# SPENCER PROPERTIES (UK) LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Company Registration No. 04707516 (England and Wales)

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#### **BALANCE SHEET**

#### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

		20	020	20	)19
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		422,592		433,496
Investment properties	4		16,082,793		14,712,775
Investments	5		361,932		361,932
			16,867,317		15,508,203
Current assets					
Debtors	6	266,580		198,579	
Cash at bank and in hand		458,850 		200,084	
		725,430		398,663	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(451,549)		(484,600)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			273,881	•	(85,937)
Total assets less current liabilities			17,141,198		15,422,266
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(8,451,807)		(7,851,807)
Net assets			8,689,391		7,570,459
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			6,830,166		6,830,166
Profit and loss reserves	•		1,859,225		740,293
Total equity			8,689,391	•	7,570,459

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account 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 18 November 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Vir/J D Spencer

Director

Company Registration No. 04707516

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Spencer Properties (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 18 Headingley Lane, Leeds, LS6 2AS.

#### 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 the revaluation of freehold properties and 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 383 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The directors do not consider the outbreak of Covid-19 to have created a material uncertainty in relation to the going concern of the company. Further details has been included in note 11 events after the reporting date.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

#### 1.4 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:

Land and buildings Freehold

2% straight line

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

25% reducing balance basis and 33% straight line basis

Motor vehicles

25% reducing balance basis.

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.

#### 1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is measured using the fair value model and stated at its fair value as the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

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

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### 1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities 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.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### 1.7 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.

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.

#### 1.8 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.

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

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

#### 1.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

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

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### 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 is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

No provision has been made for deferred tax on gains recognised on revaluing property to its market value as the company does not intend to sell the revalued assets.

#### 1.13 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.

#### 1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	11	12

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3	Tangible fixed assets	•		•
J	Tangible fixed assets	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2019	430,036	97,526	527,562
	Additions	240		240
	At 31 March 2020	430,276	97,526	527,802
•	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2019	-	94,066	94,066
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	868	868
	Impairment losses	10,276		10,276
	At 31 March 2020	10,276	94,934	105,210
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2020	420,000	2,592	422,592
	At 31 March 2019	430,036	3,460	433,496
4	Investment property			e.
				2020 £
	Fair value			
	At 1 April 2019			14,712,775
	Additions			427,479
	Revaluations			942,539
	At 31 March 2020			16,082,793

On historical cost basis the investment property is valued at £15,715,224 (2019: £15,287,744).

The investment properties have been valued on an open market basis on 6 February 2020 by CBRE Limited, who are not connected with the company, for £16,035,000.

## 5 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	361,932	361,932

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

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 5 Fixed asset investments

#### Fixed asset investments not carried at market value

The investments in subsidiaries are all stated at cost.

At the time of approving the financial statements of Letters of Leeds Limited, the directors of Spencer Properties UK Limited, as the parent company have provided assurances that they will continue to support Letters of Leeds Limited despite showing a negative equity. The directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### Movements in fixed asset investments

			Shares in group undertakings
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 April 2019 & 31 March 2020		361,932
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2020		361,932
	At 31 March 2019		361,932
6	Debtors		
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	6,792	8,865
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	10,456	19,660
	Other debtors	249,332	170,054
		266,580	198,579
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade creditors	78,872	87,803
	Corporation tax	41,423	57,121
	Other taxation and social security	18,555	-
	Other creditors	312,699	339,676
		451,549	484,600

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

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		•
	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	8,450,000	7,750,000
Other creditors	1,807	101,807
i ·	8,451,807	7,851,807
	Bank loans and overdrafts Other creditors	Bank loans and overdrafts Other creditors  8,450,000 1,807

#### 9 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 Alison Whalley.

The auditor was Naylor Wintersgill Limited.

#### 10 Events after the reporting date

After the year end the Covid-19 pandemic impacted on businesses and the economy in the United Kingdom and worldwide. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closures of non-essential services have triggered significant disruptions to businesses worldwide resulting in an economic slowdown.

The company has determined that these are non-adjusting events. Accordingly, the financial position and results of operations as of and for the year ended 31 March 2020 have not been adjusted to reflect any impact.

The duration and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic remains unclear at this time, however the company has carried out a review of the impact that Covid-19 might have on the business. Directors have undertaken research, used published Government advice and consulted with key customers, key suppliers and fellow group companies.

The directors have confidence that the company is well placed to cope with the disruption as a result of Covid-19 and believe all reasonable steps have been undertaken to safeguard the future of the business.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Aggregate compensation 27,957	Related party	transactions			•	
Aggregate compensation 27,957	Remuneration	of key management per	rsonnel			
Aggregate compensation 27,957 27,957  Transactions with related parties  During the year the company entered into the following transactions with companies with common directors:  Sale of goods Purchase of goods 2020 2019 2020 2010 £ £ £ £  Related Companies 130,500 130,500 5,760 5,760  Amounts owed to related parties 2020 2010 £  Related Companies 917 6,87 917	•		•			2019 £
Transactions with related parties  During the year the company entered into the following transactions with companies with common directors:    Sale of goods					£	
Sale of goods   Purchase of goods   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020	Aggregate com	pensation			27,957	27,956
Sale of goods   Purchase of goods   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020   2019   2020						
Related Companies   2020   2019   2020   2019		_	o the following transaction	ns with comp	anies with common	directors:
Related Companies   130,500   130,500   5,760   5,760   5,760			Sale of go	ods	Purchase of g	oods
Amounts owed to related parties 2020 201 £   Related Companies   917 6,87 917 6,87 917 6,87 917 6,87 917 6,87 917 6,87 917 8 918 918 918 918 918 918 918 918 918 9						2019
Amounts owed to related parties 2020 201 £  Related Companies 917 6,87 917 6,87  Amounts owed by related parties 2020 2019 Balance Net Balance Net £ £  Related Companies 73,103 73,103 45,688 45,68			£	£	£	£
Related Companies   2020   201	Related Compa	anies	130,500	130,500	5,760	5,760
Related Companies   2020   201						o related
Related Companies   £					<del>-</del>	2019
Amounts owed by related parties parties 2020 2019  Balance Net Balance Net £ £  Related Companies 73,103 73,103 45,688 45,688						1
Amounts owed by related parties parties  2020 2019  Balance Net Balance Net £  £  £  Related Companies  73,103 73,103 45,688 45,688	Related Compa	anies			917	6,872
Parties   Parties   2020   2019     Balance   Net   Balance   Net   £   £     Related Companies   73,103   73,103   45,688   45,688		·			917	6,872
Parties   Parties   2020   2019     Balance   Net   Balance   Net   £   £     Related Companies   73,103   73,103   45,688   45,688						
Balance         Net         Balance         Net           £         £         £         £   Related Companies            73,103         73,103         45,688         45,688			parties	y related	parties	related
£         £         £           Related Companies         73,103         73,103         45,688         45,688				Nat		No
						Nei £
73,103 73,103 45,688 45,68	Related Compa	anies	73,103	73,103	45,688	45,688
			73,103	73,103	45,688	45,688

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 12 Directors' transactions

Interest free loans have been granted by the directors to the company as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Directors Loan Account		201,807	(100,000)	101,807
		201,807	(100,000)	101,807

#### 13 Controlling party

The company is under the control of the trustees of The Spencer Family Trust. The service address is 18 Headingley Lane, Leeds, LS6 2AS.