and submit returns to the tax authorities and assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

8. LIMITED LIABILITY AND CONTROLLING INTEREST

The company is limited by guarantee and does not have any share capital. The liability of the members is limited to contributions of £1. There is no ultimate controlling party.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.

Registered number: 04410176

East Kent Spatial Development Company (A company limited by guarantee)

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

25/09/2018 COMPANIES HOUSE

East Kent Spatial Development Company (A company limited by guarantee)

Company Information

Member Organisations

Kent County Council (KCC)

University of Kent (UoK) Locate in Kent (LiK)

Thanet District Council (TDC)
Dover District Council (DDC)
Shepway District Council (SDC)
Canterbury City Council (CCC)

Directors

P Wookey (LiK) (resigned 20 March 2018)

M Dance (KCC)

P Watkins (DDC) (resigned 30 September 2017)

C Barron (UoK)
P Czarnomski (UoK)
D Monk (SDC)
S Cook (CCC)

H Stummer-Schmertzing (TDC) (resigned 20 March 2018)

K Morris (DDC) (appointed 18 October 2017) J Savage (TDC) (appointed 20 March 2018)

Company secretary & Chief

executive officer

D Spalding

Registered number

04410176

Registered office

Clover House

John Wilson Business Park

Chestfield Whitstable Kent CT5 3QZ

Independent auditors

Kreston Reeves LLP

Statutory Auditor & Chartered Accountants

37 St Margaret's Street

Canterbury Kent CT1 2TU

Bankers

NatWest Bank Plc 11 The Parade Canterbury Kent CT1 2SQ

East Kent Spatial Development Company (A company limited by guarantee)

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East Kent Spatial Development Company (A company limited by guarantee)

Directors' Report For the year ended 31 March 2018

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 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'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 to 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.

Principal activity

The company's principal activity is to promote the economic development and regeneration, with a view to promoting the economic and environmental wellbeing, of an area within the districts of Thanet District Council, Dover District Council, Shepway District Council and Canterbury City Council including, without limitation

- a) primarily to undertake or procure the provision of infrastructure works and wider regeneration activities, and
- b) subject thereto to promote, provide and procure the provision of economic development activities and to promote, provide and procure the provision of other appropriate support activities, including without limitation, advice and training, in each case within or for the benefit of the Target Area.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

P Wookey (LiK) (resigned 20 March 2018)

M Dance (KCC)

P Watkins (DDC) (resigned 30 September 2017)

C Barron (UoK)

P Czarnomski (UoK)

D Monk (SDC)

S Cook (CCC)

H Stummer-Schmertzing (TDC) (resigned 20 March 2018)

K Morris (DDC) (appointed 18 October 2017)

J Savage (TDC) (appointed 20 March 2018)

Directors' Report (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2018

Disclosure of information to auditors

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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, Kreston Reeves 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.

This report was approved by the board on 11 September 2018 and signed on its behalf.

S Cook (CCC)

Director

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of East Kent Spatial Development Company

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of East Kent Spatial Development Company (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2018, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet and the related notes, 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 March 2018 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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

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 Auditors' 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.

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 Auditors' Report to the Members of East Kent Spatial Development Company (continued)

Emphasis of matter

Valuation of other debtors

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not qualified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in notes 2.6 and 3 to the financial statements concerning the value of other debtors which is dependent upon performance criteria outside the company's control. The ultimate value of these other debtors cannot be presently determined.

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 Auditors' 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.

Opinion 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.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of East Kent Spatial Development Company (continued)

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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 1, 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.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of East Kent Spatial Development Company (continued)

Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or
 error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is
 sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
 misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve
 collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that
 are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness
 of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Kreston Recros LLP

Peter Manser FCA DChA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Kreston Reeves LLP

Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants

Canterbury

11 September 2018

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		1,079,509	940,357
Cost of sales		(647,522)	(582,342)
Gross profit		431,987	358,015
Administrative expenses		(152,682)	(163,390)
		279,305	194,625
Other operating income	4	-	1,926,120
Fair value movements		131,922	(1,120,863)
Total operating profit		411,227	999,882
Revaluation of investment properties		-	400,000
Interest receivable and similar income		43,019	37,347
Interest payable and expenses		405	-
Profit before tax		454,651	1,437,229
Tax on profit	6	(111,321)	(188,796)
Profit for the financial year		343,330	1,248,433

