Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

<u>for</u>

 $\frac{\text{UPPER BERKELEY STREET LEASEHOLDERS}}{\text{LIMITED}}$

Contents of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	4

$\frac{\text{UPPER BERKELEY STREET LEASEHOLDERS}}{\text{LIMITED}}$

Company Information for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

DIRECTORS: D M Ahuja

J A Cooper M H Kersh D V P Levine

REGISTERED OFFICE: Wilberforce House,

Station Road, London NW4 4QE

REGISTERED NUMBER: 03382567 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: Cansdales Business Advisers Limited

St Mary's Court The Broadway Old Amersham Buckinghamshire HP7 0UT

Balance Sheet 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
FIXED ASSETS	4	57.207	C0.00C
Tangible assets	4	57,327	60,086
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	5	955	2,525
Investments	6	121,230	112,600
Cash at bank		138,121_	118,537
		260,306	233,662
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	7	(126,394)	(116,995)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		133,912_	116,667
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT			
LIABILITIES		191,239	<u>176,753</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		33	33
Capital redemption reserve		97,265	97,265
Retained earnings		93,941	79,455
-		191,239	176,753

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 June 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 June 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 profit or loss 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.

Balance Sheet - continued 30 June 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 11 January 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

D V P Levine - Director

UPPER BERKELEY STREET LEASEHOLDERS

LIMITED (Registered number: 03382567)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

UPPER BERKELEY STREET LEASEHOLDERS LIMITED is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

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

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 \pounds .

TURNOVER

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Page 4 continued...

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

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

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 Leaschold Leasehold improvements Fixtures, fittings & equipment Amortised Over The Term Of The Lease Amortised Over The Term Of The Lease 25% Reducing Balance

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.

IMPAIRMENT OF FIXED ASSETS

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.

Page 5 continued...

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

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.

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.

CASH AND BANK IN HAND

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

Page 6 continued...

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 4 (2021 - 4).

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

		Leasehold Property £	Leasehold Improvements £	Fixtures and fittings £	Totals £
	COST				
	At 1 July 2021	60.140			100.000
	and 30 June 2022	63,152	25,589	15,092	103,833
	DEPRECIATION	22.0		0.500	
	At 1 July 2021	30,072	3,936	9,739	43,747
	Charge for year	929	<u>492</u>	1,338	2,759
	At 30 June 2022	31,001	4,428	11,077	46,506
	NET BOOK VALUE				
	At 30 June 2022	32,151	<u>21,161</u>	4,015	57,327
	At 30 June 2021	33,080	<u>21,653</u>	5,353	60,086
5.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN	ONE YEAR		2022	2021
				£	£
	Other debtors			<u>955</u>	<u>2,525</u>
6.	CURRENT ASSET INVESTMENTS			2022	2021
				2022 £	2021 £
	Clients bank balances			121,230	112,600
					
7.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITH	IN ONE YEAR			
				2022	2021
				£	£
	Client Leasehold balance			121,230	112,600
	Taxation and social security			4,044	1,828
	Other creditors			1,120	2,567
				126,394	116,995

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.