REGISTERED NUMBER: 01880800 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

for

Warrington 2000+ (Limited By Guarantee)

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# Warrington 2000+ (Limited By Guarantee)

# Company Information for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

**DIRECTORS:** N R Schofield

Councillor R L Bowden Cllr C L Mitchell S J Fitzsimons

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** The International Business Centre

Delta Crescent Westbrook Warrington Cheshire WA5 7WQ

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 01880800 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: Voisey & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants 8 Winmarleigh Street

Warrington Cheshire WA1 1JW

# Balance Sheet 31 March 2022

		31.3.22	31.3.21
	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	4	9,729	11,974
Investment property	5	1,800,000	2,185,000
		1,809,729	2,196,974
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	6	48,493	26,696
Cash at bank	V	765,349	755,837
Cash at bank		813,842	782,533
CREDITORS		613,642	762,333
Amounts falling due within one year	7	(270,563)	(212,703)
NET CURRENT ASSETS	,	543,279	569,830
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT		2 252 000	2.7// 201
LIABILITIES		2,353,008	2,766,804
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		(45,825)	(125,236)
NET ASSETS		2,307,183	2,641,568
RESERVES			
Other reserves	8	2	2
Income and expenditure account	8	2,307,181	2,641,566
		2,307,183	2,641,568

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its surplus or deficit for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

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# Balance Sheet - continued 31 March 2022

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 16 December 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

S J Fitzsimons - Director

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

## 1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Warrington 2000+ 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.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

## 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

# Basis of preparing the financial statements

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

### Significant judgements and estimates

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.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation include uncertainties at the reporting date, which may have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial periods, are discussed below.

# Changes in accounting policies

The directors have considered the disclosure and treatment of the grants received in respect of the original acquisition of the IBC and Expidia buildings within the balance sheet. Following the review the grants received have been reanalysed from provision for liabilities to grants received as disclosed in note 8 to the financial statements. There has been no profit & loss effect as a result of the adjustment.

### Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services provided including rental income on properties in the normal course of business net of value added tax.

Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis.

### Tangible fixed assets

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

Plant and machinery - 10% on cost Encounter Sculpture - 10% on cost Computer equipment - 33% on cost

# Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are recognised at cost.

# **Investment property**

Investment property is valued at its fair value.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

## 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### 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.

# Hire purchase and leasing commitments

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

#### Grants

Grants and other contributions received towards the cost of tangible fixed assets are included in provisions for liabilities as deferred income and credited to the profit and loss account over the life of the asset. Revenue grants are credited to the profit and loss account so as to match them with the expenditure to which they relate.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

### Cash and cash equivalents

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

#### 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 net 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 costs 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.

#### Other financial assets

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 publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

## Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

# 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.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

# 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 receipts 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.

# Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### **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.

# **Employee benefits**

The costs of the 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.

# 3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2021 - NIL).

# 4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

		Fixtures			
	Plant and machinery £	and fittings £	Encounter Sculpture £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 April 2021					
and 31 March 2022	36,518	11,321	155,020	8,785	211,644
DEPRECIATION					
At I April 2021	24,544	11,321	155,020	8,785	199,670
Charge for year	2,245	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		2,245
At 31 March 2022	26,789	11,321	155,020	<u>8,785</u>	201,915
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 March 2022	9,729				9,729
At 31 March 2021	11,974				11,974

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# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

5.	INVES	CMENT	PROPERTY	

				Total £
	FAIR VALUE			T.
	At 1 April 2021			2,185,000
	Revaluations			(385,000)
	At 31 March 2022			1,800,000
	NET BOOK VALUE			
	At 31 March 2022			1,800,000
	At 31 March 2021			2,185,000
	Fair value at 31 March 2022 is represented by:			C
	Valuation in 2022			1,800,000
6.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR			
			31.3.22	31.3.21
			£	£
	Trade debtors		16,639	15,389
	Prepayments and accrued income		31,854	11,307
			48,493	<u>26,696</u>
7.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR			
			31.3.22	31.3.21
			£	${f t}$
	Trade creditors		53,562	4,098
	VAT		2,230	81
	Other creditors		183,898	182,277
	Accrued expenses		30,873	26,247
			<u>270,563</u>	212,703
8.	RESERVES			
0.	RESERVES	Income		
		and		
		expenditure	Other	
		account	reserves	Totals
		£	£	£
	At 1 April 2021	2,641,566	2	2,641,568
	Deficit for the year	(334,385)		(334,385)
	At 31 March 2022	2,307,181	<u>2</u>	2,307,183

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# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

# 9. **MEMBERS**

The Articles require that there are 4 members of the company, which was complied with in the year.

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.