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2018 or 2017 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2018 (2017: £NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

East Kent Spatial Development Company

(A company limited by guarantee) Registered number: 04410176

Balance Sheet As at 31 March 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		12,350		19,045
Investment properties	8		5,401,120		5,401,120
			5,413,470		5,420,165
Current assets					
Debtors	9	5,051,027		5,222,432	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,504,634	_	1,880,314	
		7,555,661	_	7,102,746	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(525,363)		(339,852)	
Net current assets		.	7,030,298		6,762,894
Total assets less current liabilities			12,443,768	•	12,183,059
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(5,579,138)		(5,660,548)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	14	(801,085)	_	(802,296)	
			(801,085)	··	(802,296)
Net assets			6,063,545	,	5,720,215
Capital and reserves					
Reserves			6,063,545		5,720,215
			6,063,545	•	5,720,215

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 11 September 2018.

S Cook (CCC)

Director

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

1. General information

East Kent Spatial Development Company is a company limited by guarantee incorporated in England. The address of the registered office is Clover House, John Wilson Business Park, Chestfield, Whitstable, CT5 3QZ.

The company's principal activity is to promote the economic development and regeneration, with a view to promoting the economic and environmental wellbeing, of an area within the districts of Thanet District Council, Dover District Council, Shepway District Council and Canterbury City Council.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company.

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 judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

There is no certainty over the timing and future value of the other debtor loan repayments and consequently the carrying value of the loans which are valued at the Directors' best estimate of fair value.

The company made a profit before grant releases and fair value movements of £279,305 (2017: £194,625). The company has £2,504,634 (2017: £1,880,314) included in cash at the bank. As a consequence the Directors believe that the company is well place to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook and uncertainty over the carrying value of utility loans (see note 2.6).

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office Equipment

33%

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

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

2.5 Investment properties

Investment properties are carried at fair value based on the latest valuation undertaken, 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. The 2018 valuations were undertaken by the Directors informed by the most recent valuations by Caxtons Commercial Limited Chartered Surveyors. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Debtors

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

Utility loans

Other debtors include loans made to a utility provider to finance new infrastructure works in East Kent. The loans (utility loans) are index linked to RPI and are repayable as and when third parties pay the utility provider to connect to the new utility infrastructure. The amount of the utility loan repayable is proportionate to the capacity connected as a percentage of the total capacity of the new utility network.

In order to make these utility loans the company has received grants (see note 2.10). At the point of repayment, the grant made to finance the utility loan is transferred from designated grants in advance to restricted grants in advance.

The utility loans have been treated as other financial instruments and are measured at fair value, being the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Any movement in the value of this estimate, other than from draw down or repayment, is taken to the Statement of comprehensive income.

The directors do not envisage 100% connection to the network and therefore they have made a provision to reduce the value of utility loans to their estimated fair value. There is no certainty over the timing and percentage connection to the network that will be achieved. As such there is significant uncertainty over the carrying value of utility loans.

Fair value is the directors' best estimate of the discounted future income stream arising from the repayment of the utility loans based on the latest professional consideration of the likely repayments. Repayments are linked to the Retail Price Index up to March 2019 and it is assumed this will continue to rise at 3.5% per annum. The discount rate applied is also assumed to be 3.5%.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments

Other than the Company's utility loans, the Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors; and loans to related and other parties.

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 Statement of comprehensive income.

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.

2.9 Creditors

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Grants

Grants received in respect of investment properties

Investment property related grants are accounted for in accordance with the performance model. Under the performance model:

- A grant that specified performance conditions is recognised in other operating income when the performance criteria is met;
- A grant that does not specify performance conditions is recognised in other operating income when the proceeds are received or receivable;
- A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

Grants received in respect of revenue expenditure

Grants relating to revenue expenditure are accounted for in accordance with the accrual model. Under the accrual model grants relating to revenue shall be recognised in income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

Grants received to finance utility loans

Grants receivable to finance utility loans are accounted for under the accrual model. Under the accrual model grants relating to utility loans shall be transferred from designated grants in advance to unrestricted grants in advance in the period in which repayment or other reduction of the other debtor to which they relate is made.

