GALLAGHER BATHGATE LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Company number: 03850431



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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of Gallagher Bathgate Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities and future developments

The Company has operated a licence fee agreement over the residential development of a site situated in Bathgate.

The original housing site has now been legally completed. Current and future activities are in respect of meeting obligations arising from the project, although none are anticipated other than audit fees. The Directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely development activities starting in the next 12 months. The Directors aim to promote the remaining land held from employment to residential land but this is expected to be some years away.

The nature of the Company's activities are not expected to change in 2021 or for the foreseeable future.

Directors

The following Directors held office during the year and subsequently:

D Blair (Appointed 01 February 2021)

A C Gallagher

G H Gosling

G Smith

W Burns (Resigned 01 February 2021)

No Director was materially interested during the year in any contract which was significant in relation to the business of the Company.

Going concern

On the basis of their assessment of the Company's financial position, and of responses to enquiries made, the Directors are of the view that the Company will be able to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. As at 31 December 2020, the Company is in a net asset position and net current asset position.

Having evaluated the impact of COVID-19 and considered this against the modest obligations arising over the next 12 months and beyond, the directors see no reason to change this opinion.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

Taylor Wimpey plc has executed a deed poll of indemnity in favour of, among others, the directors and officers appointed to act on its behalf pursuant to a contractual right of Taylor Wimpey plc or any of its Group undertakings to nominate or appoint one or more of the officers of an associated Company or a company in which Taylor Wimpey plc holds, directly or indirectly, a minority shareholding.

This indemnity covers the Taylor Wimpey plc nominated directors and officers of this company, and such beneficiaries are indemnified against certain financial exposure that they may incur during the discharge of their professional duties as director or officer of the Company. The indemnity is granted in accordance with section 234 of the Companies Act 2006 and Taylor Wimpey plc's articles of association.

The qualifying third party indemnity was in force during the financial year and also at the date of the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (continued)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have 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 Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are 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.

Auditor

Each person who is a Director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as that 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 ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Appointment of Auditor

Due to mandatory rotation rules, 2020 is the final year of association of Deloitte LLP as the auditor of Taylor Wimpey plc. Following a competitive tender process, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP was selected as the external auditor of the Group for the year ending 31 December 2021. Deloitte LLP will remain auditor to the Company until the formal resignation and appointment process has been completed.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small Companies within section 415a of the Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102 section 1A.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (continued)

This Directors' report was approved by the Board of Directors and is signed on its behalf by:

C. Sning.

G Smith Director

Registered office:

Gallagher House, Gallagher Business Park, Heathcote, Warwick, CV34 6AF, United Kingdom

Date: 28 S

28 September 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GALLAGHER BATHGATE LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Gallagher Bathgate Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements the Company which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of financial position;
- · the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 12

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 Financial Reporting Council's (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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GALLAGHER BATHGATE LIMITED (continued)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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.

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 themselves. 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.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the Directors are 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 Directors determine 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 Directors are 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 Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have 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 FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GALLAGHER BATHGATE LIMITED (continued)

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the UK Companies Act and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. hese included employment, environmental and building regulations.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GALLAGHER BATHGATE LIMITED (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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 Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, 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 members those matters we are required to state to them 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Dean Cook MA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London, United Kingdom Date: 28 September 2021

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	£	£
Administrative expenses		(9,921)	(7,275)
Operating loss	3	(9,921)	(7,275)
Finance income	5	137	319
Finance costs			_
Loss before tax		(9,784)	(6,956)
Tax	6	_	_
Loss for the financial year	_	(9,784)	(6,956)
Other comprehensive result		_	
Total comprehensive expense for the year	_	(9,784)	(6,956)

All the results reported above for both the current and prior year relate solely to continuing operations.

