

Company Registration No. 08166412 (England and Wales)

COAST TO CAPITAL
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

COAST TO CAPITAL

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	D Gayler L M Goldsmith M La Rooy T A Wates J J Kapsalis J O Sharrock A J Newman D Joy M Harris R Liard K Dukes C Kemp A Tickell J Arnell M Brunt R Hopkins D Humphreys A Jones C Mason N Platts F Rutter	(Appointed 19 April 2018) (Appointed 19 April 2018) (Appointed 1 February 2019) (Appointed 13 December 2018) (Appointed 19 July 2018) (Appointed 1 June 2019) (Appointed 10 July 2019) (Appointed 5 August 2019) (Appointed 10 July 2019) (Appointed 5 August 2019) (Appointed 5 August 2019) (Appointed 23 May 2019) (Appointed 1 June 2019)
Company number	08166412	
Registered office	One Bell Lane Lewes East Sussex BN7 1JU	
Auditor	Knill James One Bell Lane Lewes East Sussex BN7 1JU	

COAST TO CAPITAL

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COAST TO CAPITAL

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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

Principal activities and review of the business

Coast to Capital is one of 38 Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) across England – but the only one lucky enough to be responsible for driving the economic growth and sustainable success of this beautiful, vibrant and exceptionally well connected region.

As a LEP, we are here to provide strategic leadership, connect business with support and act as a catalyst for transformational change. As an ambitious and professional business-led collaboration between the private, public and education sectors we work in partnership to deliver a successful strategy for economic growth.

The Coast to Capital area does not fit the template. Rather than a single identifiable city region, it is a network of functional economic hubs around Gatwick airport which is the most important asset in our area.

The economic hubs of Greater Brighton, West Sussex and East Surrey each have their own distinct sense of identity, offering a powerful draw for businesses, entrepreneurs and visitors from London, across the UK and the rest of the world.

We have a formal strategic relationship with the London LEP in relation to Croydon as it is fundamental to the economic success of the growth corridor from Gatwick airport to London. We also have a formal relationship with the South East LEP in relation to Lewes as it is a vital part of the economy of Greater Brighton.

We published our ambitious new Strategic Economic Plan, *Gatwick 360°*, in July 2018 which is available to download on our website.

The vision in our strategy is by 2030 is for our towns and cities to be known around the world as fantastic places to live, to grow and to succeed. We will become the most dynamic non-city region in England, centred around a highly successful Gatwick airport.

We identified eight economic priorities which will allow us to achieve our vision, including specific actions on urban centres, business infrastructure, sustainable growth, skills, innovation, digital networks, transport and identity.

Coast to Capital is in Wave 3 of the development of Local Industrial Strategies which began in December 2018. Through extensive local consultation with businesses, public partners and civil society, we will build on the unique local strengths identified in *Gatwick 360* to ensure our area reaches its economic potential through increased productivity.

COAST TO CAPITAL

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Our main achievements during 2018/19 included:

- **Strategy and Policy** – publishing our new Strategic Economic Plan Gatwick 360, and working with partner LEPs to deliver a local Energy Strategy, a collaborative Innovation South submission for the Strength in Places Fund, and Transport for the South East.
- **Local Growth Fund (LGF)** – The University of Chichester – Digital Technology Park was officially opened by their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Sussex. Coast to Capital contributed to £8 million of LGF to this £35million project. The Charleston Trust was officially opened by the Duchess of Cornwall and Coast to Capital contributed to £650,000 of LGF to this £1.4 million project.
- **Growing Places Fund** – utilising a revolving investment fund of £23.7 million to provide loan finance to business. Portfolio of nine high growth projects currently under management.
- **European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF)** – £15 million in ESIF funding has been contracted to deliver 33 ESIF projects in the Coast to Capital area.
- **Growth Hub** – providing business support services through a team of Account Managers to 800 businesses which resulted in 6,232 referrals with a take-up rate of 52%.
- **Escalator Programme** - Establishment of the, nationally recognised best practice, Coast to Capital Escalator programme providing peer to peer cohorts for scaling businesses which involved the recruitment of 35 scaling businesses.
- **Growth Grants** – Integration of Coast to Capital Growth Grants within the Coast to Capital Growth Hub delivering £818,933 of grant funding to 7 growth businesses leveraging in £1.64m match funding.
- **Enterprise Advisor Network** – working with business people to provide careers advice in 116 schools and colleges across the region.
- **Newhaven Enterprise Zone (EZ)** – new business space built with LGF funding, businesses moved into the EZ, rates relief funding is being collected to be reinvested into Newhaven, and plans for regeneration of the town centre and north quay are under development.