2.11 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.

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.13 Interest income

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

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

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

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

The preparation of the financial statements requires the directors to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that can affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities, and the results for the year. The nature of estimation is such though that actual outcomes could differ significantly from those estimates.

The following judgments have had the most significant impact on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Going concern

In the judgment of the directors it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the going concern basis of accounting. See note 2.2 for further details.

Investment properties

The company holds investment properties with fair value of £5,401,120 at the year end (see note 8). The Directors' valuation is based on valuations provided by independent valuation specialists with experience in the location and nature of the property being valued. They have used a valuation technique based on comparable market data. The determined fair value of the investment properties is most sensitive to fluctuations in the property market.

Debtors

The company has made loans to a utility provider. The utility loans have been treated as other financial instruments and are measured at fair value, being the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Fair value is taken as the Directors' best estimate of the discounted future income stream arising from the repayment of the utility loans (see note 2.6).

Any movement in the value of this estimate, other than from the draw down or repayment, is taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

The Directors do not envisage 100% connection to the network and therefore they have made a provision to reduce the value of utility loans to their estimated fair value. There is no certainty over the timing and percentage connection to the network that will be achieved. As such there is significant uncertainty over the carrying value of utility loans.

Grants

Grants relating to investment properties are accounted for under the performance model. In the opinion of the Directors' all performance criteria have been met and thus all appropriate grant income has been released.

4. Other operating income

	2018 £	2017 £
Grants released in relation to the acquisition of investment properties	-	1,926,120
	-	1,926,120

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2017 - 2).

6. Taxation

2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax	
Current tax on profits for the year 55,714	-
Adjustments in respect of previous periods 3,380	(60,000)
Total current tax 59,094	(60,000)
Deferred tax	
Changes to tax rates 19,814	(30,750)
Origination and reversal of timing differences 32,413	279,546
Total deferred tax 52,227	248,796
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities 111,321	188,796

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2017	28,508
At 31 March 2018	28,508
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2017	9,463
Charge for the year on owned assets	6,695
At 31 March 2018	16,158
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018	12,350
At 31 March 2017	19,045

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

8. Investment properties

	investment properties
	£
Valuation	
At 1 April 2017	5,401,120
At 31 March 2018	5,401,120

Long term Leasehold

The 31 March 2018 valuations were made by the Directors, informed by the most recent valuations undertaken by Caxtons Commercial Limited Chartered Surveyors, on a fair value basis.

Caxtons Commercial Limited Chartered Surveyors are an independent professionally qualified valuers with recent experience in the location.

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

		2018 £	2017 £
	Historic cost	10,308,367	10,308,367
	Accumulated impairments	(4,907,247)	(4,907,247)
		5,401,120	5,401,120
9.	Debtors		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Due after more than one year		
	Other debtors	4,866,522	4,773,069
		4,866,522	4,773,069
	Due within one year		
	Trade debtors	71,200	31,438
	Other debtors	80,030	386,147
	Prepayments and accrued income	33,275	31,778
		5,051,027	5,222,432

Other debtors include loans made to a utility service provider to finance the installation of new network infrastructure, see note 13 and note 2.6.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

		2018	2017
		£	£
	Grants received in advance (see note 12)	81,410	-
	Trade creditors	2,098	33,148
	Corporation tax	67,689	7,500
	Other taxation and social security	23,716	-
	Other creditors	215,441	159,316
	Accruals and deferred income	135,009	139,888
		525,363	339,852
11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2040	2047
		2018 £	2017 £
	Grants received in advance (see note 12)	5,579,138	5,660,548
		5,579,138	5,660,548
12.	Grants received in advance		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Designated grants - other debtors	4,822,887	4,831,055
	Unrestricted grants	837,661	829,493
		5,660,548	5,660,548
			

Designated grants

These relate to grants received in order to finance other debtor loans made by the company. They are converted to unrestricted grants once the repayment of the other debtors falls due. The balance includes Single Regeneration Budget funding administered through TDC of £1,215,817 (2017: £1,217,876) and other third party funding of £3,607,070 (2017: £3,613,179).

