

Company Registration No. 01088480 (England and Wales)

SPRINGVALE PROPERTIES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SPRINGVALE PROPERTIES LIMITED

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SPRINGVALE PROPERTIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		100		-
Investments	4		7,142,956		7,480,747
			<u>7,143,056</u>		<u>7,480,747</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		-		100	
Debtors	5	2,832,902		2,290,067	
Investments	6	1,049,778		1,632,289	
Cash at bank and in hand		376,377		328,162	
		<u>4,259,057</u>		<u>4,250,618</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,008,304)		(953,131)	
Net current assets			<u>3,250,753</u>		<u>3,297,487</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			10,393,809		10,778,234
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(974,961)</u>		<u>(929,775)</u>
Net assets			<u>9,418,848</u>		<u>9,848,459</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		199		199
Profit and loss reserves			9,418,649		9,848,260
Total equity			<u>9,418,848</u>		<u>9,848,459</u>

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 2020 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 member has 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 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

SPRINGVALE PROPERTIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A E V Hall

Director

Company Registration No. 01088480

SPRINGVALE PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Springvale Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 17 Market Place, Devizes, Wiltshire, SN10 1BA.

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, modified to include investment properties and certain financial instruments 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

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that 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.

The directors are however mindful that these financial statements have been approved at a time when the coronavirus pandemic is affecting many businesses.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised 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 consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue is recognised when it can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

SPRINGVALE PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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:

Land and buildings Freehold	Freehold land - Nil
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	25% on a straight line basis

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.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at transaction price excluding transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

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.

1.6 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.

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.

1.7 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.

SPRINGVALE PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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.

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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

SPRINGVALE PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 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 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2019 - 2).

SPRINGVALE PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2019	-	1,827	1,827
Transfers	100	-	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100</u>
At 31 March 2020	100	1,827	1,927
	<u>100</u>	<u>1,827</u>	<u>1,927</u>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	-	1,827	1,827
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,827</u>	<u>1,827</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2020	100	-	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100</u>
At 31 March 2019	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

4 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Investments in group undertakings	7,142,956	7,480,747
	<u>7,142,956</u>	<u>7,480,747</u>

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2019	7,480,747
Additions	100
Valuation changes	(337,891)
	<u>7,142,956</u>
At 31 March 2020	7,142,956
	<u>7,142,956</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	7,142,956
	<u>7,142,956</u>
At 31 March 2019	7,480,747
	<u>7,480,747</u>

SPRINGVALE PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

5 Debtors	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,831,034	2,286,589
Other debtors	1,868	3,478
	<u>2,832,902</u>	<u>2,290,067</u>
6 Current asset investments	2020	2019
	£	£
Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,049,778	1,632,289
	<u>1,049,778</u>	<u>1,632,289</u>
7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	963,722	903,521
Corporation tax	32,563	34,819
Other creditors	12,019	14,791
	<u>1,008,304</u>	<u>953,131</u>
8 Called up share capital	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	100	100
0 (2019: 99) Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	-	99
330 (2019: 0) Ordinary 'BA10' - 'BA19' shares of 10p each	33	-
330 (2019: 0) Ordinary 'BC10' - 'BC19' shares of 10p each	33	-
330 (2019: 0) Ordinary 'BF10' - 'BF19' shares of 10p each	33	-
	<u>199</u>	<u>199</u>

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

(Continued)

2020

2019

£

£

The Ordinary £1 A shares carry full voting rights but carry no entitlement to either capital or dividend distributions.

The Ordinary 10p B shares carry no voting rights but have full entitlement to dividend distributions.

On 26 February 2020, a special resolution was passed stating that the company's Ordinary B share capital of 99 £1 shares was to each be sub-divided in 990 B Ordinary shares, each with a nominal value of 10p.

The company's B Ordinary share capital was re-designated into 30 different classes each containing 33 shares "the new B shares", with class names as follows;

- 10 share classes with names BA10 - BA19 inclusive
- 10 share classes with names BC10 - BC19 inclusive
- 10 share classes with names BF10 - BF19 inclusive

The company was controlled throughout the current year by A E V Hall and J F Clarkson by virtue of the fact that they hold, as Executors of the Estate of W G V Hall Deceased, the controlling interest in the issued share capital of Springvale Properties Limited. During the previous year the company was controlled by W G V Hall due to his 100% ownership of the issued share capital.

The ultimate controlling parties are now regarded as the following:

- Mr A E V Hall by virtue of the fact he directly owns more than 25% of the shares in the company and that he holds more than 50% of the voting rights in the company
- Mr J F Clarkson by virtue of the fact he holds, as Trustee, more than 25% of the voting rights in the company
- Mrs C E Eames by virtue of the fact she directly owns more than 25% of the shares in the company
- Miss F L I Hall by virtue of the fact she directly owns more than 25% of the shares in the company

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.