# GALLAGHER DEVELOPMENTS GROUP LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

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# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

Sir A C Gallagher

Mr G H Gosling

Company number

8810797

Registered office

Gallagher House

Gallagher Way

Gallagher Business Park

Warwick Warwickshire CV34 6AF

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

**Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors** 

Birmingham United Kingdom

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# **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to small companies' exemption under Section 415A of the Companies Act 2006, which also provides an exemption from the preparation of a strategic report.

## Principal activities

The principal activity of the Group in the year under review was that of property investment and other investing activities. The principal activity of the Company in the year under review was that of the holding Company of a property investment group.

### Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Sir A C Gallagher Mr G H Gosling

# Results and dividends

No ordinary dividends were paid or proposed for the year ended 30 September 2022 (2021: £nil).

# Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Group maintain liability insurance for their directors and officers. This is a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the purpose of the Companies Act 2006, and was in place during the financial year and up to the date of signing these financial statements.

# **Political donations**

The Group made political donations of £381,000 to the Conservative Party (2021: £324,000) and the Group made contributions to charitable organisations during the year totalling £127,000 (2021: £301,000).

# Financial risk management

The Group uses internally generated funding together with bank loan facilities and shareholder loan funding to ensure that it has sufficient working capital available to undertake its property investment activities. The Group has significant cash resources together with banking facilities and shareholder funding available to it. Where the Group is subject to any significant risk in relation to interest rate movements, interest rate hedges are used.

# **Future developments**

The Directors expect the general level of activity to remain stable in the forthcoming year across the Group.

# Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis with the directors considering the cash flows for the Company and Group arising from rental inflows, operating costs, property development projects and financing activities in the current market conditions. The Company has provided confirmation of support to certain subsidiary undertakings and related undertakings and the directors have reviewed the basis on which this parent company support can be provided. Sir A C Gallagher has confirmed that he will not request repayment of outstanding balances if the Group does not have adequate funding to make repayments. Accordingly, the directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements of the Group on a going concern basis.

# **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

## Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors of the company are unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors of the company are aware of that information.

### Auditors

The auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

Approved on behalf of the board

Mr G H Gosling

**Director** 

3 February 2023

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the group financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law) and company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law). 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 group and company and of the profit or loss of the group and company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 Section 1A, have been followed for the group financial statements and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 Section 1A, have been followed for the company financial statements, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- · 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 group and company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

# TO THE MEMBERS OF GALLAGHER DEVELOPMENTS GROUP LIMITED

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

# **Opinion**

In our opinion, Gallagher Developments Group Limited's group financial statements and company financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2022 and of the group's loss for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the group and company balance sheets as at 30 September 2022; the group statement of comprehensive income, and the group and company statements of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

## **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

# Independence

We remained independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

# Conclusions relating to going concern

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 group's and 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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the group's and the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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 (CONTINUED)**

# TO THE MEMBERS OF GALLAGHER DEVELOPMENTS GROUP LIMITED

## Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

# Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 September 2022 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

# Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

# Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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 group's and 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 group or the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF GALLAGHER DEVELOPMENTS GROUP LIMITED

## Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

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.

Based on our understanding of the group and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK tax legislation, 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 financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated 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 of unusual journals and the manipulation of significant accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the control environment in monitoring compliance with laws and regulations
- · Testing of journals posted that have unusual account combinations
- Challenging management on the supporting evidence and rationale provided for significant accounting estimates
- Incorporating elements of unpredictability

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

## Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

# Other required reporting

## **Companies Act 2006 exception reporting**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit
  have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF GALLAGHER DEVELOPMENTS GROUP LIMITED

## **Entitlement to exemptions**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Neil Philpott (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Birmingham, United Kingdom

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3 February 2023

# GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

All of the Group's activities relate to continuing operations.