Unrestricted grants

These relate to those grants received by the company that the company is able to use for whatever purpose it deems appropriate. The balance includes unreleased general grant funding of £57,304 (2017: £57,304) and converted other debtor grants of £780,357 (2017: £772,189)

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

13. Financial instruments

	2018 £	2017 £
Financial assets	~	~
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	4,107,248	3,975,326
	4,107,248	3,975,326

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise loans made to a utility provider which are held in other debtors. The valuation principles of these loans and related uncertainties are described in note 2.6.

14. Deferred taxation

	2018 £
At beginning of year	(802,296)
Released to Statement of comprehensive income	1,211
At end of year	(801,085)
The deferred tax liability is made up as follows:	
2018 £	2017 £
Tax losses carried forward 117,105	115,894
Grant funding of property acquisitions (918,190)	(918,190)
(801,085)	(802,296)

15. Company status

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

16. Contingent liabilities

The company has received grants contingent on meeting certain performance criteria. The Directors are confident that the company will meet these performance criteria.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

17. Controlling party

There is no controlling party for the company.

PRODUCED IN KENT LIMITED COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

TUESDAY



A7JM31JK A11 27/11/2018 COMPANIES HOUSE

PRODUCED IN KENT LIMITED COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr P Hannan

Mr W Opie Mr S Clarke Mr R Phillips Ms A Church Mr J Barnes Mr S Holden Mr K Morrison

(Appointed 2 November 2017)

Secretary

S Durling

Company number

05505567

Registered office

Rural Regeneration Centre

Blackmans Lane

Hadlow Tonbridge Kent England TN11 0AX

Auditor

Wilkins Kennedy FKC

Ashford Commercial Quarter

1 Dover Place Ashford Kent TN23 1FB

Business address

Rural Regeneration Centre

Blackmans Lane

Hadlow Tonbridge Kent England TN11 0AX

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PRODUCED IN KENT LIMITED COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of increasing public awareness of produce which has been produced in Kent.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr P Hannan

Mr W Opie

Mr S Clarke

Mr R Phillips

Ms A Church

Mr J Barnes

Mr S Holden

Mr K Morrison

(Appointed 2 November 2017)

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

Mr S Clarke

Director 18 Suly 2018

On behalf of the board

PRODUCED IN KENT LIMITED COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PRODUCED IN KENT LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Produced in Kent Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet 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 FRS 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 March 2018 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.

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 our 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.

PRODUCED IN KENT LIMITED COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF PRODUCED IN KENT LIMITED

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 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 and take
 advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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 on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's 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.

John McIntyre (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Wilkins Kennedy FKC

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor 14 August 2018

Ashford Commercial Quarter 1 Dover Place Ashford Kent TN23 1FB

PRODUCED IN KENT LIMITED COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		231,550	227,763
Cost of sales		(75,640)	(70,728)
Gross profit		155,910	157,035
Administrative expenses		(150,106)	(150,459)
Operating profit	2	5,804	6,576
Interest receivable and similar income		178	315
Profit before taxation		5,982	6,891
Tax on profit		(1,157)	(1,373)
Profit for the financial year		4,825	5,518
Retained earnings brought forward		59,102	53,584
Retained earnings carried forward		63,927	59,102

PRODUCED IN KENT LIMITED COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

		201	2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	4		398		-	
Investments	5		2		2	
			400		2	
Current assets						
Debtors	7	68,061		38,234		
Cash at bank and in hand		112,259		119,655		
•		180,320		157,889		
Creditors: amounts falling due within						
one year	8	(116,793)		(98,789)		
						
Net current assets			63,527		59,100	
Table and the second statement					50.400	
Total assets less current liabilities			63,927		59,102	
						
Capital and reserves						
Profit and loss reserves			63,927		59,102	
From and ioss reserves			——————————————————————————————————————		J 3 ,102	

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ..18 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Clarke **Director**

Company Registration No. 05505567

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Produced in Kent Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Rural Regeneration Centre, Blackmans Lane, Hadlow, Tonbridge, Kent, England, TN11 0AX.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

33.3% Straight Line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting date, fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Operating profit

Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:	2018 £	2017 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	3,345	3,245

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 8 (2017 - 7).

