

Company registration number 11485750 (England and Wales)

PROPCO (CHICHESTER) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

PROPCO (CHICHESTER) LIMITED

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PROPCO (CHICHESTER) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		31 March 2022	31 July 2021
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	3,470,257	-
Current assets			
Debtors	4	666,100	166,600
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(4,136,257)	(166,500)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(3,470,157)	100
Net assets		100	100
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	6	100	100

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

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

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

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 May 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P J Dixon
Director

Company Registration No. 11485750

PROPCO (CHICHESTER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Propco (Chichester) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4 Elm Place, Old Witney Road, Eynsham, Witney, Oxfordshire, OX29 4BD.

1.1 Reporting period

The accounting reporting period has been shortened to align the company's accounting year end with that of its associated group companies.

1.2 Accounting convention

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

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

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

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Freehold land and buildings	No depreciation
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1.4 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.

PROPCO (CHICHESTER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

PROPCO (CHICHESTER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	4	4

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £
Cost	
At 1 August 2021	-
Additions	3,470,257
At 31 March 2022	3,470,257
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 August 2021 and 31 March 2022	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	3,470,257
At 31 July 2021	-

4 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	666,100	166,600

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Other creditors	4,136,257	166,500

6 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

PROPCO (CHICHESTER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

7 Related party transactions

At the period end, the company owed £166,500 (2021: £166,500) to Lawrence Baker Limited. Two of the directors of the company are also directors of Lawrence Baker Limited.

At the period end, the company owed £3,969,757 (2021: £nil) to two of the directors of the company.

8 Parent company

The ultimate controlling parties are Mr J A Halton and Mr P J Dixon by virtue of their majority shareholdings.

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.