Company Registration No. 06855333 (England and Wales)
WEST BAY HOLDINGS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

		202	21	202	20
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4		938,427		939,572
Investment properties	5		2,734,660		2,734,660
Investments	6		2,001		2,001
			3,675,088		3,676,233
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	7	2,585,705		2,589,955	
Cash and cash equivalents		225		1,638	
		2,585,930		2,591,593	
Current liabilities	8	(2,392,198)		(419,398)	
Net current assets			193,732		2,172,195
Total assets less current liabilities			3,868,820		5,848,428
Non-current liabilities	9		(57,191)		(1,982,342)
Provisions for liabilities			(491,300)		(491,300)
Net assets			3,320,329		3,374,786
Equity					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Revaluation reserve	10		591,848		591,848
Non-distributable profits reserve	11		1,740,242		1,740,242
Distributable retained earnings			987,239		1,041,696
Total equity			3,320,329		3,374,786

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 March 2021 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.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A M Day

Director

Company Registration No. 06855333

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

West Bay Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 9 St Johns Place, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 1LH.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and investment properties at fair value. 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 Going concern

The global pandemic for Covid-19 continued through-out the period of this year's accounts, including a second lockdown in the final quarter. This again meant businesses nationwide had to halt/reduce their trade. The impact on this company remained low.

During this period, the company began making repayments for the Bounce Back Loan Scheme that was loaned to the company last year as part of the governments help for businesses affected by Covid-19.

The company has the full support from the directors. Therefore, at the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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

25% reducing balance

Freehold land is not depreciated.

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 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the income statement.

As at the year end any adjustments to the fair value or deferred tax in respect of the Investment property are transferred, via a reserves transfer, to an 'other reserve' which is classified as non distributable.

1.5 Non-current investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities 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.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.8 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 realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables 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 trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Total	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

4	Property, plant and equipment			
		Land and buildingsու	Plant and achinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	935,000	19,315	954,315
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2020	-	14,743	14,743
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	1,145	1,145
	At 31 March 2021		15,888	15,888
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2021	935,000	3,427	938,427
	At 31 March 2020	935,000	4,572	939,572

The land, plant and machinery etc have been pledged to secure borrowings of the company. The company is not allowed to sell land and buildings to another entity without prior permission of the bank. The net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured by a fixed charge on the assets concerned.

On the 18 November 2015 the land and buildings were valued using a mixture of an open market basis and depreciated replacement cost by a firm of independent Chartered Surveyors.

The revaluation surplus is disclosed in note 10.

The following assets are carried at valuation. If the assets were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be as follows:

		Land and bu	Land and buildings	
		2021	2020	
		£	£	
	Cost	220,552 ———	220,552	
5	Investment property		2021	
			£	
	Fair value		0.704.000	
	At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021		2,734,660	

On the 18 November 2015 the land and buildings were valued using a mixture of an open market basis and depreciated replacement cost by a firm of independent Chartered Surveyors. The directors consider there to be no material change in the valuation to the year ended 31 March 2021.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

5	Investment property		(Continued)
	The Investment properties have been pledged to secure borrowings of the company. The sell them to another entity without prior permission of the bank.	ie company is r	not allowed to
6	Fixed asset investments	2024	0000
		2021 €	2020 £
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	2,001	2,001
7	Trade and other receivables		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2021 £	2020 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings Other receivables	2,557,038 28,667	2,576,546 13,409
		2,585,705	2,589,955
8	Current liabilities		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans	9,167	-
	Trade payables	10,418	9,453
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	402,090	402,090
	Other payables	1,970,523	7,855
		2,392,198	419,398
	Bank loans of £9,167 (2020: £nil) are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the as purchase liabilities of £4,734 (2020: £4,464) are secured by fixed charges on the assets		npany. Hire
9	Non-current liabilities		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	40,833	-
	Other payables	16,358	1,982,342
		57,191	1,982,342

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

9	Non-current liabilities	(Continued)
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Bank loans of £40,833 (2020: £nil) are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company. Hire purchase liabilities of £16,358 (2020: £19,942) are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

	Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2021	2020
		£	£
	Payable by instalments	833	
10	Revaluation reserve		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	At the beginning and end of the year	591,848	591,848

The movements included in the revaluation reserve are subject to taxation once the profit has been realised. Estimated deferred tax that would be payable on the sale of the assets concerned has been provided for in the accounts and deducted from the revaluation reserve.

11 Non-distributable profits reserve

	2021	2020
	£	£
At the beginning and end of the year	1,740,242	1,740,242

The non distributable reserve consists of the fair value gains on the investment property, net of the estimated deferred tax liability.

12 Related party transactions

Balances with related parties

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Director loan accounts Entities over which the entity has control, joint control	-	-	1,962,400	1,962,400
or significant influence		2,576,546		402,090

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.