

**West Moorland 221 Limited**

**Annual report and financial statements**

**Registered number 13325659**

**31 March 2023**

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**Officers and Professional Advisers**

**Directors**

C D Mahady  
M Whittaker  
M D Jones  
P T McClenaghan  
A Ross

**Registered office**

Findel House  
Gregory Street  
Hyde  
SK14 4HR

**Solicitors**

Walker Morris  
33 Wellington Street  
Leeds  
LS1 4DL

**Auditor**

Mazars LLP  
1 St Peter's Square  
Manchester  
M2 3DE

## Directors' Report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023.

### Business review

The principal activity of the business is that of a holding company. The company was incorporated on 9th April 2021. Net loss for the period was £1.1m (2022: £1.3m) and net liabilities as at 31 March 2023 were £2.4m (2022: £1.3m).

### Principal risks and uncertainties

There are no significant risks and uncertainties.

### Dividends

No dividends have been recommended by the company (2022: £Nil).

### Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, see note 1 for further details.

### Directors

The current directors and those that served during the year are shown on page 1.

At the balance sheet date the parent company, West Moorland 220 Limited maintained insurance for directors of its subsidiaries, indemnifying them against certain liabilities incurred by them when acting on behalf of the Group during this financial year.

### Political contributions

The company made no political contributions during the period (2022: £Nil).

### Streamlined Energy & Carbon Reporting (SECR)

The Company has taken the exemption available from reporting on SECR. Further information on SECR can be found in the sustainability section of the West Moorland 220 Limited group accounts for the period to 31 March 2023.

### Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

### Auditor

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



**M Whittaker**  
Director

Findel House  
Gregory Street  
Hyde  
SK14 4HR

Date: 27<sup>th</sup> July 2023

### **Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report and the financial statements**

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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 situation 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 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of West Moorland 221 Limited**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of West Moorland 221 Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, 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 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (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 March 2023 and of its loss for the period 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.

### **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.

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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of West Moorland 221 Limited (continued)**

**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 has 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, or
- 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 and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

**Responsibilities of Directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, 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 either 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

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.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of West Moorland 221 Limited (continued)**

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)**

Based on our understanding of the company and its industry, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: employment regulation, health and safety regulation, anti-money laundering regulation.

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the company is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations to the 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.

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as tax legislation, the Companies Act 2006.

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

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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.



**Independent auditor's report to the members of West Moorland 221 Limited (continued)**

**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.



Christopher Martin (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Mazars LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor  
One St Peters Square  
Manchester  
M2 3DE

Date 27 July 2023

# **Income Statement**

**for the period ended 31 March 2023**

	Notes	Period ended 31 March 2023 £000	Period ended 25 March 2022 £000
Other Income	3	247	233
Administrative expenses		(252)	(237)
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>(5)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
Finance costs	4	(1,503)	(1,335)
<b>Loss before tax</b>	5	<b>(1,508)</b>	<b>(1,339)</b>
Tax credit	6	456	1
<b>Loss for the period</b>		<b>(1,052)</b>	<b>(1,338)</b>

All the above results derive from continuing activities.

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 17 form an integral part of the accounts.

**Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**for the period ended 31 March 2023**

	Period ended 31 March 2023 £000	Period ended 25 March 2022 £000
Loss for the period	(1,052)	(1,338)
<b>Total comprehensive loss for period</b>	<b>(1,052)</b>	<b>(1,338)</b>

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 17 form an integral part of the accounts.