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Turnover	3	6,902	5,699
Cost of sales		(1,427)	(741)
Gross profit		<del></del> 5,475	4,958
Administrative expenses		(5,642)	(7,256)
Operating loss	4	(167)	(2,298)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	1,329	5,264
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(423)	(1,537)
Other (losses) and gains	9	(6,656)	3,028
Fair value gains on investment properties	12	2,676	<sup>‡</sup> 83
Gains on disposal of investment properties		43	791
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(3,198)	5,331
Tax on (loss)/profit	10	689	(1,273)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(2,509)	4,058
			=
(Loss)/profit for the financial year is attributable to:	e		
- Owners of the parent company		(2,515)	3,825
- Non-controlling interests		6	233
-			
		(2,509)	4,058

# GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

		2022		202	1
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		60		83
Investment properties	12		49,315		47,021
Investments	13		33,603		34,785
			82,978		81,889
Current assets					
Stocks	16	-		657	
Debtors	17	80,261		65,911	
Cash at bank and in hand		19,405		25,947 ————	
		99,666		92,515	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(62,315)		(54,223)	
Net current assets			37,351		38,292
Total assets less current liabilities			120,329		120,181
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		(26,556)		(23,447)
Provisions for liabilities	21		(231)		(241)
Net assets			93,542		96,493
Capital and reserves		•			
Called up share capital	22		10		10
Merger reserve			2,404		2,404
Profit and loss reserves			91,104		93,619
Equity attributable to owners of the					
parent company			93,518		96,033
Non-controlling interests			24		460
Total equity			93,542		96,493

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 February 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G H Gosling

Director

# COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	2022		2022		l
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Investments	13		31,734		36,216
Current assets					
Debtors	17	102,377		99,705	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,233		594	
		103,610		100,299	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	18	(45,527)		(43,743)	
Net current assets			58,083		56,556
Total assets less current liabilities			89,817		92,772
			====		=====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22		10		10
Merger reserve			2,613		2,613
Profit and loss reserves			87,194		90,149
Total equity			89,817		92,772

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The Company's loss for the financial year was £2,955,000 (2021: £1,309,000 profit).

These financial statements have been prepared 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 3 February 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G H Gosling

**Director** 

Company Registration No. 8810797

# GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Share capital	Merger reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total controlling interest	Non- controlling interest	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£,000	£'000
Balance at 1 October 2020	10	2,404	89,794	92,208	227	92,435
Year ended 30 September 2021:						
Profit and total comprehensive iincome for the year			3,825	3,825	233	4,058
Balance at 30 September 2021	10	2,404	93,619	96,033	460	96,493
Year ended 30 September 2022:	<del> </del>					<u> </u>
(Loss)/profit and total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year	-	-	(2,515)	(2,515)	6	(2,509)
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(200)	(200)
Purchase of shares in subsidiary from non-controlling interest	•	-	-	-	(242)	(242)
Balance at 30 September 2022	10	2,404	91,104	93,518	24	93,542
						. ====

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Share capital	Merger reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 October 2020	10	2,613	88,840	91,463
Year ended 30 September 2021: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,309	1,309
Balance at 30 September 2021	10	2,613	90,149	92,772
Year ended 30 September 2022: Loss and total comprehensive expense for the				
year	<u>-</u>		(2,955)	(2,955)
Balance at 30 September 2022	10	2,613	87,194	89,817

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

# 1 Accounting policies

# Company information

Gallagher Developments Group Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Gallagher House, Gallagher Way, Gallagher Business Park, Warwick, Warwickshire, CV34 6AF.

The Group consists of Gallagher Developments Group Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

# 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"), Section 1A and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 £'000.

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.

## 1.2 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Gallagher Developments Group Limited and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

Group reconstructions are accounted for by using the acquisition accounting method and utilising merger relief when applicable.

All financial statements are made up to 30 September 2022. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

# 1.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis with the directors considering the cash flows for the Company and Group arising from rental inflows, operating costs, property development projects and financing activities in the current market conditions. The Company has provided confirmation of support to certain subsidiary undertakings and related undertakings and the directors have reviewed the basis on which this parent company support can be provided. Sir A C Gallagher has confirmed that he will not request repayment of outstanding balances if the Group does not have adequate funding to make repayments. Accordingly, the directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements of the Group on a going concern basis.

# 1.4 Turnover

Turnover represents the rental income receivable, service charges, disposal of properties, other recoveries from investment properties in the United Kingdom and management recharges.