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4	Tangible fixed assets			Fixtures, fitti	ngs & equipment £
	Cost				~
	At 1 April 2017				19,855
	Additions				597
	Disposals				(95)
	At 31 March 2018				20,357
	Depreciation and impairn	nent			
	At 1 April 2017				19,855
	Depreciation charged in the				199
	Eliminated in respect of dis	posals			(95)
	At 31 March 2018				19,959
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 March 2018				398
	At 31 March 2017		•		-
5	Fixed asset investments				
	,			2018	2017
				£	£
	Investments			2	2
				-	•
6	Subsidiaries				
	Details of the company's se	ubsidiaries at 31 March	2018 are as follows:		
	Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held DirectIndirect
	Kentish Fare Limited	Rural Regeneration Centre Blackmans Lane, Hadlow, Tonbridge, Kent TN110AX	Dormant	Ordinary 1	00.00

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

6	Subsidiaries		(Continued)		
	The aggregate capital and reserves and the resu follows:	It for the year	of the subsidiaries	noted abov	ve was as
	Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss)	Capital and Reserves		
		£	£		
	Kentish Fare Limited		2		
7	Debtors				
				2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
	Trade debtors			66,114	7,401
	Other debtors			1,711	30,433

Amounts falling due after more than one year:

	Deferred tax asset	236 ———	400
	Total debtors	68,061 ————	38,234
8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2040	2047

67,825

37,834

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	64,542	5,081
Corporation tax	993	1,352
Other taxation and social security	630	4,720
Other creditors	50,628	87,636
	116,793	98,789

Company status

The company is a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. Every member of the company undertakes to contribute in a winding up a sum not exceeding £1 whilst they are a member, or within one year after ceasing to be a member, towards debts and liabilities contracted before ceasing to be a member.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

10 Related party transactions

During the year ended 31 March 2018 the company received funding from Kent County Council, a member of the company, in respect of operational costs amounting to £60,000 (2017: £60,000). As at 31 March 2018, £30,000 (2017: £30,000) was due from Kent County Council. Staff costs payable to Kent County Council for the year amounted to £99,125 (2017: £95,987) of which £49,362 (2017: £48,401) remained outstanding at the year end.

The company also received income during the year from Hadlow College, also a member of the company, amounting to £40,000 (2017: £43,408). The premises occupied by the company during the year to 31 March 2018 were rented from Hadlow College free of charge (2017 rent and service charges incurred from Hadlow College totalled £3,333). No balances were due to or from Hadlow College at the year end.

Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

for

Trics Consortium Limited

Trics Consortium Limited (Registered number: 09262594)

Contents of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

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Trics Consortium Limited

Company Information for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

DIRECTORS: N Rabbets

M A Hogben W A Sayers K Travers A P Jack M K Green I Gledhill

REGISTERED OFFICE: County Hall

Penrhyn Road

Kingston Upon Thames

KTI 2DN

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09262594 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS: Hunter Accountants

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

3 Kings Court Little King Street

Bristol Somerset BS1 4HW

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

DIRECTORS

The directors during the year under review were:

N Rabbets

M A Hogben

W A Sayers

D A Smith

- resigned 1.8.17

K Travers

A P Jack

M K Green

I Gledhill

- appointed 1.8.17

The directors holding office at 31 December 2017 did not hold any beneficial interest in the issued share capital of the company at 1 January 2017 (or date of appointment if later) or 31 December 2017.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors 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;
- 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The Auditors, Hunter Accountants will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming board meeting in May.

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

N Rabbets - Director

25 April 2018

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Trics Consortium Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Trics Consortium Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet 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).

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 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 Auditors' 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.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and 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, 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.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Trics Consortium Limited

Opinion 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 Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial
- statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors 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 Report of the Directors.

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 from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, 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 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.

