

TOWER ESTATES (YORK) LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

Company registration number 00498429 (England and Wales)

TOWER ESTATES (YORK) LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of financial position	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

TOWER ESTATES (YORK) LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 5 APRIL 2022

		2022		2021
	Notes	£	£	£
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	3	28,139		17,075
Investment properties	4	2,455,000		2,455,000
		<u>2,483,139</u>		<u>2,472,075</u>
Current assets				
Inventories		5,000		5,000
Trade and other receivables	5	14,518		59,773
Cash and cash equivalents		1,143,235		1,110,352
		<u>1,162,753</u>		<u>1,175,125</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(7,405)</u>		<u>(33,703)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,155,348</u>		<u>1,141,422</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,638,487</u>		<u>3,613,497</u>
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(181,548)</u>		<u>(181,548)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>3,456,939</u></u>		<u><u>3,431,949</u></u>
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital		900		900
Capital redemption reserve		100		100
Non-distributable profits reserve	7	1,086,881		1,086,881
Distributable retained earnings		2,369,058		2,344,068
Total equity		<u><u>3,456,939</u></u>		<u><u>3,431,949</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 5 April 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 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.

TOWER ESTATES (YORK) LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 5 APRIL 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R Gorwood
Director

Company Registration No. 00498429

TOWER ESTATES (YORK) LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Tower Estates (York) Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 288A Tadcaster Road, York, YO24 1ET.

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 investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and legal title has passed.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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:

Plant and equipment	20% reducing balance and 3 years straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of non-current 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.

TOWER ESTATES (YORK) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2022

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 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Inventories held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of inventories over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 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.

1.8 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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables 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.

TOWER ESTATES (YORK) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 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 trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 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.

1.10 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 income statement 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 income statement, 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.

TOWER ESTATES (YORK) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or non-current assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Remuneration Trust

In accordance with UITF abstract 32 "Employee Benefit Trusts and other intermediate payment arrangements" the company does not include the assets and liabilities of the trust on its balance sheet to the extent that it considers that it will not retain any economic benefit from the assets of the trust and will not have control of the rights or other access to those present economic benefits.

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	2	2

TOWER ESTATES (YORK) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2022

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 6 April 2021	44,474	38,895	83,369
Additions	-	28,800	28,800
Disposals	(1)	(37,779)	(37,780)
At 5 April 2022	44,473	29,916	74,389
Depreciation and impairment			
At 6 April 2021	36,299	29,996	66,295
Depreciation charged in the year	1,635	7,215	8,850
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(28,895)	(28,895)
At 5 April 2022	37,934	8,316	46,250
Carrying amount			
At 5 April 2022	6,539	21,600	28,139
At 5 April 2021	8,175	8,900	17,075

4 Investment property

	2022 £
Fair value	
At 6 April 2021 and 5 April 2022	2,455,000

The fair value of the investment properties has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the directors of the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis.

5 Trade and other receivables

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other receivables	14,518	59,773

TOWER ESTATES (YORK) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2022

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Corporation tax	1,240	18,826
Other payables	6,165	14,877
	<u>7,405</u>	<u>33,703</u>

7 Non-distributable profits reserve

	2022	2021
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	1,086,881	1,105,549
Non distributable profits in the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(18,668)</u>
At the end of the year	<u>1,086,881</u>	<u>1,086,881</u>

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.