# WINRISE ONE LTD FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SOMERBYS LIMITED
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
30 NELSON STREET
LEICESTER
LE1 7BA

# CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 6

# **BALANCE SHEET**

# AS AT 31 AUGUST 2022

		20	22	20:	21
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	4		13,800,000		12,060,000
Current assets					
Debtors	5	1,284,852		513,021	
Cash at bank and in hand		125,592		10,454	
		1,410,444		523,475	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(800,561)		(1,165,207)	
yeu					
Net current assets/(liabilities)			609,883		(641,732)
Total assets less current liabilities			14,409,883		11,418,268
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	7		(8,450,000)		(7,315,807)
Provisions for liabilities			(1,460,736)		(779,560)
Net assets			4,499,147		3,322,901
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Non-distributable profits reserve	9		4,426,081		3,367,257
Distributable profit and loss reserves			72,966		(44,456)
Total equity			4,499,147		3,322,901

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

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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 24 May 2023

N McMinn

Director

Company Registration No. 10712424

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

## 1 Accounting policies

## **Company information**

Winrise One Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Windermere House, 47 New Walk, Leicester, LE1 6TE.

## 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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

## 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for rental income which is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term

## 1.3 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

## 1.4 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.

## 1.5 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

## 1.6 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 company'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 liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

## 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.

## 3 Employees

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

		2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total	2	1
4	Investment property		2022
	Fair value		£
	At 1 September 2021		12,060,000
	Revaluations		1,740,000
	At 31 August 2022		13,800,000

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of an independent valuation carried out at 7 July 2022 by Knight Frank - a RICS registered valuer.

## 5 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts family and within one year.	~	~
Trade debtors	104,706	268,906
Other debtors	1,180,146	244,115
	1,284,852	513,021

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans	-	138,803
	Trade creditors	3,918	9,570
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	225,600	623,555
	Taxation and social security	1,609	293
	Other creditors	569,434	392,986
		800,561	1,165,207
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	8,450,000	7,315,807
			• • • •
	Bank loans amounting to £8,450,000 (2021: £7,315,807) are secured by assets.		
8			
8	assets.		
8	assets.  Called up share capital	fixed and floating charges over t	he company's
8	Called up share capital  Ordinary share capital	fixed and floating charges over t	he company's
8	Called up share capital  Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	fixed and floating charges over t  2022 £	he company's  2021
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	Called up share capital  Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	fixed and floating charges over t	2021 £
	Called up share capital  Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each  Non-distributable profits reserve	fixed and floating charges over to 2022 £ 100 2022 £	2021 £ 2021 £
	Called up share capital  Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	fixed and floating charges over to 2022 £ 100	2021 £ 100
	Called up share capital  Ordinary share capital  Issued and fully paid  100 Ordinary shares of £1 each  Non-distributable profits reserve	### ### ##############################	2021 £ 2021 £ 3,367,209

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

## 10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Alexander West FCA and the auditor was Somerbys Limited.

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.