Going forward into 2019/2020 top-level priorities will be to:

- Agree a Local Industrial Strategy which will promote the coordination of local economic policy and national funding streams and establish new ways of working between national and local government, and the public and private sector
- Deliver our Local Growth Fund projects on time and on budget. Leverage in and deploy future resources more strategically in pursuit of excellent economic growth
- Deliver our services to businesses and their workforces, including the Coast to Capital Growth Hub, Escalator Programme and Growth Grants to increase economic competitiveness along with the delivery of the Enterprise Adviser Network
- Continue to promote the work of Coast to Capital, engage with stakeholders on developments across all areas of the business and ensure internal processes, functions and governance are delivered efficiently and are fully compliant with Government requirements

COAST TO CAPITAL

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Directors

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

S B Allen	(Resigned 31 May 2019)
D Gayler	
L M Goldsmith	
P E Jones	(Resigned 30 June 2019)
M La Rooy	
R Shankar	(Resigned 31 October 2018)
T A Wates	
D Hodge CBE	(Resigned 12 December 2018)
J J Kapsalis	
W Morgan	(Resigned 1 May 2018)
J O Sharrock	
N Juba	(Resigned 31 May 2019)
A J Newman	
D J Humphris	(Resigned 1 July 2018)
G H Wall	(Resigned 2 May 2019)
D Joy	
M Harris	(Appointed 19 April 2018)
R Liard	(Appointed 19 April 2018)
D Yates	(Appointed 17 May 2018 and resigned 22 May 2019)
K Dukes	(Appointed 1 February 2019)
C Kemp	(Appointed 13 December 2018)
A Tickell	(Appointed 19 July 2018)
J Arnell	(Appointed 1 June 2019)
M Brunt	(Appointed 10 July 2019)
R Hopkins	(Appointed 5 August 2019)
D Humphreys	(Appointed 10 July 2019)
A Jones	(Appointed 5 August 2019)
C Mason	(Appointed 5 August 2019)
N Platts	(Appointed 23 May 2019)
F Rutter	(Appointed 1 June 2019)

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Knill James be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

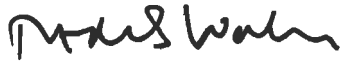
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to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

COAST TO CAPITAL

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

On behalf of the board



.....
T A Wates

Director

11 SEPTEMBER 2019

COAST TO CAPITAL

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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 surplus or deficit 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.

COAST TO CAPITAL

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COAST TO CAPITAL

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Coast to Capital (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the income and expenditure account, 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 2019 and of its surplus 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.

COAST TO CAPITAL

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF COAST TO CAPITAL

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.

COAST TO CAPITAL

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF COAST TO CAPITAL

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Nicholas Rawson FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Knill James

11th November 2019

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

One Bell Lane
Lewes
East Sussex
BN7 1JU

COAST TO CAPITAL

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	Core £	Contracted £	Discretionary £	Projects £	2019 £	2018 £
Incoming Resources							
Operating income		-	-	-	-	-	41,160
Interest receivable and similar income		3,949	-	-	631,250	635,199	309,616
Grant income receivable		1,125,718	615,237	-	524,131	2,265,086	1,965,311
Total income		1,129,667	615,237	-	1,155,381	2,900,285	2,316,087
Resources Expended							
Corporate affairs		(95,255)	-	-	-	(95,255)	(104,621)
Governance and Board Administration		(258,051)	-	-	-	(258,051)	(157,481)
Business engagement and communications		(215,124)	-	-	-	(215,124)	(248,367)
		(153,801)	-	-	-	(153,801)	(84,580)
Corporate		(722,231)	-	-	-	(722,231)	(595,049)
Strategy and policy		-	-	(176,974)	-	(176,974)	(170,815)
Research		-	-	-	-	-	(13,960)
European Structural Investment Fund		-	(124,137)	-	-	(124,137)	(104,152)
Strategy and policy		-	(124,137)	(176,974)	-	(301,111)	(288,927)

COAST TO CAPITAL

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	Core £	Contracted £	Discretionary £	Projects £	2019 £	2018 £
Local Growth Fund		-	-	-	(350,143)	(350,143)	(356,597)
Digital Catapult		-	-	-	-	-	(57,812)
Business Growth Grants		-	-	-	(100,565)	(100,565)	-
Growing Places Fund		-	-	-	(307,350)	(307,350)	(98,093)
Investments (Projects)		-	-	-	(758,058)	(758,058)	(512,502)
International/Enterprise/Services Manager		-	-	-	-	-	(35,760)
Enterprise Advisor Network		-	(266,787)	-	-	(266,787)	(242,262)
Growth Hub		-	(369,227)	-	-	(369,227)	(401,132)
Growth Champions		-	(41,229)	-	-	(41,229)	-
Services		-	(677,243)	-	-	(677,243)	(679,154)
Total resources expended		(722,231)	(801,380)	(176,974)	(758,058)	(2,458,643)	(2,075,632)
Surplus before taxation		407,436	(186,143)	(176,974)	397,323	441,642	240,455
Taxation	4	-	-	-	-	(120,688)	(58,827)
Surplus for the financial year		-	-	-	-	320,954	181,628

The Income and Expenditure Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

COAST TO CAPITAL

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		-		4,999
Current assets					
Debtors	6	898,053		341,759	
Investments	7	136		136	
Cash at bank and in hand		563,259		601,004	
		<u>1,461,448</u>		<u>942,899</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(825,697)</u>		<u>(468,101)</u>	
Net current assets			635,751		474,798
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>635,751</u>		<u>479,797</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		-		(165,000)
Net assets			<u>635,751</u>		<u>314,797</u>
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			<u>635,751</u>		<u>314,797</u>

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 11 SEPTEMBER 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

T A Wates
Director

Company Registration No. 08166412

COAST TO CAPITAL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Coast to Capital is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is One Bell Lane, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 1JU.