Our 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 a Report of the Auditors 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 on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Trics Consortium Limited

David Hunter BSc FCA DChA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Hunter Accountants
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
3 Kings Court
Little King Street
Bristol
Somerset
BS1 4HW

25 April 2018

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	31.12.17 €	31.12.16 £
TURNOVER		1,409,670	1,288,041
Cost of sales GROSS PROFIT		(308,987) 1,100,683	(331,574) 956,467
Administrative expenses OPERATING PROFIT	4	(353,565) 747,118	(336,226) 620,241
Interest receivable and similar incor PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	ne	<u>229</u> 747,347	<u>257</u> 620,498
Tax on profit PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL		(143,992)	(124,174)
YEAR		603,355	496,324

Balance Sheet 31 December 2017

	NI	31.12.17	31.12.16
	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	5	366,762	337,489
Tangible assets	6	6,364	4,840
S		373,126	342,329
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	7	177,344	150,696
Cash at bank and in hand	,	585,136	464,838
Cash at bank and in hand			
CDEDITORS		762,480	615,534
CREDITORS		(20 (100)	
Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(396,180)</u>	(340,474)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		_366,300_	_275,060
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT			
LIABILITIES		739,426	617,389
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		225,000	225,000
Share premium		364,500	364,500
Retained earnings		149,926	27,889
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		739,426	617,389
Diministration of the control of the			011,500

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 April 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

N Rabbets - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Trics Consortium Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sale of goods from ordinary activities, stated after trade discounts, other sales taxes and net of value added tax

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible Assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is provided to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over the following useful lives

Intellectual Property Rights (Surveys) - 7 Years

Intellectual Property Rights (System) - 5 Years

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Computer Equipment and Fixtures and Fittings - 25% Reducing Balance

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 5 (2016 - 4).

Page 9 continued...

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

4. **OPERATING PROFIT**

At 31 December 2016

5.

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	31.12.17	31.12.16
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	2,121	1,614
Patents and licences amortisation	<u> 183,059</u>	<u>181,699</u>
INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		
		Other
		intangible
		assets
		£
COST		
At 1 January 2017		702,702
Additions		212,332
At 31 December 2017		915,034
AMORTISATION		
At 1 January 2017		365,213
Charge for year		183,059
At 31 December 2017		548,272
NET BOOK VALUE		
At 31 December 2017		366,762

Page 10 continued...

337,489

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

<i>.</i>	TANGIBLE TIMED ABBETS		Plant and machinery etc
	COST		
	At 1 January 2017		8,075
	Additions		<u>3,645</u>
	At 31 December 2017		11,720
	DEPRECIATION		
	At 1 January 2017		3,235
	Charge for year		2,121
	At 31 December 2017		5,356
	NET BOOK VALUE		
	At 31 December 2017		6,364
	At 31 December 2016		4,840
7.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		31.12.17	31,12,16
		£	£
	Trade debtors	144,520	119,448
	Other debtors	32,824	31,248
		<u>177,344</u>	<u>150,696</u>
8.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		31.12.17	31.12.16
		£	£
	Trade creditors	69,114	52,290
	Taxation and social security	182,715	159,362
	Other creditors	144,351	128,822
		<u>396,180</u>	<u>340,474</u>
9.	LEASING AGREEMENTS		
	Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:		
		31.12.17	31,12.16
		£	£
	Within one year	28,488	26,800
	Between one and five years	28,488	- ,
	·	56,976	26,800

Page 11 continued...

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Turnover for the year includes the following amounts in connection with councils that are associated with the company.

Dorset County Council - TRICS Licence - Income to TRICS - £3,150

East Sussex County Council - TRICS Licence - Income to TRICS - £3,150

West Sussex County Council - TRICS Licence - Income to TRICS - £3,150

Hampshire County Council - TRICS Licence - Income to TRICS - £3,150

Kent County Council - TRICS Licence - Income to TRICS - £3,150

Surrey County Council - TRICS Licence - Income to TRICS - £5,725

11. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

By virtue of the shareholdings there is no controlling party.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.