In circumstances where a tenant has been given an incentive to enter into a lease by way of a payment the incentive is treated as a reduction in rental income. The group has taken advantage of the exemption in respect of the lease incentives on leases in existence on the date of transition to FRS 102 (1 October 2014). Similarly, where an incentive is given to a tenant by way of a rent free period the total rental income receivable for the period to the first rent review is recognised on a straight line basis from term commencement to the date of the first rent review.

## 1.5 Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes expenses relating to the servicing of property and collection of rental income.

In addition to the costs originally stocked in work in progress attributable to each sales transaction, also included in cost of sales and written off to the statement of comprehensive income, are expenses necessarily incurred on projects of the business prior to the viability of the project being reasonably secure, after which such costs are capitalised in accordance with the stocks accounting policy.

# 1.6 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

25% Straight line

Fixtures and fittings

25% Straight line

Motor vehicles

25% Straight line

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 recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

## 1.7 Investment properties

Investment properties are properties owned by the Group which are held for long-term rental income and capital appreciation. Investment properties includes property that is being constructed, developed or redeveloped for future use as an investment property. An investment property is initially recognised at cost, including related transaction costs. It is subsequently carried at each published balance sheet date at fair value on an open market basis as determined by the directors. Changes in fair value are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

An investment property is recognised as an asset when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property:

- will flow to the Company;
- there are no material conditions precedent which could prevent completion; and
- the cost of the investment property can be measured reliably.

# 1.8 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through statement of comprehensive income, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

Other fixed asset investments are initially measured at cost and where applicable measured at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income. If applicable, fair value is determined using valuation techniques that utilise observable inputs. The key inputs used in valuing the equity linked derivatives are the underlying equity valuations, market volatility and time to maturity.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

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

# 1.9 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group 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 Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

# Impairment of fixed assets (continued)

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.

## 1.10 Stocks

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and selling expenses. Cost initially includes the purchase of a development property and acquisition expenses. Directly attributable development costs are capitalised. Provision is made against stock where circumstances indicate that recovery is unlikely.

# 1.11 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

## 1.12 Financial instruments

The Group 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 group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

# Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through statement of comprehensive income, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

# Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

## 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 group after deducting all of its 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

# Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

## 1.13 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group 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 group.

# 1.14 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 group'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 assets and liabilities arising due to timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and their recognition in the tax computation at the current rate of tax are recognised in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is considered more likely than not that they will be realised.

# 1.15 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.

# 1.16 Retirement benefits

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

## 1.17 Foreign exchange

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into pounds sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into pounds sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Any differences are taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

# 1.18 Amortisation of loan issue costs

Costs incurred in respect of obtaining loan finance are disclosed against the bank loan creditor and the costs are amortised over the term of the loan.

# 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no accounting judgements used within these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

# 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

(Continued)

2022

2024

## Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

# Valuation of investment properties

The valuation of the property portfolio is a critical part of the Group's performance. The Group carries the property portfolio at fair value in the balance sheet and carries out internal valuation on an annual basis.

The determination of the fair value of each property requires, to the extent applicable, the use of estimates and assumptions in relation to factors such as future lease income, lease incentives, current market yields, future development costs and the appropriate discount rate.

### Valuation of investments

The valuation of non-listed investments is a critical part of the Group's performance. The Group carries its non-listed investments at cost less provision for diminution in value in the balance sheet and carries out internal valuations on an annual basis.

The determination of the cost less provision for diminution in value requires, to the extent applicable, the use of estimates and assumptions in relation to factors such as the future recovery of capital, income flows, foreign exchange and third party counterparty risk.

## Provision for future costs

Provision for costs is based on estimates of future costs expected to be incurred to satisfy contractual obligations. In order to assess the appropriateness of the provision for future costs, these are reviewed on an annual basis taking account of the latest price information and works that will be required. The estimate of costs to complete may differ from the actual costs incurred on completion.

# Carrying value of land and work in progress

Work in progress, which includes land held for development, is valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and selling expenses. In order to assess the appropriateness of the carrying value of work in progress in the financial statements, the company is required to determine forecast sales rates, expected sales prices and estimated costs to complete.