Company number: 03850431

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020	2019 restated*
	Note	£	£
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	11,367,779	11,367,779
	_	11,367,779	11,367,779
Current assets			
Inventories	7	8,929	15,950
Trade and other receivables	8	8	166
Cash at bank and in hand		64,807	64,558
		73,744	80,674
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9 _	(1,944,023)	(1,941,169)
·		(1,944,023)	(1,941,169)
Net current liabilities	_	(1,870,279)	(1,860,495)
Total assets less current liabilities		9,497,500	9,507,284
Net assets	_ =	9,497,500	9,507,284
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	10	2	2
Retained earnings		9,497,498	9,507,282
Shareholders' funds	_	9,497,500	9,507,284

^{*} Certain balances in the comparative statement of financial position have been restated as explained in Note 8 to the financial statements.

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of section 1A of FRS 102.

The financial statements of Gallagher Bathgate Limited (registered number: 03850431) were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28 September 2021.

They were signed on its behalf by:

G Smith Director

Date: 28 September 2021

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2020	2	9,507,282	9,507,284
Loss for the year Other comprehensive result for the year		(9,784) —	(9,784)
Total comprehensive expense for the year		(9,784)	(9,784)
Dividends (paid)/received		_	
Total contributions by/ (distributions to) owners		·	
Balance at 31 December 2020	2	9,497,498	9,497,500
Balance at 1 January 2019	2	9,514,238	9,514,240
Loss for the year		(6,956)	(6,956)
Other comprehensive result for the year	_		_
Total comprehensive expense for the year	_	(6,956)	(6,956)
Dividends (paid)/received	_	_	_
Total contributions by/ (distributions to) owners			_ _
Balance at 31 December 2019	2	9,507,282	9,507,284

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been used consistently throughout the current and prior year.

General information and basis of preparation

Gallagher Bathgate Limited is a private company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The Company is limited by shares. The Company is registered in England and Wales and its registered office is noted on page 4 and its principal activities are noted on page 2.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "FRS 102" 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest pound.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

Prior year restatement

Following a reassessment of when certain receivables are expected to be realised, the Company has classified certain amounts due from related parties as non-current assets as they are not expected to be settled or realised within 12 months of the balance sheet date. The comparative statement of financial position has been restated on a consistent basis, reclassifying £11,367,779 amounts due from related parties from current assets to non-current assets.

Disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it under FRS 102 Section 1A in respect of presentation of a cash-flow statement, capital management, financial instruments and related party transactions.

Going concern

On the basis of their assessment of the Company's financial position, and of responses to enquiries made, the Directors are of the view that the Company will be able to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. As at 31 December 2020, the Company is in a net asset position.

Having evaluated the impact of COVID-19 and considered this against the modest obligations arising over the next 12 months and beyond, the directors see no reason to change this opinion.

Finance income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the Company's Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The below financial instruments are measured at amortised cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables on normal terms do not carry interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated unrecoverable amounts.

Trade receivables on extended terms, particularly in respect of land, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables on normal terms are not interest bearing and are stated at their nominal value. Trade payables on extended terms, particularly in respect of land, are recorded initially at the fair value at the date of acquisition of the asset to which they relate and then subsequently at amortised cost. The discount to nominal value is amortised over the period of the credit term and charged to finance costs.

Group receivables

Amounts receivable from Group undertakings are not interest bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

Group payables

Amounts payable to Group undertakings are not interest bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution, which is equivalent to net realisable value. Costs include direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Land is recognised in inventory when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the Company. Non-refundable land option payments are initially recognised in inventory. They are reviewed regularly and written off to the Income Statement when it is probable that they will not be exercised.

Taxation

The tax charge 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 profit before tax as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 corporation tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date.

Any liability or credit in respect of group relief in lieu of current tax is also calculated on the same basis unless a different rate (including a nil rate) has been agreed within the Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are also recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is calculated, on a non-discounted basis, at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Statement of Financial Position 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 charged or credited in the Income Statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income or equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income or equity.

2. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The Directors have considered whether there are any such sources of estimation or critical accounting judgements in forming the financial statements and do not determine there to be any for the purposes of disclosure.

3. Audit fees

	2020	2019
	£	£
Fee payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	6,000	6,000

Audit fees were borne by another Group company. Fees paid to the Company's auditor for other, non-audit, services were £nil in both years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (continued)

4. Employees and Directors

The Company did not employ any persons during the year (2019: none).

