

**Company Registration No. 03304860 (England and Wales)**

**STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**



# STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Director</b>	Mr J Pattenden	(Appointed 2 March 2021)
<b>Secretary</b>	Eacotts International Limited	
<b>Company number</b>	03304860	
<b>Registered office</b>	Grenville Court Britwell Road Burnham Buckinghamshire SL1 8DF	
<b>Independent Auditor</b>	RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor 25 Farringdon Street London EC4A 4AB	

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# **STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED**

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# **STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED**

## **DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

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The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2020.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of land and property development.

### **Director**

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

Mr M P Murray

(Resigned 2 March 2021)

Mr J Pattenden

(Appointed 2 March 2021)

### **Results and dividends**

The results for the year are set out on page 5.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

### **Future developments**

The director foresees no material change in the nature of the company's activities.

### **Auditor**

RSM UK Audit LLP were appointed as auditor to the company, on 24th September 2020, and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

### **Statement of director's responsibilities**

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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.

# STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED

## DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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### Statement of disclosure to auditor

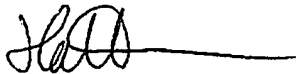
The director confirms that:

- So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

### Going concern

The director has considered whether the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate with reference to the company's results for the year and cash flow forecasts, concluding that the company has adequate cash resources for at least twelve months from approval of the financial statements. For these reasons, the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. The director considers that the company will continue to trade, and has access to sufficient appropriate resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due, for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

On behalf of the board



Mr J Pattenden  
Director

Date: 25<sup>th</sup> June 2021

# **STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **TO THE MEMBER OF STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED**

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#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Strawberry Place Newcastle Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity 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 30 April 2020 and of its profit 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 director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has 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 director is 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 director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

### TO THE MEMBER OF STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED

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#### Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 director's report.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the director's report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### Responsibilities of director for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement set out on page 1, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member those matters we are required to state to him 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 member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

*Mark Harwood*

Mark Harwood

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP

02/07/2021

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

25 Farringdon Street  
London  
EC4A 4AB

# STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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		Year Ended 30 April 2020 £	Year Ended 30 April 2019 £
	Notes		
Turnover	3	9,139,173	208,760
Cost of sales		(3,582,303)	-
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>5,556,870</b>	<b>208,760</b>
Administrative expenses		10,291	(18,269)
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>5,567,161</b>	<b>190,491</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	8	1,735	-
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>5,568,896</b>	<b>190,491</b>
Taxation	9	(1,058,128)	-
<b>Profit and total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>4,510,768</b>	<b>190,491</b>

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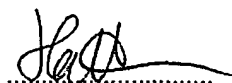
# STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	10	-		3,482,269	
Debtors	11	7,191,375		174,592	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,981,224		131,295	
		<u>9,172,599</u>		<u>3,788,156</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	12	<u>(1,257,394)</u>		<u>(383,719)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>7,915,205</u>		<u>3,404,437</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	14		3		3
Share premium account	13		2,499,999		2,499,999
Profit and loss reserves			<u>5,415,203</u>		<u>904,435</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>7,915,205</u>		<u>3,404,437</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr J Pattenden  
Director

Company Registration No. 03304860

# STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
<b>Balance at 1 May 2018</b>	3	2,499,999	713,944	3,213,946
<b>Period ended 30 April 2019:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	190,491	190,491
<b>Balance at 30 April 2019</b>	3	2,499,999	904,435	3,404,437
<b>Year ended 30 April 2020:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	4,510,768	4,510,768
<b>Balance at 30 April 2020</b>	3	2,499,999	5,415,203	7,915,205

# STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Strawberry Place Newcastle Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Grenville Court, Britwell Road, Burnham, Buckinghamshire, SL1 8DF.

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of land and property development.

#### 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.

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.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Mash Holding Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The director has considered whether the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate with reference to the company's results for the year and cash flow forecasts, concluding that the company has adequate cash resources for at least twelve months from approval of the financial statements. For these reasons, the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. The director considers that the company will continue to trade, and has access to sufficient appropriate resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due, for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

# STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents rent receivable in respect of freehold land and advertising space.

Revenue from the sale of land is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the land has passed to the buyer, the amount of revenue 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.

#### 1.4 Stocks

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

#### 1.5 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.

#### 1.6 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.

##### **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 publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

# STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### ***Impairment of financial assets***

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and 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.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### ***Derecognition of financial assets***

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.

#### ***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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

#### ***Other financial liabilities***

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

# STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

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

### 1.7 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.

### 1.8 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.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

No significant judgements were applied in the preparation of these financial statements.

# STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

### 3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Turnover analysed by class of business:</b>		
Rental income	54,933	82,400
Advertising rental income	84,240	126,360
Sale of property	9,000,000	-
	<u>9,139,173</u>	<u>208,760</u>

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Other significant revenue</b>		
Interest income	1,735	-
	<u>1,735</u>	<u>-</u>

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Turnover analysed by geographical market</b>		
UK income	9,139,173	208,760
	<u>9,139,173</u>	<u>208,760</u>

### 4 Exceptional item

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Income</b>		
Sale of property	9,000,000	-
	<u>9,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Under a sale agreement dated 20th December 2019 the company sold its investment in land held at St James Metro Station for £9m. The land had previously been held as work in progress on the balance sheet, please see note 10.

### 5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was: 0 (2019: 0).

### 6 Director's remuneration

The company's director has not been remunerated by this company or any other group company during the year (2019: £Nil).

# STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

### 7 Auditor's remuneration

	2020	2019
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	4,600	2,640

### 8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020	2019
	£	£
Interest income		
Other interest income	1,735	-

### 9 Taxation

	2020	2019
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	1,058,128	-

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Profit before taxation	5,568,896	190,491
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	1,058,090	36,193
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	38	-
Group relief	-	(36,193)
Taxation charge for the year	1,058,128	-

### 10 Stocks

	2020	2019
	£	£
Work in progress	-	3,482,269

Work in progress relates to land held at St James metro station in the City of Newcastle Upon Tyne. The land has been sold during the year.



# STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

### 11 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	191,373	98,880
Unpaid share capital	2	2
Other debtors	-	2,000
Prepayments and accrued income	7,000,000	73,710
	<u>7,191,375</u>	<u>174,592</u>

### 12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	53,035
Amounts owed to group undertakings	172,094	285,094
Corporation tax	1,058,128	-
Other taxation and social security	-	8,757
Accruals and deferred income	27,172	36,833
	<u>1,257,394</u>	<u>383,719</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

### 13 Share premium account

A premium was paid via the capitalisation of an intercompany balance owed to MASH Holdings for the same amount.

### 14 Share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised and issued		
3 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

### 15 Related party transactions

The immediate parent of the company is MASH Holdings Limited. As a wholly owned subsidiary of MASH Holdings Limited, the company is exempt from requirements of FRS 102 Section 33 to disclose transactions with other members of the group headed by MASH Holdings Limited.

# **STRAWBERRY PLACE NEWCASTLE LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

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### **16 Ultimate controlling party**

The company's immediate and ultimate parent company is MASH Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England. The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by MASH Holdings Limited which is incorporated in England. The consolidated accounts are available to the public and may be obtained from: MASH Holdings Limited, Grenville Court, Britwell Road, Burnham, SL1 8DF.

The ultimate controlling party is Mr M J W Ashley, by virtue of his beneficial interest in the issued share capital of MASH Holdings Limited.