Urban&Civic (Bradford) Limited Financial Statements 30 September 2017



Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2017

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors P A J Leech

R E Butler W N Hugill D Wood

Company secretary Urban&Civic (Secretaries) Limited

Registered office 50 New Bond Street

London W1S 1BJ

Auditor BDO LLP

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

Directors' Report

Year ended 30 September 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2017.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year and to the date of this report were as follows:

P A J Leech R E Butler W N Hugill D Wood

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern/basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware
 of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that
 information.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

Directors' Report (continued)

Year ended 30 September 2017

This report was approved by the board of directors on 7 March 2018 and signed on behalf of the board

Urban&Civic (Secretaries) Limited

Company Secretary

Registered office: 50 New Bond Street London

W1S 1BJ

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Urban&Civic (Bradford) Limited

Year ended 30 September 2017

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Urban&Civic (Bradford) Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 September 2017 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 September 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Urban&Civic (Bradford) Limited (continued)

Year ended 30 September 2017

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Urban&Civic (Bradford) Limited (continued)

Year ended 30 September 2017

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Thomas Edward Goodworth (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

London

7 March 2018

BDO LEP

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended 30 September 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	4	1,340,102	1,229,511
Cost of sales		(357,662)	(206,394)
Gross profit		982,440	1,023,117
Administrative expenses Revaluation of investment property		(893,952) 704,343	(713,670) 427,517
Operating profit	5	792,831	736,964
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	6 7	618 (300,760)	741 (311,990)
Profit before taxation		492,689	425,715
Tax on profit	8		(308,934)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		492,689	116,781
Retained earnings at the start of the year		439,124	322,343
Retained earnings at the end of the year		931,813	439,124

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of Financial Position

30 September 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	9	15,820,000	12,750,000
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	10	453,482 592	546,110 516 546,626
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	454,074 (9,120,090)	(6,319,009)
Net current liabilities Total assets less current liabilities		(8,666,016) 7,153,984	(5,772,383) 6,977,617
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(6,190,029)	(6,520,829)
Provisions Taxation including deferred tax Net assets	13	(32,134) 931,821	(17,656) 439,132
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	14 15	8 931,813	8 4 <u>39,124</u>
Shareholders' funds		931,821	439,132

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 March 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

D Wood Director

Company registration number: 03103400

ad Down

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 50 New Bond Street, London, W1S 1BJ. The principal activity of the company is investment development.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

In preparing the financial statements of this company, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions as permitted by FRS102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland:

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cashflows.
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d).
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraph 11.39 to 11.48A.
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Urban&Civic Plc as at 30 September 2017 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Urban&Civic Plc has confirmed its current intention of either itself of any of its subsidiary companies not to require repayment of the intercompany loan balances as disclosed in the financial statements for a period of not less than one year from the date of signing the financial statements. On this basis, the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 September 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. These judgements and estimates affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates are continually evaluated based on historical experience and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements and estimates:

Valuation of investment properties

For the purposes of calculating the fair value of its investment property, the Company has used valuations carried out by independent valuers in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The valuations are based upon assumptions including future rental income, sales prices, an estimate of typical profit margins, future development costs and appropriate discount rates. The valuers and Directors also make reference to market evidence for comparable property transactions and principal inputs and assumptions.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Revenue recognition

Rental income arising from property is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 September 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expenses 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 reporting date in the countries where the company's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except 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 balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair value of assets acquires for the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair value of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Investment property

Investment properties are properties held for long-term rental income and/or for capital appreciation and are measured initially at cost, including related transaction costs, and subsequently at fair value. Investment property is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the Company;
- there are no material conditions present that could prevent completion; and
- the cost of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Additions to investment properties in the course of development or refurbishment include the cost of finance and directly attributable internal and external costs incurred during the period of development until the properties are ready for their intended use. An investment property undergoing redevelopment or refurbishment for continued use as an investment property will remain as an investment property. A transfer of a property from investment properties to trading properties will be made where there is a change in use and the land is to be developed with a view to sale. Fair value is 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.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. 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)

