Registered number: 03165376

AMALGAMATED BERKSHIRE PROPERTIES LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2021



LUBBOCK FINE LLP Chartered Accountants Paternoster House 65 St Paul's Churchyard London EC4M 8AB

### **BALANCE SHEET**

### **AS AT 25 MARCH 2021**

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		13,348,966		12,875,822
			13,348,966		12,875,822
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	5,377,885		5,338,227	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	367,329		156,270	
		5,745,214		5,494,497	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(15,942,575)		(15,923,347)	
Net current liabilities			(10,197,361)		(10,428,850)
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities			3,151,605		2,446,972
Deferred tax	8	(197,000)		(36,000)	
			(197,000)		(36,000)
Net assets			2,954,605		2,410,972
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		2		2
Revaluation reserve			2,629,575		2,182,828
Profit and loss account			325,028		228,142
			2,954,605		2,410,972

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 27 October 2021

# Mill Barber

**NHS** Barber

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2021

### 1. General information

Amalgamated Berkshire Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 03165376.

Its registered office and principal place of business is First Floor, Meridian House, 2 Russell Street, Windsor, England, SL4 1HQ.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

# 2. Accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

### 2.2 Going concern

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements by support of the parent company and its bankers. The directors believe it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the forseeable future on the basis of the company's plans, the continued support of the parent company and bankers.

If the company is unable to continue in operational existence for the forseeable future, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the balance sheet values of assets to their recoverable amounts and provide for further liabilities that might arise.

## 2.3 Turnover

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

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2021

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

## 2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is credited to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Amounts paid and payable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight line basis, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern over which the lessor's benefit from the leased asset is diminished.

Temporary rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic have been recognised on a systematic basis over the periods that the change in lease income is intended to compensate. This is conditional on:

- the change in lease income resulting in revised consideration for the lease that is less than the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- any reduction in lease income affecting only income originally due on or before 30 June 2022;
- there being no significant change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

## 2.5 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined by the directors and derived from current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

## 2.6 Debtors

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

# 2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

## 2.8 Financial instruments

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2021

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

## 2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

#### 2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## 2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

## 2.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

### 2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2021

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

## 3. Employees

The average number of employees, including directors during the year was 2 (2020 - 2).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2021

# 4. Investment property

	Freehold investment property £
Cost or valuation	
At 26 March 2020	12,875,822
Additions	26,674
Revaluations	446,470
At 25 March 2021	13,348,966
Net book value	
At 25 March 2021	13,348,966
At 25 March 2020	12,875,822

The 2021 valuations were made by the Directors on an open market for existing use basis.

On 11 June 2021 the company sold an investment property for £2,198,967, equivalent to the carrying value at 25 March 2021.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2021

5.	Debtors		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade debtors	213,664	225,498
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,991,390	4,991,540
	Prepayments and accrued income	172,831	121,189
		5,377,885	5,338,227
6.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	367,329 ————	156,270
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans	10,850,000	10,821,629
	Trade creditors	8,971	4,685
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,570,770	4,611,323
	Other taxation and social security	46,378	61,945
	Other creditors	71,037	71,410
	Accruals and deferred income	395,419	352,355
		15,942,575	15,923,347

# Secured loans

The bank loans are secured by way of fixed charges over the properties owned by the company and those owned by a fellow subsidiary, floating charges over the remaining assets of the company and by the assignment of rental income earned on the company's properties and by way of a debenture over the assets of a fellow subsidiary.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 25 MARCH 2021

8.	Deferred taxation		•
			2021 £
	At beginning of year		(36,000)
	Charged to profit or loss		(161,000)
	At end of year	-	(197,000)
		2021 £	2020 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(243,000)	(228,000)
	Tax losses carried forward	46,000	192,000
9.	Share capital		•
		2021 £	2020 £

# 10. Ultimate parent company

Allotted, called up and fully paid

2 (2020 - 2) ordinary shares of £1.00 each

The ultimate and immediate parent company is Amalgamated Berkshire Holdings Limited. Its registered office and principal place of business is First Floor, Meridian House, 2 Russell Street, Windsor, England SL4 1HQ.

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## 11. Auditors' information

These financial statements have been prepared for the purposes of filing with Companies House and therefore no Statement of Comprehensive Income or Directors' Report is included. The full financial statements have been subject to audit. There were no qualifications or modifications to the audit report within the full financial statements. The audit was undertaken by Lubbock Fine LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors, and the Senior Statutory Auditor was Andrew Noton.