

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02635632

Parkhill Estates Limited

Filleted Financial Statements

31 March 2022

Parkhill Estates Limited
Statement of Financial Position
31 March 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	2,402,123	2,127,235
Current assets			
Stocks		510,909	2,443,435
Debtors	6	10,478,660	8,898,474
Cash at bank and in hand		1,314,918	196,838
		12,304,487	11,538,747
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	7,309,181	6,273,474
Net current assets		4,995,306	5,265,273
Total assets less current liabilities		7,397,429	7,392,508
Provisions		331	29,000
Net assets		7,397,098	7,363,508
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		7,396,098	7,362,508
Shareholders funds		7,397,098	7,363,508

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 Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 December 2022, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D Mullinder

Director

Company registration number: 02635632

Parkhill Estates Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Fernhill Estate Office, Fernhill Road, Sutton, Newport, TF10 8DJ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity. The financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of land and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	20%-33% Straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20%-33% Straight line
Equipment	-	20%-33% Straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are in relation to land held for development and are measured at cost. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the land to their present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 6 (2021: 7).

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 April 2021	2,124,561	20,972	13,700	23,125	2,182,358
Additions	275,822	—	—	550	276,372
At 31 March 2022	2,400,383	20,972	13,700	23,675	2,458,730
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2021	—	20,972	13,700	20,451	55,123
Charge for the year	—	—	—	1,484	1,484
At 31 March 2022	—	20,972	13,700	21,935	56,607
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2022	2,400,383	—	—	1,740	2,402,123
At 31 March 2021	2,124,561	—	—	2,674	2,127,235

6. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	71,684	64,700
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	10,368,161	8,779,529
Other debtors	38,815	54,245
	10,478,660	8,898,474

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	160,548	142,035
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	6,764,729	5,758,670
Social security and other taxes	1,425	1,163
Other creditors	382,479	371,606
	7,309,181	6,273,474

8. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Included in provisions	331	29,000
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:		
	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	331	29,000

9. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
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10. Consolidated accounts

The ultimate parent company that produces consolidated accounts is Parkhill 2000 Limited whose registered office is Fernhill Estate Office, Fernhill Road, Sutton, Newport, Shropshire, TF10 8DJ.

11. Charges on assets

At the balance sheet date there were various charges against the company assets in respect of Lloyds Bank delivered in March 1998 and September 2000.

12. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 16 December 2022 was unqualified, however, the auditor drew attention to the following by way of emphasis.

Included within debtors is an amount due from a connected party totalling £6,094,571 which we have some concern over the recoverability of the debts. However, the majority of this balance, the company in question holds land held for development where planning permission is actively being sought. Even without planning, this land will generate income from a sale in the future which would allow it to settle its debts. If the company was not able to repay this debt, this would not prevent Parkhill Estates Limited from continuing its current activities.

The senior statutory auditor was Lyndsay Nicholson ACA , for and on behalf of Riverside Accountancy Lancaster Limited .

13. Related party transactions

Included within debtors are amounts due from connected parties of £10,368,161(2021 - £8,779,529) Included within creditors are amounts due to connected parties of £6,764,729 (2021 - £5,758,670)

14. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Parkhill 2000 Limited , a company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling party is the C Cornes Discretionary Trust.

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.