# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



## CONTENTS

	Page	
Statement of financial position	1	
Notes to the financial statements	2-7	

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	•	2	021	2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	•			• .	•
Investment properties	4		10,775,000		10,775,000
Investments	5		301		301
			10,775,301		10,775,301
Current assets	•			•	
Debtors	6	11,447,908		21,521,718	•
Cash at bank and in hand		212,833		137,496	
		11,660,741		21,659,214	-
Creditors: amounts falling due within	7				•
one year		(12,585,470)		(22,616,343)	
Net current liabilities	•		(924,729)	· ·	(957,129)
Total assets less current liabilities			9,850,572		9,818,172
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	•	(5,000,000)		(5,000,000)
Provisions for liabilities	,		(603,642)		(603,642)
Net assets			4,246,930	•	4,214,530
		•			
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10	•	2		2
Investment property revaluation reserve			3,962,499	•	3,962,499
Profit and loss reserves			284,429		252,029
Total equity			4,246,930		4,214,530

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on  $\frac{27/9}{22}$  and are signed on its behalf by:

G H Hedger

Director

Company Registration No. 3385920

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Benchlevel Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The registered office address is 30 City Road, London, EC1Y 2AB.

#### 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 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

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis even though at the balance sheet date the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by £924,729.

The directors consider the going concern basis to be appropriate because, in their opinion, the company will continue to obtain sufficient funding from fellow group companies and if required from other connected companies under common control, to enable it to pay its debts as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents rent receivable from investment properties net of VAT. Rent receivable from tenants are measured at fair value. Rental income is recognised in the period to which it arises on an accrual basis and in accordance with the terms of the lease.

#### 1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the income statement.

The fair value model is determined by the directors with the benefit of professional external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset.

#### 1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand.

#### 1.7 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 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 and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 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 income statement 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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 income statement, 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.

#### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of 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.

#### 1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

#### **Investment Properties**

Investment properties are measured at fair value with any movement in valuation at the year-end being taken to profit or loss. The Directors have made key assumptions with the benefit of professional external valuers in the determination of the value of an investment property. The valuation was arrived at by reference to market evidence of transaction prices of similar properties in its location, together with a review of property rental yields.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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Employees		· .
The everage monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the se	Sanaas durina t	: !ha vaar waa!
The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the co	ompany duning i	ine year was:
	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	6	
Investment property		2021
Fair value	•	£
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021		10,775,000
No depreciation is provided in respect of these properties.		
On a historical cost basis the investment properties would have been inclu £6,208,858 (2020 - £6,208,858).	uded at an ori	ginal cost of
Fixed asset investments	••	
	2021	2020
	£	£
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	301	301
	. ====	
Debtors	•	
	2021 £	2020 £
		90,615 15,759,978
Other debtors	5,662,607	5,671,125
	11,447,908	21,521,718
	:	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	12 394 708	22,405,602
Corporation tax	3,427	
Other taxation and social security	36,103	29,556
Other creditors	151,232	177,800
	Total  Investment property  Fair value At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021 No depreciation is provided in respect of these properties. On a historical cost basis the investment properties would have been include, 208,858 (2020 - £6,208,858).  Fixed asset investments  Shares in group undertakings and participating interests  Debtors  Amounts falling due within one year:  Trade debtors  Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors  Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during 2021 Number  Total 6  Investment property  Fair value At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021  No depreciation is provided in respect of these properties. On a historical cost basis the investment properties would have been included at an ori £6,208,858 (2020 - £6,208,858).  Fixed asset investments  2021 £ Shares in group undertakings and participating interests 301  Debtors  Amounts falling due within one year: £ Trade debtors 105,819 Amounts owed by group undertakings 5,679,482 Other debtors 5,662,607  Creditors: amounts falling due within one year  2021 £ Amounts owed to group undertakings 11,447,908  Amounts owed to group undertakings 12,394,708 Corporation tax 3,427 Other taxation and social security 36,103

12,585,470 \*

22,616,343

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

8	Creditors: amount	s falling due after more tha	an one year			
				,	2021	2020
. :					£	£
	Bank loans		•		5,000,000	5,000,000

The bank loan is secured by fixed and floating charges over one of the investment properties held by the company and the investment properties of one of its subsidiary companies.

#### 9 Provisions for liabilities

10

•				2021 £	2020 £
Deferred tax liabil	ities			603,642	603,642
Called up share	capital	2021	2020	2021	2020
Ordinary share o		Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary shares of		2	2	. 2	

#### 11 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Paul Berlyn FCA.

The auditor was Arram Berlyn Gardner LLP.

#### 12 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has given a guarantee supported by a fixed and floating charge over some of its assets to secure the borrowings of its parent company Benchlevel Properties Limited. At the balance sheet date Benchlevel Properties Limited's indebtedness in respect of this guarantee was £33,950,000 (2020: £34,300,000).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)\*\*\*\* FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 13 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with related parties

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

2021 Balance

Amounts owed by related parties

\_ ১. . . . .

Other related parties

5,621,298

2020 Balance

Amounts owed in previous period

£

Other related parties

5,621,298

#### 14 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Benchlevel Properties Limited and its registered office is 30 City Road, London, EC1Y 2AB.