Year ended 30 September 2017

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost or their recoverable amount. Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty or default or significant delay in payment) that the Company will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable. The amount of such a provision is the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable. For trade debtors, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses. On confirmation that the trade debtor will not be collectable the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities including trade creditors, other creditors, accruals and amounts due to Group undertakings are originally recorded at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost under the effective interest method.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2017	2016
	3	£
Rental income and service charges	1,340,102	1,229,511

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit

Operating profit or loss is stated after crediting:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Fair value adjustments to investment property	(704,343)	(427,517)

The company has no employees other than the directors who did not receive any remuneration (2016: £nil).

Auditor's remuneration is paid by the ultimate parent company.

6. Other interest receivable and similar income

	2017	2016
	£	£
Interest on loans and receivables	456	163
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	, 162	578
	618	741

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 September 2017

7. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017	2016
	£	£
Interest on banks loans and overdrafts	164,797	179,815
Other interest payable and similar charges	135,963	132,175
	300,760	311,990

8. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

2017	2016
£	£
_	14,685
(14,478)	15,230
14,478	279,019
_	308,934
	308,934
	£ (14,478)

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year varies from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.51% (2016: 20%).

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	492,689	425,715
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	96,124	85,143
Effect of revenue exempt from tax	(137,417)	(85,503)
Group relief	41,293	360
Deferred tax charge (as above)	· 	308,934
Tax on profit .	· — —	308,934

9. Tangible assets

	Investment Properties £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2016	12,750,000
Additions	2,365,657
Revaluations	704,343
At 30 September 2017	15,820,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 September 2017

10. Debtors

				2017	2016
				3	£
	Trade debtors			102,916	514,885
	Deferred tax asset			16,903	2,425
	Prepayments and accrued income			18,737	19,790
	Other debtors			314,926	9,010
				453,482	546,110
					•
11.	Creditors: amounts falling due within	n one year			
				2017	2016
				3	£
	Trade creditors			46,460	11,390
	Amounts owed to group undertakings			7,012,122	4,964,344
	Accruals and deferred income			2,010,462	1,296,139
	Social security and other taxes			51,046	47,136
				9,120,090	6,319,009
12.	Creditors: amounts falling due after r	more than one year			
				2017	2016
				3	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts			6,190,029	6,520,829
13.	Provisions				
				-	eferred tax
				L	Pererred tax
	At 1 October 2016				17,656
	Additions				14,478
	Additions				
	At 30 September 2017				32,134
14.	Called up share capital				
	Issued, called up and fully paid				
	•	2017		2016	_
		No. £		No.	£
	'A' Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2
	'B' Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>6</u>	6	6	6

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 September 2017

14. Called up share capital (continued)

The 'A' ordinary shares shall confer the right to receive, as a class, an amount equal to 49% of any dividend paid by the company. The 'B' ordinary shares confer the right to receive, as a class, an amount equal to 51% of any dividend paid by the company.

On a return of capital whether on liquidation, redemption or capital reduction or otherwise, any sums available for distribution shall be distributed in the following proportions:-

(a) to the holders of the 'A' ordinary shares, 49% and (b) to the holders of the 'B' ordinary shares, 51%.

The 'A' ordinary shares shall confer upon their holders, as a class, the right to 49% ('B' ordinary shares - 51%) of the votes at a general meeting of the company at which they are present or by proxy.

15. Reserves

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

16. Operating leases

As lessor

The total future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	1,097,752	1,114,262
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4,391,008	4,457,048
Later than 5 years	15,089,062	16,186,814
	20,577,822	21,758,124

17. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed by FRS 102 Section 33, 'Related Party Disclosures', not to disclose any transactions with entities that are included in the consolidated financial statements of Urban&Civic Plc and are 100% owned.

18. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Urban&Civic Plc which is registered in Scotland.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Urban&Civic Plc are available from the company's registered office.