# EWH PROPERTY LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		201	18	201 as restat	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		488		574
Investment properties	4		840,000		784,167
			840,488		784,741
Current assets					
Debtors	5	3,570		192	
Cash at bank and in hand		40,074		46,996	
Out the second of the second of		43,644		47,188	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(362,833)		(404,493)	
Net current liabilities			(319,189)		(357,305)
Total assets less current liabilities			521,299		427,436
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(246,732)		(258,732)
Provisions for liabilities			(9,083)		(109)
Net assets			265,484		168,595
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Revaluation reserve	9		46,833		-
Profit and loss reserves			218,551		168,495
Total equity			 265,484		168,595
• •			=====		

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 year ended 31 December 2018 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 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.

# BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on of the statement of directors and authorised for issue on of the statement of the s

Mr R Q Jefferson
Director

Company Registration No. 07092992

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

EWH Property Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Golder House, Station Road, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire, United Kingdom, LS24 9JF.

#### 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 relates to rents receivable and is shown net of VAT.

#### 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:

#### Fixtures and fittings

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.

#### 1.4 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. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

#### 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

#### 1.7 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3	Tangible fixed assets		Plant and
			machinery
			etc £
	Cost		~
	At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018		1,092
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2018		518
	Depreciation charged in the year		86
	At 31 December 2018		604
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2018		488
	At 31 December 2017		574
4	Investment property		
			2018 £
	Fair value		L
	At 1 January 2018		784,167
	Revaluations		55,833
	At 31 December 2018		840,000
	Investment properties have been valued by the Directors on an open market value	basis.	
5	Debtors		
		2018	2017
٠	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	3,570	-
	Other debtors	-	192
		3,570	192
		=======================================	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·	2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade creditors	7,000	6,388
	Corporation tax	11,758	11,091
	Other taxation and social security	2,606	1,828
	Other creditors	341,469	385,186
		362,833	404,493
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Other creditors	246,732	258,732
8	Called up share capital		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 of £1 each	100	100
9	Revaluation reserve		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	At the beginning of the year	-	-
	Other movements	46,833	-
	At the end of the year	46,833	

#### 10 Related party transactions

Included in creditors falling due within one year is an interest free loan amounting to £338,019 (2018 - £383,019).loan from EWH Consulting Limited, a company owned by the directors.

Included in creditors falling due over more than one year is an interest free loan from the directors amounting to £246,732 (2018 - £258,732).

#### 11 Comparatives

Comparative figures on the balance sheet have been restated to include an interest free loan from EWH Consulting Limited amounting to £383,019 in creditors due within one year as opposed to creditors due after more than one year as previously reported. This restatement has no effect on the company's profit for the year ended 31 December 2017 or its net assets and net equity at that date.