## 3 Turnover

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Rental and associated income	4,222	4,604
Management charges	1,325	1,065
Commission	30	30
Property disposal	1,325	-
·		
	6,902	5,699
	===	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

4	Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
	Exchange (gains)/losses Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	(178) 38	97 40 ———
5	Auditors' remuneration  Fees payable to the company's auditors and associates:	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
	For audit services Audit of the financial statements of the group and company Audit of the financial statements of the	21	17
	company's subsidiaries	47 ————————————————————————————————————	39 ————————————————————————————————————

# 6 Employees

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

Group		Company	
2022	2021	2022	2021
Number	Number	Number	Number
21	21	2	2
=			==
Group		Company	
2022	2021	2022	2021
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
3,186	3,766	-	-
450	512	-	-
68	64	-	-
3,704	4,342	-	-
<del></del>			
	2022 Number  21  Group 2022 £'000  3,186 450 68	2022 2021 Number Number  21 21 ————————————————————————————————	2022         2021         2022           Number         Number         Number           21         21         2           —         —         —           Group         Company           2022         2021         2022           £'000         £'000         £'000           3,186         3,766         -           450         512         -           68         64         -           —         —         —

The directors are paid by Countywide Developments Limited. This company is wholly owned by Gallagher Developments Group Limited. The directors' of this Company are the only key management personnel in the Group.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

7	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2022	2021
	Interest income	£'000	£'000
	Interest income Interest on bank deposits	38	6
	Interest receivable from related parties	801	677
	Other interest income	3	4,323
	Total interest revenue	842	5,006
	Other income from investments		
	Dividends received	487	258
	Total income	1,329	5,264
		<del></del>	
8	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2022 £'000	2021 £'000
		2 000	2 000
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:	414	447
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Interest payable to related parties	681	447 1,202
	Amortisation of loan issue costs	42	35
	, and assume the state of the s		
	Other finance costs:	1,137	1,684
	Finance costs for financial instruments measured at fair value	(882)	(355)
	Other interest	168	208
	Total finance costs	423	1,537
	Iotal illiance costs	===	====
9 .	Amounts written off loans and investments		
	Amounto Witton on loano and invocations	2022	2021
		£'000	£'000
	Gains on disposal of financial assets held at fair value	1,046	1,460
	Other (losses)/gains	(7,702)	1,568
		(6,656)	3,028
10	Taxation		
		2022	2021
	Current tax	£'000	£'000
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	919	971
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	106	-
	Group tax relief	(190)	-
	Total current tax	835	971

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

Taxation	(C	ontinued)
	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,524)	302
	===	
Total tax (credit)/charge	(689)	1,273
		====
The actual (credit)/charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	)/charge for the y	ear based
	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(3,198) =====	5,331 ====
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in		
the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	(608)	1,013
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	357	513
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	-	(90
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	(289)	(35
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	623	5
Adjustments in respect of prior years	106	-
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(11)	(16
Effect of revaluations of investments	788	(393
Dividend income	(92)	(26
Deferred tax	(1,524)	302
Release of revenue expenditure capitalised	(39)	_

The Finance Act 2021 increases the main rate of UK corporation tax from 19% to 25% effective 1 April 2023. Accordingly, the current year tax charge has been provided at a rate of 19% and deferred tax assets and liabilities have been provided for at rates of between 22% and 25% depending on the expected date that the deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to unwind.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

# 11 Tangible assets

Group	Plant and equipment £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 October 2021	102	18	53	173
Additions	15	-	-	15
At 30 September 2022	117	18	53	188
Depreciation and impairment			<del></del>	
At 1 October 2021	50	-	40	90
Depreciation charged in the year	25	-	13	38
At 30 September 2022	75		53	128
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2022	42	18	-	60
At 30 September 2021	52	18	13	83
		====		=====

The company had no tangible fixed assets at 30 September 2022 or 30 September 2021.