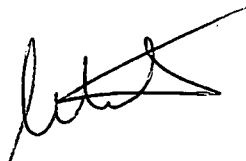
**Balance Sheet**

**at 31 March 2023**

		31 March 2023	25 March 2022
	Notes	£000	£000
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investments	7	17,034	17,034
		17,034	17,034
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors (including £457,000 (2022: £1,000 due after more than one year))	8	457	1
		457	1
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(2,181)	(673)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		(1,724)	(672)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		15,310	16,362
Creditors: Amount falling due after more than one year	10	(17,700)	(17,700)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		(2,390)	(1,338)
<b>Equity</b>			
Called up share capital	15	-	-
Accumulated losses		(2,390)	(1,338)
<b>Total equity</b>		(2,390)	(1,338)

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 17 form an integral part of the accounts.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:



**M Whittaker**  
Director

**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
**at 31 March 2023**

	Share capital £000	Accumulated losses £000	Total equity £000
At 16 April 2021	-	-	-
Share issue	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(1,338)	(1,338)
At 25 March 2022	-	(1,338)	(1,338)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(1,052)	(1,052)
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	-	<b>(2,390)</b>	<b>(2,390)</b>

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 17 form an integral part of the accounts.

**Notes (forming part of the financial statements)**

**1. Accounting policies**

***Statement of compliance and basis of preparation***

West Moorland 221 Limited ("the company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales. The registered number is 13325659 and the registered office is Findel House, Gregory Street, Hyde, SK14 4HR. The accounting period is 53 weeks to 31 March 2023.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' as well as the Companies Act 2006.

As the company was a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of West Moorland 220 Limited at the balance sheet date, which is registered in England and Wales, it is therefore exempt by virtue of s.400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the obligation to prepare and deliver group accounts. Accordingly, these reports and accounts present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking at the balance sheet date, West Moorland 220 Limited, includes the company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of West Moorland 220 Limited are prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and are available to the public and may be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, Companies Registration Office, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF4 3UZ.

As the consolidated financial statements of West Moorland 220 Limited include the equivalent disclosures, the company has taken the advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS102:

- The requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv)
- The requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- The requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d)
- The requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c)
- The requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.296(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29(A)
- The requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. The company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS102 in its next financial statements.

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 2.

## **1. Accounting policies (continued)**

### **Measurement convention**

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

### **Going concern**

Notwithstanding net liabilities of £2.4m (2022: £1.3m) as at 31 March 2023, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The parent undertaking, West Moorland 220 Limited, has indicated through a letter of support that it will continue to provide financial and other support to the extent necessary to enable the company to meet its financial obligations for the foreseeable future and specifically for at least 12 months from the date of signature of the financial statements. It will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company and in particular will not seek repayment of amounts currently made available.

The directors of West Moorland 220 Limited have prepared group cash flow forecasts for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of severe but plausible downsides, the group will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

The directors have considered the potential impact of appropriate scenarios, including the impact of further inflationary increases, in their going concern assessment. The scenarios that have been considered primarily involve loss of revenue as a result of potential future inflationary factors and supply chain restrictions. This shows we should have sufficient resources and cash flow to continue as a going concern. During the recent restrictions the group has proven its ability to manage the business through changing economic climates.

An annual business review and financial 3-year plan has been set out and agreed by the board based around future activities and strategic aims which becomes the financial plan for the business. A sensitised downside case is also presented to mitigate any adverse financial risks around trading and liquidity as part of this process.

Based on this the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

### **Basic financial instruments**

#### **Trade and other debtors / creditors**

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

#### **Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

#### **Finance costs**

Finance costs principally include interest payable on bank loans and interest on lease liabilities. Finance costs are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue using the effective interest method.

#### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### **Investments in subsidiaries**

These are separate financial statements of the company. Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less provision for impairment.

## 1. Accounting policies (continued)

### Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

### Other income recognition

Other income comprises the invoiced value of goods and services provided by the Company (exclusive of VAT). Other income relates to the re-charge of management monitoring services to subsidiary undertakings.

### Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in the Income Statement as they accrue, using the effective interest method.

## 2. Accounting estimates and judgements

The directors make certain critical accounting judgements (apart from those involving estimates) in applying the company's accounting policies which are described below:

- Recognition of deferred tax assets (note 11 is based on management's assumptions that it is probable that the company will have taxable profits against which the unused tax losses and deductible temporary timing differences can be utilised. In the period a deferred tax balance of £457,000 (2022: £1,000) was recognised.

## 3. Other income

Other income relates to the re-charge of management monitoring services to subsidiary undertakings. Other income is all derived within the UK.

