Company registration number 09872947 (England and Wales)
PECKHAM LEVELS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
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PECKHAM LEVELS LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 09872947)

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		4,101,554		4,223,817
Current assets					
Stocks		20,393		-	
Debtors	5	182,281		106,790	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,258		26,394	
		210,932		133,184	
Creditors: amounts talling due within one year	6	(861,792)		(652,351)	
Net current liabilities			(650,860)		(519,167
Total assets less current liabilities			3,450,694		3,704,650
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(3,250,795)		(2,990,898
Net assets			199,899		713,752
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Share premium account			2,075,047		2,075,047
Profit and loss reserves			(1,875,248)		(1,361,395
Total equity			199,899		713,752

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

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

PECKHAM LEVELS LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 09872947)

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

P Benson **Director**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Accounting policies

Company information

Peckham Levels Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 95a Rye Lane, London, SE15 4ST.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, snow that the company should be able to operate within its current funding levels into the foreseeable future.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The company has a positive and supportive relationship with its lender, with long-term debt terms that will give the venue the time and space to recover and meet its obligations.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover from the supply of management services and rental income represents the value of the services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Rental income received in advance is recognised as deferred income on the statement of financial position and recognised as turnover over the rental contract term to which it relates.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings
Over the term of the lease

Plant and equipment25% on costFixtures and fittings15% on costComputers33.33% on cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

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

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.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

• Recoverability of amounts owed by group undertakings and related parties

Provision for impairment of the carrying value of amounts owed by group undertakings and related parties is made based on management's estimate of the prospect of recovering the amounts due, which includes considering the solvency of the counterparty and its future outlook, based on budgets and forecasts prepared by management.

• Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives considering residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually. In reassessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are considered. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	Number
Total	25	10

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Computers	Fixtures and fittings	Plant and equipment	Leasehold land and buildings	
£	£	£	£	£	
L	L	ı	£	ž	Cost
5,309,817	21,782	63,858	52,247	5,171,930	At 1 January 2022
107,887	2,906	30,452	2,026	72,503	Additions
5,417,704	24,688	94,310	54,273	5,244,433	At 31 December 2022
					Depreciation and impairment
1,086,000	17,007	31,632	27,159	1,010,202	At 1 January 2022
230,150	2,295	2,889	9,174	215,792	Depreciation charged in the year
1,316,150	19,302	34,521	36,333	1,225,994	At 31 December 2022
					Carrying amount
4,101,554	5,386	59,789	17,940	4,018,439	At 31 December 2022
4,223,817	4,775	32,226	25,088	4,161,728	At 31 December 2021
					Debtors
2021 £	2022 £				Amounts falling due within one year:
44,308	38,762				Trade debtors
97	-				Amounts owed by group undertakings
62,385	143,519				Other debtors
106,790	182,281	-			
		=			
2021	2022			year	Creditors: amounts falling due within one
£	£				
10,648	9,620				Bank loans
175,211	417,102				Trade creditors
73,146	66,501				Taxation and social security
393,346	368,569	_			Other creditors
652,351	861,792	-			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year (Continued)

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

creations, amounts failing abe after more main one year	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts Other creditors	26,036 3.224,759	34,628 2,956,270
	3,250,795	2,990,898

Bank loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the Company's assets. Floating charges cover all the property and undertakings of the Company and also contain a negative pledge. Interest is accruing at 2.5% per annum and is repayable by June 2026.

Other creditors are secured by fixed and floating charges over the Company's assets. Floating charges cover all the property and undertakings of the Company and also contain a negative pledge. Interest has accrued at 8% per annum but was waived for 2022. The loan is repayable by March 2029.

8 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Fixed and floating charges including a negative pledge are held over the company's assets.

10 Parent company

The parent company is Intelligere Investments Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.