# 12 Investment properties

	£'000	Company £'000
Fair value		
At 1 October 2021	47,021	-
Disposals	(382)	-
Revaluations	2,676	-
At 30 September 2022	49,315	-

Investment properties are held at fair value as at 30 September 2022 based on internal valuations performed by directors, who have significant knowledge and experience of the property investment market. The gain arising on revaluation of the investment properties is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year.

The historic cost of investment properties at 30 September 2022 was £52,898,000 (2021: £53,280,000).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

				•		
13	Investments		_			
			Group		Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
		Notes	£'000	£,000	£'000	£'000
	Investments in subsidiaries	14	-	-	31,734	36,216
	Listed investments		15,931	20,832	-	-
	Unlisted investments		9,865	8,688	-	_
	Other financial assets held at fair	value	7,807	5,265	-	-
			33,603	34,785	<del></del> 31,734	36,216
				====		===
	Movements in fixed asset inves	tments				
	Group		in	vestments	Other	Total
				£'000	£'000	£'000
	Cost					
	At 1 October 2021			36,752	5,265	42,017
	Additions			8,375	6,919	15,294
	Disposals			(6,517)	(2,256)	(8,773)
	At 30 September 2022			38,610	9,928	48,538
	Impairment					
	At 1 October 2021			7,233	-	7,233
	Revaluation loss			5,581	2,121	7,702
	At 30 September 2022			12,814	2,121	14,935
	Carrying amount					
	At 30 September 2022			25,796	7,807	33,603
	At 30 September 2021			29,519	5,265	34,784
	•					

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

13	Investments	(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments	
	Company	Shares in
		group undertakings
		£'000
	Cost	
	At 1 October 2021	45,614
	Additions	251
	At 30 September 2022	45,865
	Impairment	<del></del>
	At 1 October 2021	9,398
	Impairment losses	4,733
	At 30 September 2022	14,131
	Carrying amount	
	At 30 September 2022	31,734
	A. 00 0	===
	At 30 September 2021	36,216
		<del></del>

# 14 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 September 2022 are as follows:

Company Name	Company number	Principal activity	Class of shares held	% H Direct I	eld ndirect
Biddulph Property Investments Limited	05262818	Property investment	Ordinary	100.00	-
Countywide Heathcote Limited	06346742	Property development	Ordinary	-	100.00
Countywide Molesey Limited	04132029	Dormant	Ordinary	-	100.00
Ensco 807 Limited	07361630	Property investment	Ordinary	60.00	-
Gallagher Developments Caerphilly Limited	08810807	Property investment	Ordinary	100.00	-
Gallagher Developments Cardington Limited	11101764	Property investment	Ordinary	100.00	-
Gallagher Developments Limited	00937417	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00	-
Gallagher Developments Warwick Limited	08810805	Property investment	Ordinary	100.00	-
Gallagher Investments Holdco Limited	08810802	Investment company	Ordinary	100.00	-
Gallagher BSH Limited Countywide Developments	11677288 02865543	Property investment Property investment	Ordinary Ordinary	80.00	-
Limited			2 · 2····2·· <b>y</b>	100.00	-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

# 14 Subsidiaries (Continued)

Warwick Gates Management Company Limited by Guarantee is a wholly owned subsidiary of Gallagher Developments Warwick Limited. The liability of Gallagher Developments Warwick Limited is limited to £2 in the event of Warwick Gates Management Company Limited being wound up.

The registered office address of all the entities listed above is Gallagher House, Gallagher Way, Gallagher Business Park, Heathcote, Warwick, CV34 6AF.

# 15 Financial instruments

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Carrying amount of financial assets				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	78,617	65,783	n/a	n/a
Equity instruments measured at cost less				
impairment	9,865	8,688	n/a	n/a
Equity instruments measured at FVTPL	23,738	26,097	n/a	n/a
Carrying amount of financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost	87,790	77,027	n/a	n/a

# **Derivatives**

The Group holds investments in equity linked derivate contracts. As at 30 September 2022 the fair value of the equity linked derivative contracts was £7,807,200 (2021: £5,264,875). This balance is included within other financial assets held at fair value.

The Group holds a derivative contract in the form of an interest rate swap which expires April 2024. Interest is charged at a fixed rate of 1.54% - 1.77% above LIBOR, cash flows on the interest rate swap are paid quarterly.