Report of the Directors and
Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

for

Kent PFI Holdings Company 1 Limited

THURSDAY

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Kent PFI Holdings Company 1 Limited

Company Information for the year ended 31 March 2018

DIRECTORS:

J A Hansen

J L Lee A J Trow D C Ward

REGISTERED OFFICE:

3 More London Riverside

London SEI 2AQ

REGISTERED NUMBER:

06523286 (England and Wales)

AUDITOR:

KPMG LLP One Snowhill

Snow Hill Queensway

Birmingham B4 6GH

Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 March 2018

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of a holding company. The Company has been established for the single purpose of holding shares in a subsidiary company and generating a pledge over such shares to a third party lender. The Company provides subordinated debt to its subsidiary undertaking, Kent PFI Company 1 Limited.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The profit for the financial year of £197,000 (2017: £300,000) has been transferred to reserves.

Both the level of business and the year end financial positions were in line with budgets and expectations.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The company will continue to act as holding company to Kent PFI Company 1 Limited.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks facing the business are that the value of investment in the undertaking, which is dependent on the success of the underlying project, might be less than anticipated and the risk that Kent PFI Company 1 Limited might have to inject cash into the undertaking to maintain its value. The directors manage this risk through close involvement in the management of the underlying project and regular monitoring of its performance.

DIVIDENDS

The directors have authorised the payment of an interim dividend of £197,000 (2017: £300,000).

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

There have been no material post balance sheet events which would require disclosure or adjustment to these financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2017 to the date of this report.

J A Hansen

A J Trow

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

S R Shah - resigned 29 March 2018 D C Ward - appointed 29 March 2018 C M Head - resigned 27 April 2018 J L Lee - appointed 27 April 2018

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITOR

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the company's auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

AUDITOR

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Date: 13/6/18

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities for the year ended 31 March 2018

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 UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Kent PFI Holdings Company 1 Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kent PFI Holdings Company 1 Limited for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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 take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Kent PFI Holdings Company 1 Limited

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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

James Tracey (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

One Snowhill

Snow Hill Queensway

Birmingham

B4 6GH

Date: 18 June 2018

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
TURNOVER			<u>-</u>
OPERATING PROFIT	3	- · ·	-
Income from shares in group undertakings Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	4 5 6	197 866 (866)	300 880 (880)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		197	300
Tax on profit	7	<u></u> :	
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		197	300
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u> </u>	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME F THE YEAR	OR	<u>197</u>	300

Balance Sheet 31 March 2018

1	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Investments	9	10	10
CURRENT ASSETS		·	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one	10	538	541
year	10	7,096 7,634	$\frac{7,203}{7,744}$
		7,634	7,744
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	1·1	_(538)	<u>(541</u>).
NET CURRENT ASSETS		7,096	7,203
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		7,106	7,213
CREDITORS	10	(7 .00 <i>(</i>)	(7.202)
Amounts falling due after more than one year	12	<u>(7,096)</u>	<u>(7,203</u>)
NET ASSETS		10	<u>10</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	13	<u>· 10</u>	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		10	10
The financial statements were approved by the I	Board of Directo	ors on 13/6/18 and were	signed on its behalf

A I Trouv Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Called up share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 April 2016	10	-	10
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income Balance at 31 March 2017		(300)	(300) 300 10
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income		(197) 197	(197) 197
Balance at 31 March 2018	10	<u> </u>	10

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with UK Accounting Standards, and are presented in pound sterling which is the functional currency of the company rounded to nearest £'000.

Statement of compliance

Kent PFI Holdings Company 1 Limited is a limited company incorporated in England. The Registered Office is 3 More London Riverside, London SE1 2AQ. The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2017. The amendments to FRS 102 issued in July 2015 and effective immediately have been applied.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company is a qualifying entity as defined by FRS 102. Consequently, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemption set out in Section 1.12 not to prepare a statement of cashflows.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Kent PFI Holdings Company 1 Limited, as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertaking are included by full consolidation in consolidated financial statements of its International Public Partnerships Limited Partnership.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors believe the going concern basis to be appropriate as Kent PFI Company 1 Limited has committed banking facilities to cover all projected expenditure during construction and is sufficiently cash generative thereafter to fully repay the debt and other expenses.

Investments

Investments are stated at cost less provision for any impairment in value.