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Other income	247	233
<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>233</b>

## 4. Finance costs

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Interest on loans from Ultimate parent company	(1,477)	(1,310)
Interest on management loan notes	(27)	(25)
	<b>(1,503)</b>	<b>(1,335)</b>



## 5. Loss before tax

Loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
<i>Auditor's remuneration:</i>		
Audit of these financial statements	2	4

## 6. Tax on loss on ordinary activities

Recognised in the income statement

	2023 £000	2022 £000
<b>Current tax (credit)</b>		
Current period (UK tax)	-	-
	-	-
<b>Deferred tax expense:</b>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(305)	(1)
Adjustment in respect of prior period	(151)	-
	(456)	(1)
<b>Tax credit</b>	(456)	(1)

### Reconciliation of the total tax credit

The tax credit in the income statement for the period differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022: 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Loss before tax	(1,508)	(1,339)
Tax calculated at standard corporation tax rate of 19% (2022: 19%)	(286)	(254)
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	54	253
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods - deferred tax	(151)	-
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(75)	-
<b>Total tax credit for the period</b>	(456)	(1)

### Factors that may affect future tax charges

Subsequent to the year end, an increase in UK corporation tax rate to 25% (effective 1 April 2023) was substantively enacted. This will increase the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax balance has been calculated based on the 25% corporation tax rate.

## 7. Investments

	£000
<b>Cost</b>	
At 31 March 2023 and 25 March 2022	17,034
<b>Provisions</b>	
At 31 March 2023 and 25 March 2022	-
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 March 2023 and 25 March 2022	17,034

The company's subsidiary undertakings at 31 March 2023 and 25 March 2022 are listed below. The company directly or indirectly owns 100% of the equity shares in these companies and they all registered in United Kingdom.

Name	Holding type	Status/activity
Findel Education Limited *	Direct	Supplier of educational resources

\*The registered address of the company is Findel House, Gregory Street, Cheshire, United Kingdom, SK14 4HR.

## 8. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Deferred tax asset	457	1
	457	1

Debtors includes a deferred tax asset of £457,000 (2022: £1,000) expected to be recovered after more than one year.

## 9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,172	669
Accruals and deferred income	9	4
	2,181	673

*Amounts owed to group undertakings*

Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand and interest bearing.

## 10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2023	Group 2022
	£000	£000
Amounts owed to related parties	17,700	17,700
	17,700	17,700

*Amounts owed to related parties*

Refer to related parties note 14.

#### 11. Deferred taxation asset

	Tax losses	Total
	£'000	£'000
As at 9 April 2021	-	-
Credit for the period recognised in the income statement	1	1
At 25 March 2022	1	1
Credit for the period recognised in the income statement	456	456
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>457</b>

Subsequent to the year end, an increase in UK corporation tax rate to 25% (effective 1 April 2023) was substantively enacted. This will increase the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax balance has been calculated based on the 25% corporation tax rate.

#### 12. Contingent liabilities and commitments

As at 31 March 2023 and 25 March 2022 the Company has no contingent liabilities or capital commitments.

#### 13. Ultimate parent company

The immediate parent company as at the balance sheet date was West Moorland 220 Limited, registered in England and Wales. This is the largest and smallest group into which the Company is consolidated. Copies of those group financial statements have been delivered to, and are available from, the Registrar of Companies, Companies Registration Office, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF4 3UZ.

The ultimate parent of West Moorland 221 Limited is Endless Fund V A LP and Endless Fund V B LP ("the Fund"). The ultimate controlling party of the Fund is Endless V (GP) LP.

#### 14. Related parties

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available in Section 33 of FRS102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' related party disclosures from the requirement to disclose transactions with group companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared by the ultimate parent company.

Included within creditors is £350,000 (2022: £350,000) of loan notes due to the directors and £17,350,000 (2022: £17,350,000) of loan notes due to the ultimate parent company.

#### 15. Share capital

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
<b>Allotted and called up and fully paid</b>		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	-	-