		Due within			
		one year 2022	2021	year 2022	2021
	Desirations consider the bounds of the sector	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Derivatives carried at fair value - Assets				
	Interest rate swaps	682	-	-	-
	Derivatives carried at fair value - Liabilities			,	
	Interest rate swaps	-	200	_	-
16	Stocks				
		Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
					£'000
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£ 000
	Work in progress	-	657	-	-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

17	Debtors				
		Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£'000	£,000	£'000	£'000
	Trade debtors	786	987	1	-
	Corporation tax recoverable	-	-	26	576
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	102,345	99,129
	Other debtors	77,831	64,796	5	-
		<del></del> 78,617	65,783	102,377	99,705
	Deferred tax asset (note 21)	299	-	-	-
		78,916	65,783	102,377	99,705
				=======================================	

Other debtors include related party balances of £24,703,000 (2021: £12,591,000). Amounts owed by related parties are unsecured, repayable on demand and accrue interest at rates of 0% - 4.25%.

Amounts owed to the Company by group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and accrue interest at rates of 0% - 4.25%.

Amounts falling due after more than one year:	Group 2022 £'000	2021 £'000	Company 2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Deferred tax asset (note 21)	1,345	128	-	-
Total debtors	80,261	65,911	102,377	99,705

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

18	Creditors: amounts falling due wit	umi one year	Group		Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
		Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Bank loans and overdrafts	20	569	569	-	-
	Loans from related parties	20	6,298	-	-	-
	Trade creditors		135	200	-	12
	Corporation tax payable		657	233	٠ -	-
	Other taxation and social security		424	410	-	-
	Other creditors		50,410	48,889	45,508	43,731
	Accruals and deferred income		3,822	3,922	19	-
			62,315	<del></del> 54,223	<u></u> 45,527	43,743
					<u> </u>	<del></del>

Other creditors include related party balances of £47,287,000 (2021: £45,511,000). Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, repayable on demand and accrue interest at rates of 0% - 4.25%.

Amounts due to the Company from group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and accrue interest at rates of 0% - 4.25%.

# 19 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

			Group		Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
		Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Bank loans and overdrafts	20	11,285	11,854	-	-
	Loans from related parties	20	15,271	11,593	-	-
			26,556	23,447		
				-		
20	Loans and overdrafts					
			Group		Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
			£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Bank loans		11,854	12,423	-	-
	Loans from related parties		21,569	11,593	-	-
			33,423	24,016		
	Payable within one year		6,867	569	-	-
	Payable after one year		26,556	23,447	-	-
	·			=		====

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

## 20 Loans and overdrafts

(Continued)

The bank loans are on normal commercial terms and are secured by way of fixed and floating charge over the assets of Gallagher Developments Caerphilly Limited. Interest is charged at 2.25% above LIBOR and the loan is repayable in full in 2024.

The loan from related parties is a long term loan provided by Gallagher Finance Limited, a company under the control of Sir A C Gallagher, on normal commercial terms and is secured by way of a negative pledge on the assets of Gallagher Developments Cardington Limited, Gallagher Developments Warwick Limited and Gallagher Investments Holdco Limited. Interest is charged at 4% or 2.25 - 3% above the Bank of England base rate and is disclosed within the related party section. The loans are repayable in full during 2023 to 2029.

## 21 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the Group and Company, and movements thereon:

Group	Liabilities 2022 £'000	Liabilities 2021 £'000	Assets 2022 £'000	Assets 2021 £'000
Tax losses	-	-	1,549	128
Revaluations	231	241	-	-
Capital allowances	-	-	95	-
	<del> </del>			
	231	241	1,644	128

The company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities.

	Group 2022	Company 2022
Movements in the year:	£'000	£'000
Net liability at 1 October 2022	(113)	-
Credit to income statement	1,524	-
Other	2	-
Net asset at 30 September 2022	1,413	-
		===

Deferred tax is recognised at rates 22% (Less than 1 year) and 25% (Over 1 year).

