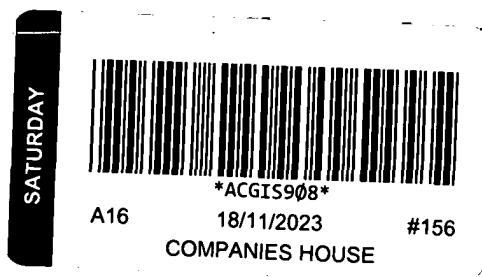


Company Registration No. 1761994 (England and Wales)

SHALLOSQUARE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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OF ACCOUNTS



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Ref: 2449

SHALLOSQUARE LIMITED

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SHALLOSQUARE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		13,238		22,064
Investment properties	5		1,912,500		2,322,500
			<u>1,925,738</u>		<u>2,344,564</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		15,912,338		15,798,615	
Debtors	6	3,248,539		841,057	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,155,585		3,851,063	
		<u>20,316,462</u>		<u>20,490,735</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(5,187,006)</u>		<u>(5,993,078)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>15,129,456</u>		<u>14,497,657</u>
Net assets			<u><u>17,055,194</u></u>		<u><u>16,842,221</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8	6,925,570		600,000	
Capital reserves		-		6,325,570	
Profit and loss reserves		10,129,624		9,916,651	
Total equity			<u><u>17,055,194</u></u>		<u><u>16,842,221</u></u>

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 28 February 2023 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.

SHALLOSQUARE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 November 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

R M Arram
Director

Company Registration No. 1761994

SHALLOSQUARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

	Notes	Share capital £	Other reserves £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 March 2021		600,000	6,325,570	7,862,739	14,788,309
Year ended 28 February 2022:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	2,053,912	2,053,912
Balance at 28 February 2022		600,000	6,325,570	9,916,651	16,842,221
Year ended 28 February 2023:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	212,973	212,973
Bonus issue of shares	8	6,325,570	(6,325,570)	-	-
Balance at 28 February 2023		6,925,570	-	10,129,624	17,055,194

SHALLOSQUARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Shallosquare Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 68 Grafton Way, London, W1T 5DS.

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

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for property sales, rent receivable and joint venture income.

Revenue from the sale of property stock is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the properties have passed to the buyer (usually on completion of contracts), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant.

Joint venture and other income is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably. It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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:

Plant and equipment	10% Straight line
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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.

SHALLOSQUARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.6 Stocks

Property stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises the purchase cost of properties and, where applicable, direct costs that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks 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 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.

SHALLOSQUARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

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.

1.9 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 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.

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 fixed 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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

SHALLOSQUARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	-	-

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 March 2022 and 28 February 2023	88,254
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 March 2022	66,190
Depreciation charged in the year	8,826
At 28 February 2023	75,016
Carrying amount	
At 28 February 2023	13,238
At 28 February 2022	22,064

5 Investment property

	2023 £
Fair value	
At 1 March 2022	2,322,500
Disposals	(170,000)
Revaluations	(240,000)
At 28 February 2023	1,912,500

Investment property comprises freehold and long leasehold properties. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the directors at 28 February 2023. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

SHALLOSQUARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

5 Investment property

(Continued)

If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Cost	2,773,635	2,998,942
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Carrying amount	<u>2,773,635</u>	<u>2,998,942</u>

6 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	20,305	3,617
Other debtors	3,228,234	837,440
	<u>3,248,539</u>	<u>841,057</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	5,941	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	6,500	6,500
Corporation tax	96,292	55,173
Other creditors	5,078,273	5,931,405
	<u>5,187,006</u>	<u>5,993,078</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 £	2022 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>6,925,570</u>	<u>600,000</u>	<u>6,925,570</u>	<u>600,000</u>

During the year there was a bonus issue of 6,325,570 ordinary shares of £1 each.