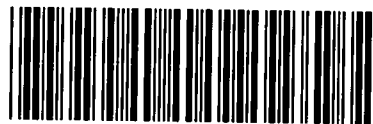


Company Registration No. 04390070 (England and Wales)

CONWY COURT LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT
AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019
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CONWY COURT LIMITED

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CONWY COURT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		587		692
Investment properties	4		384,427		384,427
			<u>385,014</u>		<u>385,119</u>
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		34,915		36,920	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(401,643)		(413,010)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(366,728)</u>		<u>(376,090)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			18,286		9,029
Provisions for liabilities			-		(131)
Net assets			<u>18,286</u>		<u>8,898</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			18,186		8,798
Total equity			<u>18,286</u>		<u>8,898</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

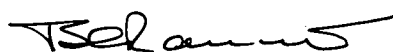
For the financial year ended 30 June 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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 30 November 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr T S Cramant
Director

Company Registration No. 04390070

CONWY COURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Conwy Court Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Carlyle House, 78 Chorley New Road, Bolton.

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 and certain financial instruments 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 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for property rents and service charges provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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:

Plant and equipment	15% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	15% 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.

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 profit and loss account.

CONWY COURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand.

1.7 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 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 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.

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.

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.

CONWY COURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

1.10 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2018 - 4).

CONWY COURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019	7,567
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 July 2018	6,875
Depreciation charged in the year	105
At 30 June 2019	6,980
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2019	587
At 30 June 2018	692

4 Investment property

	2019 £
Fair value	
At 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019	384,427

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out on 30 June 2019 by Mr TS Cramant, a director of the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties and remains equal to the historical cost of the property.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	397,323	410,213
Corporation tax	2,196	868
Other taxation and social security	1,250	1,050
Other creditors	874	879
	401,643	413,010

CONWY COURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

6 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary Class 1 of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

7 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Dale Industrial Complex Limited, which holds 100% of the issued share capital.