Other than as disclosed above, neither the Group nor the Company had any further unrecognised liability to deferred tax.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

# 22 Called up share capital

	Group and Company		
	2022	2021	
Ordinary share capital	£'000	£'000	
Issued and fully paid			
10,000 (2021: 10,000) Ordinary Shares of £1 each	10	10	

# 23 Capital commitments

At 30 September 2022, the Group was committed to invest a further £1,000,000 (2021: £800,000) into a US limited liability partnership.

At 30 September 2022, the Group was committed to investments of £277,000 (2021: £368,000).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

## 24 Related party transactions

# Transactions with related parties

## Group companies

The Group has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 33.1A - 'Related party disclosures', not to disclose transactions with other 100% owned group companies.

# **Gallagher Finance Limited**

As at 30 September 2022, Gallagher Finance Limited, a company under control of Sir A C Gallagher, was owed by the Group £21,571,000 (2021: £11,593,000) which incurred interest charges of £681,000 (2021: £336,000). This balance is secured by a negative pledge, accrues interest at either 4% or 3% above the base rate and is repayable between 2023 - 2029.

During the year the Group provided administrational services to Gallagher Finance Limited. Services provided to the 30 September 2022 amounted to £25,000 (2021: £25,000). This balance has yet to be invoiced and is currently accounted for in other creditors.

## Management fees

During the year, the Group accrued management fees to Ashflame Properties Limited, a company under control of Sir A C Gallagher, of £1,215,000 (2021: £955,000) and received £2,000 (2021: £nil) in other fees.

During the year, the Group accrued management fees to Gallagher Ventures Limited, a company under control of Sir A C Gallagher, of £25,000 (2021: £25,000) which were not invoiced at the year-end.

During the year, the Group accrued management fees to Bull Ring Trading Estate Limited, a company under control of Sir A C Gallagher, of £20,000 (2021: £20,000) which were not invoiced at the year-end.

During the year, the company accrued management fees to Ashflame Chantry Limited, a company under the control of Sir A C Gallagher, of £25,000 (2021: £25,000) which were not invoiced at the year-end.

During the year, the Group accrued management fees to Gallmur Limited, a company under control of Sir A C Gallagher, of £15,000 (2021: £15,000) which were not invoiced at the year-end.

During the year, the Group received £2,000 (2021: £nil) in other fees from Ashflame Cardington Limited, a company under the control of Sir A C Gallagher.

During the year, the Group was charged £nil (2021: £4,000) by Countywide Coventry Limited, a company under control of Sir A C Gallagher, for use of an aircraft.

## **Director transactions**

As at 30 September 2022, Sir A C Gallagher was owed by the Group £45,485,000 (2021: £43,704,000). This balance is unsecured, non interest bearing and repayable on demand.

On 12 April 2022, Gallagher Developments Group acquired 20% of the share capital in Gallagher BSH Limited, a subsidiary of the Group, from Mr G H Gosling for £250,000.

# Name of related party

Gallagher Alma Limited
Gallagher Bournbrook Limited
Gallagher Opportunities Limited
Gallagher Ventures Limited
The ACG Fund

# Nature of relationship

Controlled by Sir A C Gallagher
Beneficial interest to Sir A C Gallagher

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

# 24 Related party transactions

(Continued)

# Transactions with related parties

During the year the company received/paid interest at 0.5% to 3.5% above the Bank of England's base rate with the following related parties:

	Interest received		Interest paid	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
Ashflame Properties Limited	586	511	-	-
Countywide Coventry Limited	4	-	-	-
Gallagher Ventures Limited	211	167	-	-
The ACG Fund	_	-	-	866

# Amounts owed to/by related parties

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	Amount owed to		Amounts owed by	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
Ashflame Properties Limited	•	-	19,426	8,011
Countywide Coventry Limited	-	-	101	80
Gallagher Alma Limited	111	111	-	-
Gallagher Bournbrook Limited	1,591	1,596	-	-
Gallagher Opportunities Limited	100	100	•	-
Gallagher Ventures Limited	-	-	5,176	4,860

# 25 Controlling party

The Company is controlled by Sir A C Gallagher by virtue of his ownership of the entire issued share capital.