

Registered number: 01635057

Warrprop Limited

Unaudited

Financial statements

Information for filing with the registrar

For the year ended 31 December 2021

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Chartered accountants' report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Warrprop Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Warrprop Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at [https://www.icaew.com /regulation](https://www.icaew.com/regulation).

This report is made solely to the Board of directors of Warrprop Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 17 July 2019. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Warrprop Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of directors of Warrprop Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release TECH07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Warrprop Limited and its Board of directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Warrprop Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Warrprop Limited. You consider that Warrprop Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or review of the financial statements of Warrprop Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Kreston Reeves LLP
Chartered Accountants
37 St Margaret's Street
Canterbury
Kent
CT1 2TU
1 April 2022

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	-	118,604
Investment property	5	879,195	454,699
		879,195	573,303
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	12,956	11,591
Cash at bank and in hand		77,652	601,537
		90,608	613,128
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(5,341)	(39,990)
Net current assets		85,267	573,138
Total assets less current liabilities		964,462	1,146,441
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(30,192)	(215,500)
Net assets		934,270	930,941
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		40,000	40,000
Revaluation reserve	11	4,667	4,667
Profit and loss account	11	889,603	886,274
		934,270	930,941

Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2021

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 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 income and retained earnings 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 31 March 2022.

Mr D N Warren
Director

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

Warrprop Limited

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Called up share capital £	evaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2020	40,000	347,314	816,782	1,204,096
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	69,492	69,492
Profit for the year				
Deficit on revaluation of freehold property	-	(342,647)	-	(342,647)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(342,647)	-	(342,647)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(342,647)	69,492	(273,155)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
At 1 January 2021	40,000	4,667	886,274	930,941
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,329	3,329
Profit for the year				
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,329	3,329
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	40,000	4,667	889,603	934,270

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. General information

Warrprop Limited (company number 01635057) is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in South East of England. The address of the company's principal place of business is Galleon House, Undercliffe Road, Kingsdown, Dover, Kent. CT14 8ET.

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 financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

We confirm that we have considered the company's future trading prospects, working capital requirements and cashflows and we feel that the going concern basis is appropriate for the preparation of the financial statements for the year under review. Our considerations have covered a period of not less than 12 months from the date of the approval of the financial statements.

Our consideration has included a thorough assessment of the company's ability to continue trading as a going concern in light of the COVID-19 pandemic and the global economic uncertainty it has caused. We have taken appropriate measures, as far as possible based on the information currently available to us, to safeguard the current and future operations of the company.

In making this assessment we have prepared revised forecasts, cashflows and our disaster planning includes due consideration of coronavirus contingency measures.

We are of the opinion that the disclosure included in the financial statements in respect of going

concern is an accurate representation of the company's financial position.

2.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.5 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.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.7 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.

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than freehold property, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Work Boat	-	33%
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the 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 profit or loss.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.13 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 creditors or trade debtors, 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 financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate,

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Financial instruments (continued)

the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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.

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 an 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 4 (2020 - 4).

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Other fixed assets £
At 1 January 2021	626,864
Disposals	(626,864)
At 31 December 2021	-
At 1 January 2021	508,260
Charge for the year on owned assets	118,604
Disposals	(626,864)
At 31 December 2021	-
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	-
At 31 December 2020	118,604

5. Investment property

	Freehold investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 January 2021	454,699
Additions at cost	424,496
At 31 December 2021	879,195

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

If the Investment properties had been accounted for under the historic cost accounting rules, the properties would have been measured as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Historic cost	874,528	450,032
	<u>874,528</u>	<u>450,032</u>

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021

6. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	-	4,057
Other debtors	7,491	-
Deferred taxation	5,465	7,534
	<u>12,956</u>	<u>11,591</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	39	558
Corporation tax	-	36,260
Accruals and deferred income	5,302	3,172
	<u>5,341</u>	<u>39,990</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Other loans	30,192	215,500
	<u>30,192</u>	<u>215,500</u>

The above loans comprise shareholders loans of £30,192 (2020: £215,500) owing to Mr D Warren which attracted interest at 7.5% p.a. payable quarterly from 1 January 2017 to 30 September 2020. The loans are partly secured over the company's tangible fixed assets and although payable on demand, the directors will not require payment until the company is in funds to do so.

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Other loans	30,192	215,500
	<u>30,192</u>	<u>215,500</u>
	<u>30,192</u>	<u>215,500</u>

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021

10. Deferred taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
At beginning of year	7,534	(12,242)
Charged to profit or loss	(2,067)	19,776
At end of year	5,467	7,534

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	5,467	7,534
	5,467	7,534

11. Reserves

Share capital

This reserve represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Revaluation reserve

The company previously used the revaluation model for the measurement of its freehold property. All of the company's properties are now included within investment properties and revalued accordingly. This reserve records the revaluation surplus recognised less the related provision for deferred tax.

Profit & loss account

This reserve comprises all current and prior period retained profits and losses after deducting any distributions made to the company's shareholders.

12. Related party transactions

Included in other creditors due after more than one year are amounts owing to the directors, Mr D Warren of £30,192 (2020: £215,500).

13. Controlling party

The company is under the control of the Warren family which comprises, Mr and Mrs D N Warren, who are directors of the company and Messrs N and P Warren.

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.