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.

1.2 Income and expenditure

Income arising in the period is analysed into either Operational Income or Central / Local Government Grant Funding. Operational Income includes arrangement fees received in connection with delivering loan monies from the Growing Places Fund. Costs directly attributable to specific projects are charged against this income and shown as an expense. Where the LEP incurs costs which may be partly attributable to Operational Income and partly to specific projects then the Board allocate such expenditure based on a fair and reasonable assessment of the time and cost expended on each project.

Core

Our core expenditure includes provision for our corporate affairs function including the Chief Executive, Governance, Board and Accountable Body services. It also includes the administration of the office and corporate overheads, and our business engagement and communication function.

This is funded by our Core Grant from Government and contributions from our Local Authority partners.

Project

Our project expenditure includes provision for the costs of administering and scrutinising the Local Growth Fund (LGF), Growing Places Fund (GPF) and the Growth Grant programme.

LGF and Growth Grants are fully capitalised and we receive commercial revenue from our Growing Places Fund.

Contracted

Our contractual expenditure includes provision for delivering services for Government such as the Growth Hub, Enterprise Advisor Network and our European Structural Funds.

We receive grants to fully fund the Growth Hub and part fund the Enterprise Adviser Network (50%) and our European work (around 50%).

Discretionary

Our discretionary expenditure includes provision for delivering our Policy & Strategy work including the SEP.

COAST TO CAPITAL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Furniture and fixtures	20% p.a. straight line
Office equipment	3 years 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 surplus or deficit.

1.4 Investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently carried at cost less provision for diminution in value. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

1.5 Impairment of fixed 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.

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.

COAST TO CAPITAL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(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, 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.

1.8 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.9 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.10 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.

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 headcount at year end year on year increased from 32 to 35. The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 33 (2018 - 29).

COAST TO CAPITAL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4	Taxation	2019	2018
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	120,688	58,827
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5	Tangible fixed assets		Plant and machinery etc
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019		34,708
			<u> </u>
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2018		29,709
	Depreciation charged in the year		4,999
			<u> </u>
	At 31 March 2019		34,708
			<u> </u>
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2019		-
			<u> </u>
	At 31 March 2018		4,999
			<u> </u>
6	Debtors	2019	2018
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Other debtors	898,053	341,759
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Other debtors includes grant funding for activities delivered in 2018/19 which at year end was not received (£682k), an amount agreed to be funded by the Growing Places Fund (£193k) and year end prepayments (£23k). The grant funding not received included Croydon Council (LGF £382k; Growth Grants £30k), Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (Growth Hub £187k), Careers Enterprise Company (Enterprise Advisor Network £36k), Department for Work and Pensions (ESF Technical Assistance £34k) and Department for Communities and Local Government (ERDF Technical Assistance £13k).

COAST TO CAPITAL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

7 Current asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Other investments	136	136

Fourshore (HOT) Limited and Fourshore (OFF) Limited, in which the company owns 40% of the ordinary share capital, were created as special purpose vehicles in connection with a significant property development which is being funded through the Growing Places Fund.

At the year end £4,538,355 had been drawn down from the London Borough of Croydon, the Accountable Body. The loan has not been recognised in these financial statements because it does not meet the definition of an asset under FRS102 section 17 by virtue of the fact that all capital repayments are made to the Accountable Body and consequently no economic benefit will derive from the loan to Coast to Capital. The loans are secured by mortgages over the assets, including the land acquired for the development, of the two companies. In addition, the shares have been given as security in relation to a funding facility of £10.7m from the UBS Participating Real Estate Fund.

The shares in the two companies continue to be carried at cost in accordance with FRS 102 and the stated accounting policy.

The loan facility allows Coast to Capital to charge interest at 3.75% on the outstanding capital balance. However, no interest has been accrued in these financial statements because Coast to Capital can take the decision to waive the interest due at the end of the three year loan term.

The site is expected to reach practical completion in March/April 2020. As of the date of signing these financial statements no decision has been made with regard to the company's exit from this investment.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	303,981	14,152
Corporation tax	120,688	58,827
Other taxation and social security	45,591	40,414
Other creditors	355,437	354,708
	<u>825,697</u>	<u>468,101</u>

Other creditors includes deferred income relating to SEEDA Legacy Funding for Growth Hub 2018/2021 (£291k) (2018 - £165k) and sundry creditors and accruals (£64k) (2018 - £190k).

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Other creditors	-	165,000

COAST TO CAPITAL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

10 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

11 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2019	2018
£	£
3,207	15,932

12 Remuneration of key management personnel

The aggregate remuneration of key management personnel during the year was £154,915 (2018 - £150,405).