Related party disclosure

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Section 33.1 A Related Party Disclosures not to disclose related party transactions between two or more members of a group provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

Short term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the administrative expenses.

Interest receivable and similar income

Interest receivable is credited to the profit and loss account as it is earned.

Interest payable and similar charges

Interest payable is charged to the profit and loss account as it is incurred.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amount reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

There are no significant accounting estimates or judgements required in the preparation of these financial statements.

2. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The company has no employees and hence there were no staff costs for the year ended 31 March 2018 (2017: £nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 March 2018

3. OPERATING PROFIT

The directors received no salary, fees or other benefits in the performance of their duties in respect of their services to the company (2017: £nil).

The audit fee of £753 (2017: £753) for the company is borne by Kent PFI Company 1 Limited.

4. INCOME FROM SHARES IN GROUP UNDERTAKINGS

		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Dividends received from subsidiary undertaking	<u>197</u>	300
5.	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME		
	2018		2017
	000£		£000
	Interest receivable from subsidiary undertaking 866	:	880
6.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES		
	2018		2017
	£000£		£000
	Interest payable to parent undertaking 866	-	880
	866		880

7. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 31 March 2018 nor for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017: lower) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

Profit before tax	2018 £'000 197	2017 £'000 300
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 20%)	37	60
Effects of: Income not taxable for tax purposes	<u>(37</u>)	(60)
Total tax charge	_	

Factors that may affect future tax charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015 and an additional reduction to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. There is no recognised or unrecognised deferred tax asset (2017: £nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 March 2018

8.	DIVIDENDS	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
	Ordinary shares of 1 each Interim	<u>197</u>	300
9.	FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS COST		Interest in subsidiary undertakings £'000
	At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018		10
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2018		10
	At 31 March 2017		
	Shares in subsidiary undertaking represent a holding of 100% of the ordinary share capital of This company is incorporated in the United Kingdom, registered at 3 More London Riverside, purpose is the design, build, maintenance and operation of a series of schools in the Kent area.		
10.	DEBTORS	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
	Amounts falling due within one year: Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>538</u>	<u>541</u>
	Amounts falling due after more than one year: Amounts owed by group undertakings	7,096	7,203
	Aggregate amounts	7,634	7,744
	Amounts owed by group undertakings are repayable in instalments on or before September 20 bears interest at 12%.	35. The loan is	unsecured and
11.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	2018	2017
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Amounts owed to participating interests	£'000 312 226	£'000 314 227
٠		538	541
12.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR	2018	2017
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Amounts owed to participating interests	£'000 4,116 2,980	£'000 4,178 3,025
	•	7,096	7,203

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 March 2018

12. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR - continued

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Repayment schedule of the group loan:		
Wholly repayable within five years	679	713
Not wholly repayable within five years	6,524	6,593
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	7,203	7,306

Amounts owed to group undertakings comprise loan stock of £4,223,000 (2017: £4,238,000) from Building Schools for the Future Investments LLP. Amounts owed to participating interests comprise of £2,980,000 (2017: £3,068,000) from Kent County Council. These borrowings bear interest at 12% per annum and are repayable in instalments on or before September 2035. There was £431,000 (2017: £436,000) of accrued interest on these loans outstanding at the year end.

13. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued	and fully paid:	,		
Number:	Class:	Nominal	2018	2017
		value:	£	£
10,000	Ordinary	1	10,000	10,000

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the company.

Datained

14. RESERVES

	earnings £'000
Profit for the year Dividends	197
At 31 March 2018	

15. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year ended 31 March 2018, the company recognised interest of recognised interest of £364,000 (2017: £370,000) during the year payable to Kent County Council, which has significant influence in the company. The company owed Kent County Council £181,000 (2017: £184,000) at the year end.

16. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The directors regard Building Schools for the Future Investments LLP, an entity incorporated in England and Wales as the immediate parent undertaking and controlling party and International Public Partnerships Limited a company registered in Guernsey as the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of International Public Partnerships Limited Partnership (the smallest and largest group of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared) can be obtained from the registered address at 3 More London Riverside, London, SE1 2AQ.