Registered number: 08146410

WOLVERHAMPTON 154 REAL ESTATE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors A I Mills

M L Carnaghan (appointed 25 March 2021)

Company secretary A I Mills

Registered number 08146410

Registered office i54 Business Park

Valiant Way Wolverhampton WV9 5GB

Independent auditor Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

First Floor

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Birmingham B3 3AX

Bankers HSBC UK Bank plc

60 Queen Victoria Street

London EC4N 4TR

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' Report	1 - 2
Independent Auditor's Report	3 - 6
Statement of Comprehensive Income	7
Statement of Financial Position	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10 - 20

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 to 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.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is that of a real estate company.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £56,000 (2020 - £47,000).

The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2020 - £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

A (Mills

M L Carnaghan (appointed 25 March 2021)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the 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.

Post balance sheet events

There were no significant events after the balance sheet date.

Auditor

The auditor, Mazars LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

24 March 2022

and signed on its behalf.

A I Mills Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WOLVERHAMPTON 154 REAL ESTATE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wolverhampton i54 Real Estate Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 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 WOLVERHAMPTON 154 REAL ESTATE LIMITED

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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 course of 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 of the other information. 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.

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 have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you 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.
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WOLVERHAMPTON I54 REAL ESTATE LIMITED

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, 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 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 the financial statements.

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. Based on our understanding of the Company and its industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the UK tax legislation, health and safety regulation, anti-bribery, corruption and fraud, money laundering, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006.

We evaluated the directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to loss reserves, and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WOLVERHAMPTON 154 REAL ESTATE LIMITED

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to those identified risks, including non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) and fraud that are material to the financial statements. Our audit procedures included but were not limited to:

- Discussing with the directors and management their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations throughout our engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of the audit 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.

Clisa Howe Elisa Howe (Mar 25, 2022 13:54 GMT)

Elisa Howe (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Mazars LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor First Floor Two Chamberlain Square Birmingham B3 3AX

Date:

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Turnover	4	453	449
Gross profit		453	449
Administrative expenses		(273)	(251)
Operating profit	5	180	198
Interest payable and expenses	8	(124)	(151)
Profit before tax		56	47
Profit for the financial year		56	47
			

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2021 (2020:£NIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

WOLVERHAMPTON 154 REAL ESTATE LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 08146410

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note		2021 £000		2020 £000
Fixed assets					
Investment property Current assets	10		4,537		4,773
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	197		21	
Cash at bank and in hand	12	1		46	
•	_	198	_	67	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(451)		(4,741)	
Net current liabilities	_		(253)		(4,674)
Total assets less current liabilities		_	4,284	-	99
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14,15	•	(3,359)		-
			925	_	99
		_		_	
Net assets		_	925	=	99
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		2,370		1,600
Profit and loss account	18		(1,445)		(1,501)
			925	_	99

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 24 March 2022

A I Mills Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2020	1,600	(1,548)	52
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	47	47
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	47	47
At 1 January 2021	1,600	(1,501)	99
Comprehensive income for the year	4		
Profit for the year	-	56	56
Total comprehensive income for the year		56	56
Shares issued during the year	770	-	770
At 31 December 2021	2,370	(1,445)	925

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. General information

Wolverhampton i54 Real Estate Limited is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales and domiciled in England. The registered office can be found on the company information page. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021 were authorised for issue in accordance with the resolution of the directors.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling, which is considered to be the functional currency of the company, and are rounded to the nearest £1,000.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases. The requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16, provided that the disclosure of details in indebtedness relating to amounts payable after 5 years required by company law is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
 - paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions
 entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a
 party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of [Enter parent entity here] as at [Enter Year end here] and these financial statements may be obtained from [Enter location here].

For certain disclosure exemptions listed above, the equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of Eurofins Scientific SE which are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 21.

2.3 Going concern

The directors have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the ability of this company to continue as a concern or its ability to continue with current financing arrangements and the directors do not anticipate the bank loans to be settled within 12 months.

In view of the above the directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue is derived from the leasing of the Company's owned property.

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Investment property

Investment property is accounted for under the cost model and is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Investment property – 20 years

An item of investment property and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.7 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.8 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

2.9 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

Financial assets

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary asset. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and other receivables.

Impairment provisions are also recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty or default or significant delay in payment) that the Company will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable, the amount of such a provision being the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collected, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision as what is then described as a known credit losses approach.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies all of its financial liabilities as liabilities at amortised cost.

At amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost including bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried into the Statement of Financial Position.

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

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

The Company operates as a real estate company and the directors have concluded that there are no significant accounting judgements, estimates or assumptions that have a material impact on the financial statements.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to rental income relating to the principal activity of the Company.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Depreciation of investment property	236	235

6. Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:

Fees for the audit of the Company	2	2
Fees for non-audit services	2	3
		5

7. Employees

Wolverhampton i54 Real Estate Limited has no employees. The directors were remunerated via other group undertakings. No management recharge is made to Wolverhampton i54 Real Estate Limited in respect of directors' remuneration. The directors services to this entity are inconsequential.

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

8.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Bank interest payable	65	-
	Loans from group undertakings	59	151
		124	151
9.	Taxation		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Total current tax	<u> </u>	
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
	Total deferred tax		
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities		

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

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2020 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020 - 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	56	47
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020 - 19.00%) Effects of:	11	9
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	45	45
Temporary differences not recognised	3	-
Group relief claimed	(59)	(54)
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(9)	-
Deferred tax not recognised	9	-
Total tax charge for the year		-

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

10. Investment property

			Investment property £000
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2021		5,500
	At 31 December 2021		5,500
	Depreciation		
	At 1 January 2021		727
	Charge for the year on owned assets		236
	At 31 December 2021		963
	Net book value		
	At 31 December 2021		4,537
	At 31 December 2020		4,773
11.	Debtors		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Trade debtors	-	21
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	197	-
		197	21
12.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Cash at bank and in hand	<u></u>	46
	Cash at bank and in hand		

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

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Bank loans	349	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1	4,654
Accruals and deferred income	101	87
	451	4,741
	 -	
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		

14.

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Bank loans	3,359	-
	3,359	-

In 2021 the loans were financed by HSBC Bank plc. In 2020 the loans were financed by the group.

15. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans Amounts falling due 1-2 years	349	-
Bank loans Amounts falling due 2-5 years	358	-
Bank loans Amounts falling due after more than 5 years	1,516	-
Bank loans	1,485	-
	3,708	-

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

16. Deferred tax

The Company has a deferred tax asset of £37,964 (2020 - £28,852) relating to tax losses and temporary differences which has not been recognised due to the uncertainty over the availability of future taxable profits.

17. Share capital

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid	2000	2000
2,370,001 (2020 - 1,600,001) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	2,370	1,600

On 13 April 2021 there was an allotment of 770,000 ordinary shares for cash consideration of £1 each.

18. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents the cumulative gains and losses recognised in the income statement together with those gains or losses required to be taken directly to equity.

19. Related party transactions

The Company did not enter into any related party transactions other than with group undertakings that are wholly owned members of the same group.

20. Post balance sheet events

There were no significant events after the balance sheet date.

21. Controlling party

Eurofins Real Estate LUX Holding Sarl, a company incorporated in Luxembourg, is the immediate parent of the Company. The ultimate parent and controlling party is Eurofins Scientific SE, a company incorporated in Luxembourg and the only company to consolidate the financial statements of Wolverhampton i54 Real Estate Limited.

Copies of the Group's financial statement are publicly available and can be obtained from: Eurofins Scientific SE 23 Val Fleuri L-1526, Luxembourg