The Directors' are paid by related companies and received no remuneration benefits in respect of their services to the Company (2019: £nil).

5. Finance income

		2020 £	2019 £
		~	~
	Bank interest receivable	137	319
		137	319
6.	Tax		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Current tax charge		
	UK corporation tax on loss for the year		
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	_	_
	Deferred tax charge		
	Ordinary deferred tax		
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods		
	Tax on loss		

The standard rate of current tax for the year, based on the weighted average of the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 19% (2019: 19%). The total tax charge for the year can be reconciled as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Loss before tax	<u>(9,784)</u>	(6,956)
Standard rate of corporation tax of 19% (2019: 19%)	(1,859)	(1,322)
Effects of: Unrecognised losses c/fwd Total tax credit	1,859 	1,322

The Company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of losses carried forward of £43,888 (2019: £35,504). No deferred tax asset has been recognised due to the lack of certainty about future taxable profit.

Closing deferred tax on temporary differences has been calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply for the period when the asset is realised or liability is settled. Accordingly the temporary differences, where applicable, have been calculated at 19% (2019: between 19% and 17%). In his budget speech on 3 March 2021, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the rate of corporation tax for large companies will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023 and this change has now been substantively enacted. The element of the deferred tax asset that will unwind after 1 April 2023, if any, will be revalued using a 25% corporate tax rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (continued)

7. Inventories

	2020	2019
	£	£
Land held for development	8,929	15,950
	8,929	15,950

This land is currently allocated as Employment land. The Directors' are hoping to promote this to Residential land but this is likely to take several years to achieve.

8. Trade and other receivables

	Current		Non-ci	ırrent
	2020	2019 restated*	2020	2019 restated*
	£	£	£	£
Trade receivables	8	166	_	_
Amounts owed by related parties	<u>—</u>		11,367,779	11,367,779
	8	166	11,367,779	11,367,779

^{*} Following a reassessment of when certain receivables are expected to be realised, the Company has classified certain amounts due from related parties as non-current assets as they are not expected to be settled or realised within 12 months of the balance sheet date. The comparatives have been restated on a consistent basis, reclassifying £11,367,779 amounts due from related parties from current assets to non-current assets.

Amounts owed by related parties are unsecured, repayable on demand, have no fixed repayment date and are non-interest bearing.

The balance due from related parties is due from Taylor Wimpey UK Limited and does not include a credit loss provision. Taylor Wimpey UK Limited is in a strong financial position and has sufficient resources to settle the debts that fall due.

9. Trade and other payables

	Current		
	2020	2019	
	£	£	
Trade payables	7,375	14,251	
Amounts owed to related parties	1,936,648	1,926,918	
	1,944,023	1,941,169	

Amounts owed to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (continued)

10 Share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully paid:		
1 (2019: 1) 'A' ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 (2019: 1)'B' ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
	2	2

As at 31 December 2020, the ordinary 'A' shares of the Company are owned by Taylor Wimpey UK Limited and the ordinary 'B' shares of the Company are owned by Ashflame Properties Limited. Both of the above classes of share have equal voting rights.

11. Related party transactions

Amounts due to and amounts due from related parties are repayable on demand and are non-interest bearing. Included within trade and other receivables is a balance due from Taylor Wimpey UK Limited of £11,367,779 (2019: £11,367,779) in relation to licence income net of infrastructure costs.

Included within trade and other payables is a balance due to Taylor Wimpey UK Limited of £1,936,648 (2019: £1,926,918). The increase in this balance relates to payments made by Taylor Wimpey UK Limited on behalf of Gallagher Bathgate Limited.

12. Controlling parties

The Company is a joint venture, equally owned and controlled by Taylor Wimpey UK Limited and Ashflame Properties Limited. There is therefore no ultimate parent or controlling party.

The registered office of Taylor Wimpey UK Limited is Gate House, Turnpike Road, High Wycombe, HP12 3NR.

The registered office of Ashflame Properties Limited is 15 Hockley Court, Stratford Road, Hockley Heath, Solihull, West Midlands, B94 6NW, United Kingdom.

A copy of the financial statements of both entities may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.